NO PLACE FOR COINS.

Why the Mouth Should Positively Never be Used as a Purse.

"That is the worst habit I know of," said a conductor on one of the Green cars yesterday as he called attention to a half dozen or so of small children who had boarded the car and sat holding between their lips the pennies or nickels for the fare.

"Yes, sir, in my opinion that is the worst, because for the past ten years I have done all sorts of jobs—from being a superintendent of a large canning factory, where men, women and children were employed by the hundreds, down to being a car conductor, and here you have the opportunity to study life, habits and characters. Now, I want to relate to you an incident which came under my observation, and which was simply a case of habit, and, when I finish, you, of course, will say I have told a falsehood, or exaggerated a simple incident; but it is the truth.

"One day last week I managed to get a standing load at the Lexington Market going north. Naturally, every body wanted a seat, and space was at a premium. In the corner sat a handsomely-dressed lady, who seemed somewhat excited and nervous, because of the jostle and her inability to obtain sufficient room to work her elbows and put on her gloves, which she held in her hand. However, as I forced to the front of the car I noticed she placed a dime between her lips and began to pull on her gloves. Beside the lady sat a small consumptive-looking Chinaman, clinging to a market basket almost the size of himself, and his almond eyes gave sheepish glances at the lady as she occasionally jabbed him in the ribs. Well, I had collected all my fares up to this pair, and the lady was still pulling on her gloves.

"When I said. 'Fare, please,' without looking she took the dime from her mouth and placed it in my right hand, while I rung up the fare on the indicator with the left. I then reached toward the Chinaman for his fare, before returning the change to the lady. To my surprise the Mongolian, with his thumb and forefinger, picked a dirty-looking nickle from his right ear and placed it in my hand. Without thinking, I gave this to the lady, and, woman like, she paid no attention to the nickel's condition, but put it in her mouth. Now, that was mere habit. Several passengers had a good laugh at her expense, but she never knew what they were laughing about. Had she done so, I am sure she would have become deathly sick, for I myself imagined I smelled opium all day long."

The conductor vouched for the truth fulness of the Chinaman's carrying his fare in the small cup-like part of the ear below the cavity or entrance to the drum. He also stated that he had known cases of persons poisoned from the dirt off coins, especially pennies, which are made of a composition the greater part of which is copper. The conductors themselves often get sore hands in handling change. To show that poisonous matter accumulates on coins, the conductor exhibited the lining of one of his pockets, which had almost been eaten through.

"Now, if it will eat a fabric," said he, "what must it do to the flesh, especially if you hold the coins in your mouth? I tell you, parents should break their children of this habit.

"Just for curiosity, when you ride in a car, watch what women and children do with their fares. The habit is not so strong with men; but I have even seen them 'mouth a nickel,' as we call it. I know some conductors who will not take such money, unless the passenger wipes the coin."—Baltimore American.

THE CLEVER ELEPHANT.

How the Huge Animal Secures Its Supplies of Mimosa Roots.

One favorite food of the African elephant is the tender, juicy roots of the mimosa tree, which grows in scattered groups through most of the meadow and lowlands of Central Africa.

When an elephant finds a young tree of this sort it is not difficult, as a rule, for him to get at the roots, especially if the surrounding soil is moist and loose, as is often the case after it has been soaked by the heavy rainfalls of the tropics.

If the tree is loose the elephant, knowing his strength, winds his trunk firmly round the tree and plucks it from the earth, a feat which is no harder for him than the pulling up of a flower is for a child.

But the elephant does not stop here. experience has taught him the most comfortable way of enjoying his prize, so without relaxing his hold, he turns the tree completely over and stands it with its upper branches thrust down into the place where the roots were. Then the earthy roots, now replacing the branches, remain within easy reach of the strong and deft trunk.

African travelers tell us of great tracts of country almost covered with these inverted trees. Seeing the dry trees turned upside down one would be more likely to think a wood had been reversed by mischievous fairies than to suppose hungry elephants had been feeding there.

Sometimes an elephant will find a tree which defies his greatest efforts and absolutely refuses to be uprooted. But the elephant does not give it up. Not at all. He either brings another elephant to help him—a thing they often do when the work is too much for one—or, if he can not find a friend, he sets his own wits to work. He makes use of his tusks as levers, thrusting them as if they were crowbars deep under the roots and pries away slowly and steadily until the tree is loosened; and then with a great wrench he completely uproots it and it goes toppling over, leaving the clever elephant victorious.—St. Nicholas.

An Enterprising Young Man.

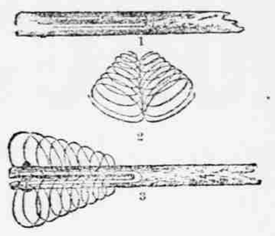
The Hertfordshire (Canada) Standard says that a matrimonially-inclined young farmer who lives in an isolated district with a colony of his own sex, wrote to a friend in New York to select a suitable girl and send her out to him. An attractive damsel was sent to him, and he was so pleased with her that he invited his friends to meet her the night before the wedding. One of the party was so struck with admiration that he offered $50 for his interest in the maiden, which he accepted, and another man led her to the altar the next day. The farmer at once wrote for another girl, and one was quickly dispatched. This time he was offered a bonus of $75 besides his outlay, and another man took the prize. A third time he wrote and a third time a young maiden arrived, but, though besought with offers, he refused to part with her and was speedily married.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

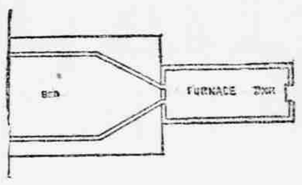
CLEAN THE CHIMNEY.

A Handy Contrivance to Have Around the Farm Home.

Six-inch cement pipe makes such such a cheap and serviceable chimney that it is coming into extensive use. The soot gathers in it so rapidly that it should be cleaned once a year at least. For this purpose I got a pole two feet longer than the flue and two inches in diameter at the butt. I slightly flattened two sides about eight inches up and bored a half-inch hole through on the flat side seven inches from the end. I then took a rip saw and cut out a slice nearly a half-inch thick from the end up to the hole,



leaving a slot about as wide as the diameter of the hole, as shown in Fig. 1. Taking a couple of spiral bed springs, and putting them side by side (see Fig. 2), I slipped the taper ends up into the slot in the pole, and boring a quarter-inch hole about one inch from the end through both prongs of the pole, put in a bolt and had the machine all ready for use (Fig. 3). Inserting this into the flue, I work it down a ways and back and next time go down a little further. By frequent turning and working, every particle of soot that adheres to the flue must come off. The first trial I made was a revelation.



Nearly two bushels of soot was taken out of the pipe hole below. That flue gets cleaned twice a year now. This simple contrivance is great for cleaning round flues. The elasticity of the springs is such and they crowd against the sides so tightly that the accumulation of soon is bound to give way.—George C. Comstock, in Farm and Home.

BLANKETING HORSES.

A Humane Custom That Is Growing Rapidly.

A revolution in popular sentiment in regard to the stable management of horses has been effected within the last decade, and it is founded upon common sense and truth. Like many other real reforms in methods, this came from the town or city, and is being rapidly adopted by farmers throughout the country as they come to understand it properly. We refer to the use of the blanket. Years ago a horse blanket was the exception; now it is the rule. First came the blanket to throw over the animal after being driven, especially in cold weather. This was so obviously necessary, beneficial and humanitarian that the practice of protecting the horse when standing outdoors—with a heavy blanket in winter and a lighter one in milder weather—has become universal.

The use of blankets in the stable is a later innovation, but appealing, as it does, to the common sense of the intelligent horse-owner, it has been adopted very generally. Indeed, no owner who understands the matter can now be found without a complete outfit for indoors as well as out.

The idea that a stable can be kept warm enough, in this climate, for the complete comfort and health of the horse has been exploded by costly experience. A stable *must* be well ventilated, and with such ventilation the horse must be protected from chill and exposure by extra clothing. Then again, a horse must be kept well groomed to be healthy, and the skin of a well groomed horse is far more sensitive than that of a horse neglected and exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. If the stable is properly ventilated, and not kept too warm, and the horse is well groomed, *he must have* extra covering. A stable, as ordinarily constructed, may protect from wind, but not from cold. Like his master, when asleep the blood flows more slowly, and there must be extra clothing to keep him in health. A properly blanketed horse will need far less food, so that the investment in blankets is a judicious one, financially, provided the health of the animal is not jeopardized. Here is the gist of the whole matter. The chill from a damp, cold stable has caused the death of thousands of valuable horses, and one good horse saved would pay for the blankets of a dozen horses during your life-time. You can make no better investment of a little money than to put it into horse blankets.—Ohio Farmer.

Important to Hog Raisers.

Feeding bone meal and hardwood ashes to hogs confined to an exclusive diet of corn and water has been investigated at the Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison, and the results appear in Bulletin No. 25. Where ashes and bone meal were fed the effect was to save about 130 pounds of corn or 28 per cent. of the total amount fed in producing 100 pounds of gain, live weight. It about doubled the strength of the bones and 50 per cent. more ash was found in the bones of the hogs getting bone meal and ashes than of those that did not receive it. No difference was found in the meat, but it shows how important bone meal and ashes are to farmers who feed an almost exclusive corn diet, as is the practice throughout the West.—Farm and Home.

LILIES out of doors are rarely satisfactory, unless set in deep, damp ground. There are more failures reported with lilies than any other bulb. In nearly all cases it is because of their being set in hot, shallow ground. Place them in a cool spot and let them be undisturbed. Frequent removals are detrimental to their well-being. The several kinds of native lilies are well worthy a place in every garden.

DO NOT overlook setting in cold frames pansies, primroses, violets and all the spring flowers which give such pleasure after the winter passes by. There is no time to lose.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Tea Cakes: Four cups of sugar, one cup of butter, six eggs, half a teacup of sweet milk, one grated nutmeg and flour sufficient to roll out. Cut with a fancy cake cutter, and bake in a quick oven. Sprinkle with sugar while hot.—Yankee Blade.

—Abernethy Biscuits: Three pints of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of salt, one and one-half of baking powder, four of lard, two of caraway seeds, two eggs, one pint milk. Sift together flour, sugar, salt and powder. Rub in lard and add remainder. Give a few vigorous kneads and roll out till one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Cut into biscuits and bake fifteen minutes. Store when cold.—Housekeeper.

—Chicken, Spanish Style: Put two spoonfuls of whatever you use for frying in a large sauce-pan. The Spaniards always use lard, but either butter or drippings may be substituted. When hot, add two onions cut fine and three large tomatoes cut in slices. Fry for a few moments and add two young chickens, cut as for a fricassee, seasoned and rolled in flour. Let these fry, turning them occasionally, for ten minutes; cover with hot water and simmer. When nearly tender add a pint of potatoes cut in cubes. Cook very slowly until all are done.—Springfield Republican.

—Shoes lying about make an otherwise neat room look very untidy. If you have not much closet room it is a good plan to make a shoe box for each room. A soap box covered with cretonne or chintz is just the thing for this purpose. Put a box-plaited flounce around the sides of the box. Make a cushion for the top of cotton batting, hair, or excelsior, and cover with cretonne or chintz to match the flounce. Line the inside of the box with either muslin, silesia, or paper. This makes a nice seat to use while putting on one's shoes and stockings, as it is so much lower than a chair.

—Fried Fish: Clean carefully, washing out the inside of perch, smelt, or other pan-fish, and wiping perfectly dry. Have ready a little dry, salted flour, and coat each fish well with this. Heat lard very hot in a frying-pan, and lay in the fish carefully, not so many at once that you can not turn them with ease. This you should do so soon as the under-side is nicely browned, and when both are of a yellow brown take the fish out of the grease. If small, transfer them to a hot colander, to rid them of every drop of fat. Send to table in a hot dish. When eggs are plenty you can make a really elegant dish of small pan-fish by dipping them, after wiping, into beaten eggs, then rolling in pounded cracker or bread crumbs, before frying. In any case serve your fish dry—not crisp—neither soaked in grease nor slowly converted into cindery chips.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

STYLES FOR BOYS.

Suits for Little Fellows in Kilts and Middies in Knickerbockers.

Little boys are all getting to be sailors, and, contrary to what has been the fashion for many years past, it is now considered extra chic to put them early into trousers. Not long since boys wore knickerbockers until they were twelve or thirteen; now they are hardly out of short frocks when they are dressed as middies, with funnel-shaped trousers and jackets.

For those who still prefer the kilt suits, the following is one of the prettiest: The skirt should be in the bias and laid in a broad box plait in front, and side plaits turned toward the back the rest of the way round. This is sewed to an underwaist of stout silesia, and over it is worn a closely-buttoned jacket of ladies' cloth, matching one of the chief shades in the plaid, which has side forms, coat sleeves and a rolled collar, as well as outside pockets with stitching on all the edges.

For a boy of three years a kilt of cloth, flannel or cheviot, with a waist sewed to it that has two box plaits, back and front, rolling collar, coat sleeves and an outside belt of the same material.

Kilt backs and one-piece fronts are worn with short, round cetaway jackets of the same or a contrasting material.

A little home dress of brown cheviot checks has a loose one-piece front, buttoned on the edge down the left side, with the close waist cut off at the waist line and a plaited skirt added which has the plaits turned toward the center back. The collar is rolling, the sleeves are shirt-shaped, and a belt of the goods buttons in front.

Double-breasted reefers look well on small boys before long winter coats are needed.

Many kinds of cunning caps of velvet and cloth are worn, in both plain and fancy goods, in fez, Tam O'Shanter, jockey, polo, porkpie, derby, Scotch and other shapes.

For a baby boy just toddling around, a coat of blue or brown cashmere, having a box-plaited skirt, round waist, and second front sloping from the shoulders to almost meet in a point just below the waist line, and held by buttons; the capes and cuffs might be velvet.

Another one of tufted cloth has a box-plaited skirt, round waist, and coat sleeves, with rolled collar, cuffs and belt of velvet.

Boys of two or five years wear kilt suits of many variations. After that give them trousers and jackets or waists, which makes it easier to dress them.

For little ones select navy blue or brown cashmere or serge, striped or plain blue flannel, ladies' cloth, striped or checkered cheviot, tricot and cassimere.

Boys of two years and over sometimes wear short cloth trousers under their kilt skirts for warmth, but they must not show. Black hose are worn at all times.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cloth Made of Glass.

M. Dubas Conet of Lille, France, has invented a process of spinning and weaving glass into cloth. The warp is composed of silk, forming the body and ground-work on which the pattern in glass appears. The requisite flexibility of glass thread for manufacturing purposes is to be ascribed to its extreme fineness, as not less than 59 or 60 of the original threads (spun by steam-power) are required to form one thread used in the weft of the cloth. The process of weaving glass is very slow and tedious, no more than a yard of the cloth coming from one loom in 12 hours. The work, however, is extremely beautiful, and considering the work put in upon it, is comparativeiy cheap. When we picture to ourselves a company dressed in various colors of glass cloth, in an apartment decorated with the same glittering material, the whole resplendent with lights, we will no longer wonder at the enchanted palaces mentioned in the Arabian tales.—St. Louis Republic.

FOREIGN FACTS AND EVENTS.

THERE are 36,000 mayors in France.

PATTI red is one of the most popular colors abroad.

THE province of Kuei-Chou is the Chinese Switzerland.

AGE for age, girls are tallest in Sweden, and heaviest as well.

THE young men of Berlin have been seized with a foot-ball fever.

THE leaning tower of Pisa is one hundred and eighty-three feet high, and is, if the cornice be included, thirteen feet eight inches out of the perpendicular. The walls at the base are thirteen feet thick.

THE Panama Canal works are wrecked; even traces of the excavations are vanishing and the constructive machinery is worthless. This enterprise, in which $400,000,000 has been sunk, will figure as the monumental failure of the age.

A RECENT survey has established the number of glaciers in the Alps at 1,155, of which 249 have a length of more than four and three-quarters miles. The French Alps contain 144 glaciers, those of Italy 78, Switzerland 471 and Austria 462.

THE productions of the Ferrara weavers are noted for the importance bestowed upon the decorative element. Grace, lightness and imagination supersede pretensions of style, and they are now much sought after by modern collectors.

THE Fishing Society of Denmark having offered a reward for every seal killed, the extermination of these animals in Danish waters is only a question of time. It appears that the fishing industry is least successful in the waters where seal abound.

A LONDON gentleman recounts a somewhat surprising experience in endeavoring to engage a coachman. Three applicants were found suitable, but refused the place because the family did not use livery. Two suits of clothes a year were to be furnished; but it was livery or nothing.

A MAN refused when appealed to "in the Queen's name" to help a British policeman, and was brought into court for the purpose of testing definitely the policeman's right to assistance under the circumstances. The recreant citizen, though, showed that he was deaf and had the rheumatism, and so the point made is not yet determined.

THIS is the latest from Paris: Sealskin is the proper material for the overcoats of Italian greyhounds, toy terriers, and all the short-haired charming pets of swelldom. Poodles and fluffy powder-puff dogs are considered more elegant in cloth coats. But whatever the material, it is absolutely essential that the mistress' monogram shall be elaborately embroidered in one corner.

CHINESE tea cultivation begins to weaken. In consequence of the distressed condition of tea cultivators in the Fukhien province the authorities are advising them to abandon the cultivation of tea altogether and replace it with rice and potatoes. Many landowners, in districts where water is abundant, are following this advice, and it is said that opium also is to be grown.

A NEW and valuable practical application of carbolic acid has been made in Central America, where it has been used with gratifying success against the leaf-cutting ants. The acid is mixed with water, and poured down the ant-burrows, whereupon the ants desert their abode; and by presistent resort to this method of attack, they may be expelled from the neighborhood of cultivated plants.

EUROPEAN PERSONALS.

MME. JULIETTE ADAM is about to start a penny paper in Paris.

STANLEY has brought with him from Africa two native boys who serve him as valets.

A $2 50 Paper for $1 75.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION gives so much for the small amount that it costs it is no wonder it is taken already in nearly Half a Million Families. With its fine paper and beautiful illustrations, its Weekly Illustrated Supplements, and its Double Holiday Numbers, it seems as if the publishers could not do enough to please. By sending $1.75 now you may obtain it free to January, and for a full year from that date to January, 1892. Address, THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

NOTHING is half so rough on a man as a two days' beard, unless it is his new underclothing.—Elmira Gazette.

LIVE OAK, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1886. Messrs. A. T. Shallenberger & Co. Rochester, Pa. *Gents*:—Last spring I received by mail a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with Quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the Antidote and he has not had a chill since. It has made a *permanent* cure. Yours truly, W. W. PERRIN.

THE farmer's poultry has one advantage over the owner—it is always sure of a crop.—Lowell Courier.

BILIOUSNESS, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

ANYBODY could tell that the reason why clocks get into the penitentiary is to do time.—Buffalo Express.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1890.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 15	@	4 75
COTTON—Middling	9⅛	@	9½
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 65	@	5 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 03⅝	@	1 06
CORN—No. 2	60½	@	62⅜
OATS—Western Mixed	48	@	52
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	12 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	9	@	9⅛
BEEVES—Export Steers	4 60	@	5 00
Shipping	3 75	@	4 50
HOGS—Common to Select	3 60	@	4 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 75	@	4 75
FLOUR—Patents	4 70	@	4 90
XXX to Choice	2 90	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	91½	@	91½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	52½	@	54
OATS—No. 2	44½	@	45½
RYE—No. 2	70	@	72
TOBACCO—Lugs (Missouri)	2 00	@	9 00
Leaf Burley	3 15	@	9 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	10 50	@	13 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	19	@	22
EGGS—Fresh	19	@	20
PORK—Standard Mess	....	@	11 25
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅞
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	5⅝
WOOL—Choice Tub	....	@	35
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 25	@	5 40
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 65	@	4 10
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 75	@	4 75
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 65	@	5 00
Spring Patents	4 70	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	02⅜
CORN—No. 2	....	@	52½
OATS—No. 2 White	43½	@	44
PORK—Standard Mess	....	@	9 25
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 40	@	4 75
HOGS—Sales at	3 60	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87	@	90
OATS—No. 2	45½	@	46½
CORN—No. 2	53½	@	53¾
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	4 50	@	5 00
CORN—White	69	@	71
OATS—Choice Western	....	@	56½
HAY—Choice	15 50	@	16 00
PORK—New Mess	....	@	10 00
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅞
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9⅛
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2. Red	....	@	92
CORN—No. 2. Mixed	....	@	57½
OATS—No. 2. Mixed	48	@	48½
PORK—Mess	10 75	@	11 25
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅞
COTTON—Middling	9⅛	@	9⅜

General Debility.

One by one the great generals of the day have passed away, but there is one general who is ever with us—General Debility is his name. He is no respecter of persons or of age or of sex. He imposes on the young, and in an unfair fight with old age, comes off victor. He is constantly battling against good health, and his delight is to make mankind miserable. His weapons are a lame back, an aching side, weak kidneys, inactive liver, poor digestion, non-assimilation of food, extreme nervousness, universal lassitude, short breath, unnatural fatigue, etc. However, he is not be feared. He is easily disarmed by a use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. When this remedy is used to counteract the attacks of General Debility, he is made to retreat every time. In fact, General Debility and Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla cannot be in the same system at the same time. Try it, and you will soon get strong.

—A rich man despises those who flatter him too much, and hates those who do not flatter him at all.—Talleyrand.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

—What have I been taught I have forgotten, what I know I have guessed.—Talleyrand.

BEFORE the use of Prickly Ash Bitters became general throughout the South and West, it was a fearful dose of "*Blue Mass*," and daily doses of quinine, that was forced down the throats of sufferers from all malarial troubles. In place of such obnoxious, harrowing curatives, Prickly Ash Bitters, with its mild, soothing action now holds supreme sway, and after one trial, its use when necessary, is forever established. You who have sick-headaches, sour stomachs, diseased liver or kidneys, can do no better than to give it a trial.

WALTER—"Do you object to cigars, Miss Perte?" Miss Perte—"Never, unless they are lighted."—Somerville Journal.

Be On Time!

Excellent advice always. Adopt it in the treatment of kidney and bladder inactivity, and you will avoid danger. Healthfully, but moderately, impel these organs, if sluggish, to act by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, no less a diuretic than a tonic and general alterative. Don't forget, also, the timely aid it affords when malarial, liver and rheumatic complaints manifest themselves.

A GIRL who married a poet found that, instead of improving, things grew verse and verse.—Binghampton Leader.

I WISH the world knew how good a remedy Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla is for general debility and lifelessness. It gave me strength when I was weak and my health was failing. I enjoy life for the first time in years.—Mrs. J. D. Goode, Portsmouth, O.

WHEN Noah's ark lit on Mount Ararat after the flood it was the first arc light on record.—Philadelphia Times.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

"It's my turn now!" as the dago's wife said when she relieved him at the hand-organ.—Boston Traveller.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

A FINE sleeping-car costs about $13,000. Such cars are not owned by the porters.—N. O. Picayune.

IS IT *economy* to save a few cents buying a cheap soap or strong washing powder, and *lose a lot*s in ruined rotted clothes? If not, use Dobbins' Electric Soap, white as snow, and as *pure*. Ask your grocer for it.

"DON'T be shy," said the paternal crawfish. "I can't help it," was the reply. "I am naturally backward."—Washington Post.

"DON'T hang to my skirts and cry so," said mamma, to her peevish and pale looking little girl. Ah! mother, if you would give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers it would soon feel well, and contentedly play with its blocks and toys.

AN athlete strong enough to break a pair of oars must have a robust frame.—N. O. Picayune.

The people at the World's Dispensary of Buffalo, N. Y., have a stock-taking time once a year and what do you think they do? Count the number of bottles that've been returned by the men and women who say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery or Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription didn't do what they said it would do.

And how many do you think they have to count. One in ten? *Not one in five hundred!*

Here are two remedies—one the Golden Medical Discovery, for regulating and invigorating the liver and purifying the blood; the other, the hope of weakly womanhood, and they've been sold for years, sold by the million bottles; sold under a *positive guarantee*, and not one in five hundred can say:

"It was not the medicine for me!"

And—is there any reason why you should be the one? And—supposing you are what do you lose? *Absolutely nothing!*

FREE BOARD

Given to one young man from each State who can furnish testimonials of good moral character and studious habits. APPLY AT ONCE to

C. W. LISK, Post-Adjutant,
ALABAMA MILITARY ACADEMY,
HUNTSVILLE, : ALABAMA.

The Academy is one of the best-equipped military schools in the South, with a full corps of Professors.

SALVATION OIL
TRADE MARK
KILLS ALL PAIN. 25 C. A BOTTLE
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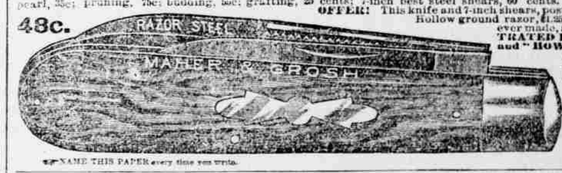

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