

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

(Illustrated by the use of a Bugby,

made by T. T. HAYDOCK, which is not only the Leading Bugby in the picture, but,

THE LEADING BUGBY OF AMERICA! Has Haydock's Safety King Bolt, and Fifth Wheel

Ask your dealer for the A. T. HAYDOCK Bugby, with the Hadcock Safety King Bolt and Fifth Wheel. Life is insecure riding over any other.

This picture will be furnished on a large card printed in elegant style, to any one who will agree to fill it out.

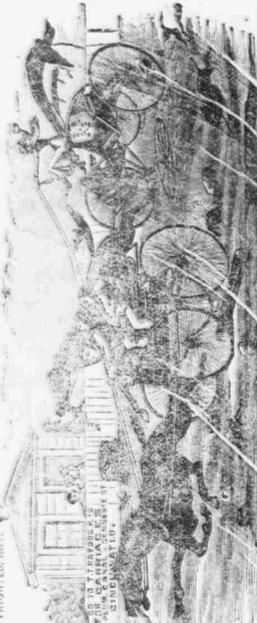
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

T. T. HAYDOCK,

Corner Plum and Twelfth Streets Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED!

NO INVESTMENT SO PROFITABLE



THE MOST USEFUL BOOK EVER PUBLISHED!

A Book that should be in Every House.

The press, teachers, and professional people throughout the country pronounce it to be the BOOK OF BOOKS. It contains upwards of 50,000 WORDS, with their definition and pronunciation, according to Webster and other recognized authorities; a large number of additional words and definitions in general use. It contains a mine of information for everybody. This book is handsomely bound in cloth, containing 542 Pages profusely illustrated. We propose to send you one of these valuable books, by mail, all shipping charges prepaid, to any address, on receipt of only ONE DOLLAR.

Address M. STOLZ & CO., 26 Park Place, New York.



BLAINE AND LOGAN CAMPAIGN MUSIC.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE'S

Quick March to the White House.

S. H. JECKO. PRICE 40 CENTS.

We'll Follow Where the White Plume Waves,

Words by Faber, music by Sousa. Published and for sale by

JNO. F. ELLIS & Co.

607 Penn. Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dealer in Music, Pianos and Organs.

THE ORIGINAL

LONDON MISFIT STORE,

912 F STREET, OPPOSITE MASONIC TEMPLE.

RESULT OF EXCESS.

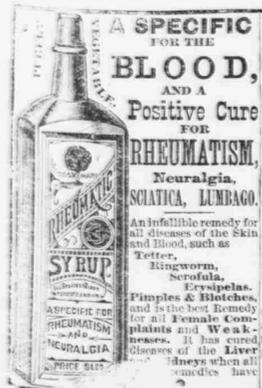
Overproduction and backwardness of trade in many sections have terminated in a misfortune to manufacturers in general, who, to secure ready cash, have been compelled to part with their accumulated stocks at great concession of price as the following offering of

ALL WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS

Will best illustrate. 500 Cassimere Suits purchased this week from one of the leading manufacturers, and which we offer at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 under the regular price per garment. Overcoats in 50 different styles, including Melton \$5.50, former price \$9; Fine Cassimere \$7, former price \$15; elegant Blue Castor Beavers \$11.25, former price \$19; Magnificent satin-lined Chinchillas at \$14.50, former price \$30. Boys' and Children's Clothing at 50 per cent. below the regular price. Pants from \$1 up. Gossamer coats from \$1.50 up.

ORIGINAL LONDON MISFIT STORE,

912 F Street, Opposite Masonic Temple, SIX DOORS FROM NINTH STREET.



A SPECIFIC FOR THE BLOOD, AND A Positive Cure FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO. An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and Blood, such as Erysipelas, Pimples & Blisters, and is the best remedy for all Female Complaints and Weaknesses. It has cured thousands of the Liver. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.00. Send for our pamphlet of Testimonials, etc. RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester, N. Y.

JAPANESE EXECUTIONS.

The Difference Between Our Mode and That of the Japanese.

"Speaking about executions," said a stranger to a Pittsburg Leader reporter at the court house, "as far as I can see, the mere fact of hanging, the way it is done here, does not require a great amount of courage. Indeed, I think a man has very little courage who could not go through with the short ceremony necessary. After the trap falls, the victim, as we have every reason to believe, becomes unconscious immediately, and does not suffer even as much as the strain upon the systems of the persons looking on. The only agony is that borne in getting ready, and ceases when the real work commences. When it was the custom to fix the rope in such a manner that the neck of the criminal was broken, there was more of a contortion of the muscles of the body, but the present system even lessens that. I happened to get admitted to the recent execution of George Jones, and I must say I was impressed with the extreme slickness of the work. Everything was done that could lessen the suffering, and the contortions were slight at first and only lasted a short time. I can't help but contrast the system here and the one used in Japan when I visited some time ago. If the people who are opposed to capital punishment on account of cruelty and suffering would witness an execution there and compare the two they would get an idea of what barbarous execution was. While I was in Yokohama I witnessed the public execution of a criminal. He was a fine-looking Japanese, in the prime of youth and strength, and was standing under a huge post in the middle of a pass of guard. The post had a cross-piece. Nearly nude, he was standing erect, but as motionless as a statue, and gazed listlessly before him. Presently his jailers moved aside and a gaunt, repulsive-looking native, the executioner, made his appearance, clad from head to foot in a dress of dingy yellow. Two assistants accompanied him, carrying half a dozen round bamboo rods. The assistants dropped the rods and stretched the criminal's hand over the cross-piece of the post. The executioner now dallied with the bamboos, and the poor creature still looked into the shadowy distance as though he was dumb. I watched him closely and thought I detected a pallor spread over his countenance. The executioner now spat on the pointed end of one of the bamboos, and with a twisting, pushing motion thrust it easily into the flesh, about half-way between the hip and the arm-pit. The poor wretch turned and looked at his tormentor and his lips slightly opened, but he did not struggle. In a couple of minutes, though it seemed longer, the bloody point of the instrument emerged from the sufferer's shoulder, and a slight exclamation of satisfaction escaped the crowd. Then the executioner went to the other side with another bamboo and did the same thing. During all this there was not a single groan or cry for mercy from the man. At this juncture, to my surprise, the executioner and his assistants picked up the remaining bamboos and walked away. I inquired what they meant and was told that the execution was over. It was customary to leave the man that way, and he would die in a couple of hours or so. The bamboos would remain in him until he had expired. A Japanese executioner is taught to carefully avoid the vital organs so as not to bring death too quickly, and the executioner's reputation is gauged by the length of time his victim lives. I tell you that is the kind of an execution that takes nerve, both on the part of the victim and the crowd, and the ones like the last here are tame affairs compared with my Japanese experience."

Hints About Picnics.

The most important part of a picnic however, is not the weather, or the place, or the dinner. You may choose the most beautiful spot in the world, and spread the most delicious lunch ever prepared, and yet have the whole thing a complete failure, simply because the company was not well selected. Out-of-doors, where people are free from formality, unless they are congenial friends, and what Mrs. Whitney calls "Real Folks," they will be likely to feel ill at ease, and miss the support given by company, clothes and manners. Small picnics, for this reason among others, are usually much pleasanter than large picnics. In making up the party, be sure to leave behind the girl who is certain to be too warm or too cold, or to think some other place better than the one where she is, and who has a horrid time if she has to submit to any personal inconvenience for the sake of others; and with her, the boy who loves to tease, and who is quite sure

that his way is the only good way. Put into their places some others, young or old, who love simple pleasures, and are ready to help others to enjoy them.

Next in importance to the company is the place. It must not be at a great distance, or you will all be tired, not to say cross, when you arrive there. It must be reasonably shady, and not too far from a supply of good drinking water. If the company are to walk, you must be especially careful not to be overburdened with baskets and wraps, for the bundles which seemed so light when you started are sure to weigh down much more heavily before you reach your destination. Be careful to have this work fairly distributed.

Never start until you are sure that you know just where you are going and the best way of getting there. Wandering about to choose a place and thinking constantly to find one more desirable, is very fatiguing. The matter should be settled beforehand by two or three of the party, and the others should go straight to the spot, and make the best of it. If any do not like it, they can choose a different place when their turn comes to make the selection.—St. Nicholas.

Serpent Worship.

"It has been suggested, and apparently with some reason," says Mr. Gordon Cumming, "that in ancient pagan times it may have been a recognized symbol in serpent worship, and hence may have arisen its common use as a charm against all manner of evil. The resemblance is obvious, more especially to that species of harmless snake which is rounded at both ends, so that the head and tail are apparently just alike. The creature moves backward or forward at pleasure; hence the old belief that it actually had two heads and was indestructible, as even when cut into two parts it was supposed that the divided heads would seek one another and reunite. It stands to reason that in a serpent-worshipping community such a creature would be held in high reverence. Even in Scotland, various ancient snake-like bracelets and ornaments have been found which seemed to favor this theory; and at a very early period both snakes and horse shoes seem to have been engraven as symbols on sacred stones. We hear of the latter having been sculptured, not only on the threshold of Old London houses, but even on that of ancient churches in various parts of Britain. And in the present day we all know the idea of luck connected with finding one, and how constantly they are nailed up on houses, stables and ships as a charm against witchcraft. In Scotland, all parts of England and Wales, and especially in Cornwall (where not only on vans and omnibuses, but sometimes even on the grim gable of the old jails), we may find this curious trace of ancient superstition. Whatever may have been its origin, it is certainly remarkable that it should survive both in Britain and in Hindostan.

The Alligator Trade.

The business of catching alligators provides occupation for quite a number of persons in our state. The hide of a large alligator is worth from \$2 to \$4 a dozen, if not over one foot in length. They fetch a much higher price when retailed, as they are hard to keep alive. There is an increase in the selling price of 50 cents to every additional foot over a certain length. Alligators sixteen to eighteen inches long are often found in shallow water, and they may be handled without trouble, provided the old one does not take alarm. Most alligator-fishers are turtle hunters as well, pulling out animals from holes with a hooked pole. Jacksonville (Fla.) Times.

Had a Terrible Piece.

A literary society had assembled at a house on Clifford street when a stranger pulled a bell and said to the gentleman who answered it: "Is this a literary meeting?" "Yes sir." "Very well; I would like to come in and read my piece." "What is it?" "It's something to draw tears from every eye." "But what's the subject?" "It's about onions, sir." For a long minute the two glared at each other, and as the owner of the house reached for his revolver the stranger fled into the darkness.—Detroit Free Press

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The powers of endurance of the ordinary Egyptian camel, says a correspondent of the London Times, have been much over-estimated. He cannot go ten days without drinking and twenty days without eating. The Bedouins, when working or traveling, water their camels every fourth day at least, and give each animal six to sixteen pounds of dry food daily, according to the condition of the pasture over which the march is made. The camel can carry one man and his own food twenty days and not longer. Under these conditions he cannot be effectually used as a means of transportation for the British army in the Soudan.

The Pike's Peak railway in Colorado, which is to be in operation next year, will be the most notable piece of track in the world. It will mount 2,000 feet higher than the Lima & Oroya Railway, in Peru. It is now in operation to a point over 12,000 feet above sea level. The entire thirty miles of its length will be a succession of complicated curves and grades, with no piece of straight track longer than 300 feet. The maximum grade will be 316 feet to the mile, and the average grade 270 feet. The line will be found in curves from 500 to 1,000 feet long, in which the radius changes every chain.

The effect that the disappearance of forests has upon climate receives fresh illustration almost every day. In Italy the clearing of the Apennines is believed to have seriously changed the climate of the Po valley, and now the African sirocco, never known to the armies of ancient Rome, breathes its hot, blighting breath over the right bank of the river in the territory of Parma. The removal of the pine forests near Ravenna induced the same desolating wind, and the same destruction of the old forests of Vosges and of the Cevennes has had like deteriorating influences upon the climate. In Egypt, where, during the French occupation in 1798, not a drop of rain fell for sixteen months, and where from time immemorial the country has been a rainless bed of sand, Mohammed Ali, by planting his millions of fig and orange trees, has seen his country blessed with an annual rainfall of several inches.

A decision has been rendered by the court of common pleas, in New York city, which will be of interest to landlords and tenants. It appears that sickness was caused in the family of a tenant by poor sanitary arrangements occasioned by defective plumbing, which allowed poisonous gases to escape. The board of health was notified, and that body ordered the landlord to make the necessary repairs, which he failed to do. The tenant then moved out, without paying his rent. The landlord brought suit for the recovery of his rent, but the court held that the landlord by not making the repairs, imperiled the health of the tenant and his family, and violated his contract; and that the tenant was therefore justified in moving out without paying his rent.

After all the reproaches heaped upon the medical fraternity for not keeping up with the age, they are certainly, says the Cleveland Leader, making progress toward the mastery and even the prevention of disease. It is only a few weeks since cable dispatches told the story of Pasteur's apparently successful efforts to conquer hydrophobia, and now another French scientist seems likely to discover means of greatly mitigating the yellow fever scourge in the tropics. Dr. L. Girard, of the Panama canal company, has been inoculating animals with the fever germ and has succeeded in cultivating it in a manner similar to that by which virus is obtained for vaccination.

The statistician of the bureau of agriculture at Washington reports that the entire product of tobacco in the United States in 1882 was 513,077,558 pounds from 671,522 acres of acreage, an average yield per acre of 764 pounds and average price 84 cents per pound, making the aggregate value of the entire product \$43,189,951. The quantity of domestic leaf used in American manufactures for the year ending December 31, 1883, was 283,829,729 pounds, and quantity exported to foreign countries 235,628,350 pounds. The quantity taken for American manufacture in 1882 was 156,854,318 pounds. The foreign leaf used by home manufactures from 1872 to 1882 averaged about 7,800,000 pounds yearly but the past year (1883) shows a marked increase, amounting to 13,811,140 pounds.

Among the incidents of life in Central India are the visits of the pebbler of live game. They are miserable, unempt dwellers in the jungle, and a whole family will go peidling together, bearing on their shaggy heads large round baskets. Inside quails and partridges are fluttering about the former piping their complaining notes, and outside may be a splendid peacock and two or three pea-hens, a monkey, a couple of salmon pheasants, a large blue and silver colored king-fisher, some jungle fowl, cocks and hens, and perhaps an iguana two feet long. All the birds will have their eyes stitched up, according to the brutal Indian custom, and will sit placidly in utter darkness on the top of the basket, hungry and thirsty, for the poor things will never eat or drink when thus cruelly treated. The woman, moreover, may have a basket of panting, palpitating hares, and her child a wicker gypsy imp—a young jekal in her arms. The prices are low; but the buyer, at any rate, would get the worst of the bargain, since the taste of the flesh of most edible animals is raised by this kind of treatment. Nevertheless these junglers learn nothing, but persist, according to their ancient notions, in keeping alive as long as possible any wounded or snared animals that may come into their possession.

The religious statistics of the United States, looked at from four different points in the course of the present century, present some very interesting and instructive features. In the year 1800 the total population was 3,935,925. Of these there were Protestants, 1,277,052; Roman Catholic, 100,000; unclassified, 3,928,873. In 1850, out of a total population of 23,191,876, there were Protestant, 12,723,158; Roman Catholic, 1,614,000; unclassified, 8,854,718. In 1870, out of a population of 38,533,371, the Protestants numbered 24,041,486; Roman Catholics 4,600,000, not classified, 9,916,885. And in the year 1880, out of a total population which had swelled to 50,152,866, there were 36,031,974 Protestants; 6,367,000 Roman Catholics; not classified 7,753,892. In 1880 the Protestants were twenty-four per cent. of the population, Catholics two, unclassified twenty-four. In 1850, the percentages in the same order were 54-3-4, 7 and 38 1-4; in 1870, 63, 12 and 45; in 1880, 71 1-4, 12 1-2 and 16 1-4.

Seldom or never has the enormous importance of the harvest of the sea been more forcibly represented than it was by Prof. Huxley, in the address which he delivered at the International Fisheries Exhibition. An acre of good fishing ground, he pointed out, will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will in a year. Still more vivid was his picture of the moving "mountain of cod," 120 to 130 feet in height, which for two months in every year moves westward and southward, past the Norwegian coast. Every square mile of this colossal column of fish contains 120 millions of fish, consuming every week, when on short rations, no fewer than 840 millions of herrings. The whole catch of the Norwegian fisheries never exceeds in a year more than half a square mile of this "cod mountain," and one week's supply of the herrings needed to keep that area of cod from starving. London might be victualled with herrings for a year on a day's consumption of the countless shoals of uncaught cod.

The Minneapolis Northwestern Miller, of a late date, presented an interesting exhibit of the growth of the milling industry in the United States from 1860 to 1888, as per census reports. The record of the census in 1870 as compared with 1850 showed that the number of mills, the value of grain used annually and the capital invested had nearly doubled, the number of employes had more than doubled, and the value of the annual product had nearly doubled. The growth of this industry for the next ten years, from 1870 to 1880, was enormous, but the percentage of increase was lowered. During this decade the number of establishments increased a little less than 2,000, there being 22,573 in 1870 and 24,338 in 1880. The capacity of the new mills, however, averaged large, so that the increase in capital invested was over \$25,000,000. The number of hands employed was increased less than 1,000, showing the great difference in this respect between roller and stone mills, as well as the rapid improvement in methods of handling the grain and its products. The wages paid in 1880 showed an increase of about \$5,000,000 over 1870, or about thirty per cent. The value of grain used had increased to the extent of about \$55,000,000, and the annual product showed an increased value of \$100,000,000.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The sanitary value of flowering plants has been shown by Dr. J. M. Anders, who has demonstrated the exhalation of ozone from them.

Experiments made with gases upon insects proved the Colorado beetle toughest of all. It took prussic acid vapor to kill it outright, and it was paralyzed in illuminating gas.

The power developed by the explosion of a ton of dynamite is equal to 45,665 tons raised one foot, or 45,665 foot-tons. One ton of nitroglycerine similarly exploded will exert a power of 65,452 tons, and one ton of blasting gelatine similarly exploded 71,050 foot-tons.

So satisfactory has the trial of the electric light in the portion of the British House of Commons where it has been introduced proved itself to be, in the experience of members and others, that there is an intention on the part of the authorities to extend the new system of illumination to the whole of the building.

In a voyage from Rio Janeiro to Bordeaux two French savans carefully investigated the quality of sea air. They found in all instances that over the open sea, at a distance from the vessel, the air was singularly free from the multitude of organisms which are found in land breezes. It is now believed by these and other investigators that none of the germs of an epidemic can cross an ocean with the wind, but that all low forms of life contained in it must soon reach the water and die. Sea voyages are now sometimes recommended on this special ground.

Cornelius Drebbel, who died in London in 1634, having placed in his window an extract of cochineal, made with boiling water, for the purpose of filling a thermometer, some aqua-regia dropped into it from a phial, broken by accident, which stood above it, and converted the purple dye into a most beautiful scarlet. After some conjectures and experiments, he discovered that the tin by which the window frame was divided into squares had been dissolved by the aqua-regia, and was the cause of the change. Giles Gobelin, a dyer at Paris, used it for dyeing cloth. It became known as Parisian scarlet dye, and rose into such great repute that the populace declared that Gobelin had acquired his art from the devil.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

There is nothing that fear or hope does not make men believe.

Butterflies are said to be disappearing from England.

A team of horses were stung to death by bees a few days ago in Illinois.

A 3-year-old boy in Chicago has been found to have his heart on the right side instead of on the left side of his body.

The Sioux believe that the sun is now in the sky because he quarrelled with the moon while on earth, until they resolved to separate and to go to the upper world.

The men employed in cleaning and sorting vanilla suffer from a peculiar skin disease, which has lately been found to be caused by a minute white insect which lives in the bean.

It is said that notaries public were first appointed by the fathers of the Christian Church to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the first century martyrs.

Two sorts of spurs were in use in England at the time of the Norman conquest, one with a single point and the other with several. The sort now in use were first made about 1800.

A man during a life-time of 56 years, according to a paper recently read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, sleeps away an aggregate of 6,000 days, works away the same period, eats away 2,000 days, walks away 1,000 days, is ill during 500 days and amuses himself with the remainder of his half-century on earth.

It would take a strip of arable land over four hundred feet wide alongside of every railroad in the country, covered with trees, to furnish the ties necessary to keep the roads in operation.

In Japan age is counted from the first day of January succeeding birth. At that date a child is a year old, whether born on the previous January, or at midsummer, or on the 31st of December.

Every one has heard of condensed milk, but condensed, or rather solidified, drinks of a more potent nature are a novelty. An ingenious French chemist has discovered a method by which any wine, spirit, or malt liquor can be solidified into a cake, like chocolate, and so conveniently carried about in the pockets.