BRITTLE BONES.

STRANGE PHYSICAL PHENOMENON OF A SAILOR.

Sustaining Fracture After Fracture—The Bones of His Body Little More Than Dust Held Together by an Oily Fluid.

A New York letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* describes tho extraordinary condition of John Hughes, a sailor undergoing treatment in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The writer says:

Hughes has had an eventful career, though he has only just begun to climb into the fifties, he has passed through enough variety of scenes, pleasures and hardships to make decent histories for a half dozen men. He was born on a New Bedford whaling ship, and has ever since trod the deck of a vessel of some sort. The particular portion of his busy life which may be said to throw some light upon his present disease was that spent upon a little island in the Southern Pacific Ocean. It was through no choice of his that he visited this island. It was all the work of one of those terrific cyclones that loiter around the Southern Pacific waiting for something to run against. It struck the ship on which Hughes was sailing as mate, and when the vessel turned a double back action hand-spring, Hughes was thrown into the life boat and set adrift in the fury of the storm. How long he was in the boat he has no knowledge, but he thinks it was several days, and the first that he remembers was finding himself upon a sandy beach, with the sun pouring full upon his upturned face. His clothes were dry, showing that he had been on shore some time, and his emaciated form indicated that he had been days without food. He was much further inland than the boat. As soon as he collected his senses, he crawled to a sheltered spot in the woodland, which fortunately was near a spring. After getting water, then came the search for food. It was a dreary hunt, but finally Hughes found some birds of large size feeding upon a peculiar vegetable or plant having a light yellow flower, and concluded he could stand what the birds could. He ate freely of this plant, and soon there followed a pleasant sense of exhilaration or stimulation. The food was nourishing and he gained strength. He made trips over the island, but save the half sunken timbers in the sand that marked the burial-place of many a good ship there was nothing to show the foot of a human being had ever trod the desolate place. He varied his vegetable diet by killing some of the birds. He built a little hut out of the trees and boughs and prepared to spend the rest of his days on the island.

He had hopes, as is natural to the follower of the sea, of being rescued some day. There was ever a chance that a vessel might be blown his way. In order that the attention of any passing ship might be attracted, he fastened his red shirt every clear day to the top of a dead tree. Days, weeks and months passed, and never the sign of a sail. It was a monotonous existence, but it was finally broken by the appearance of a long, black streak on the horizon. This indicated that a steamer was passing, but would it come near the island? was the question that racked the mind of the castaway. It did, and the look-out's eye caught the waving shirt. The steamer was stopped, a boat put off to the shore, and Hughes, crazed with delight, was taken aboard. The rescued man, after a few days, recovered the usual tenor of his mind, and worked his passage on the vessel, which proved to be an ocean tramp, to France. The day after the vessel got to France Hughes shipped on a brigantine for New York. Three days before the vessel got here Hughes stumbled over a stool and broke his right leg. It was a bad fracture, and it was thought strange that such a serious result should have followed so slight a cause.

Hughes was taken to the Charity Hospital when the vessel got to this port. This was months ago. Both the tibia and fibula bones in the leg were found by Dr. Willetts, the attending surgeon, to be fractured. After some preliminary treatment, the leg was done up in a plaster of Paris bandage. It was supposed that the usual result would follow, and that in a few weeks the patient would be able to hobble on a crutch for a while and then leave the hospital. At the end of six weeks the upper portion of the plaster bandage was cut away.

This gave the patient the liberty to move the leg, and it proved decidedly unfortunate. The foot and lower part of the leg being heavy, the patient, in getting out of bed, let his leg fall heavily, and it struck the edge of the bed in the middle of the thigh bone, which snapped as if it were a pipe-stem. This fracture was thought to be due to the weakened condition of the bone and muscles from inaction. The pain was so great that Hughes became delirious, and after his entire leg had been bandaged he threw his right arm around wildly, and fractured both the radius and ulna and the collar bone. These were put up in plaster. Soon after this the patient to get relief from the position in which he had been so long, threw his left leg over the right quickly, and the shock broke the thigh bone near the knee.

The last fracture was of such an unusual nature that, taken in consideration with the others, it was thought to demonstrate some defect in the organic structure of the bones. Such a case had never been seen before. In experimenting by pressure upon the uninjured arm, the ulna was broken near the wrist. This led to a practical examination of the bone. An opening was made in the arm, and a piece of bone taken out. It was found to be very fragile and crumbled like calcined bone. A chemical and microscopical examination showed that the disease was an extraordinary case of fragilites ossium. The brittleness was caused by an undue proportion of earthy matter; and the quantity was so great in this case that the bone was, in some places, but little more than dust, held together by an oleaginous fluid. The bones of the entire body were found to be affected. In order to stiffen the spine and protect the ribs a chain shirt was put on the body. This consisted of a tight-fitting network of wire, and stiffened the body so that it was the same as if it was all incased in a solid bone.

Internal remedies were given to counteract the crumbling tendency of the bones and the removal of tissue from the body. A good result followed, and at the end of two months an examination showed a perceptible hardening of the bones. Fortunately, the skull was least affected. The fractures united rapidly in the legs and arms, and the plaster was taken off at the expiration of three months.

In order that there might be no strain upon the bones, Dr. Willets constructed an ingenious piece of mechanism of steel bands. These were fitted tightly to the legs and arms lengthwise on both sides, with a movable attachment at the joints to admit of natural motion. The bands were very stiff, though elastic, and took all the strain of the body from the bones. The patient could stand, and the harness sustained the weight, and with this relief there is a possibility that the bones may, with proper treatment, be restored to their normal condition. It is estimated that two years will be consumed at least in doing this, and it may be that the patient will never get well.

Hughes attributes his condition to eating the vegetable food on the island where he was cast ashore. He says that he noticed that the bones of the birds he caught crumbled in his fingers without being subject to heat, and broke easily when twisted. Dr. Willets has no confidence in this idea, but thinks that the disease was caused by the repeated attacks of scurvy which Hughes had in his seafaring life. Scurvy is known to render the bones brittle in those who have the disease. The name of the plant Hughes ate is not known.

A Hired Man's Romance.

A dozen or so years ago a young man in Harrisburg was employed by a gentleman as man-of-all-work about the house. He was a comely youth as to face and shape, and he was intelligent. There was something in him above the menial, and, as subsequently transpired, all that he wanted was a chance, and he would go up higher. It happened that in the gentleman's house was a pretty daughter (ætat twenty-two), accomplished and gay, quite a society girl, but sensible for all that. Seeing her every day, it was the most natural thing in the world for the young fellow—the "hired man"—to fall in love with her, and one bright day he braced himself and told his love. But the girl was not looking with favor on hired men just then. She was shocked. She told her sire. After reproving the young fellow, the venerable parent fired him. But the young man had blood. He gathered together his earthly possessions and faced toward the West. He took Greeley's advice and landed in one of the mining towns of Colorado. There he went to work as a prospector. Do you know what the life of a prospector means? It means hope deferred—it means continued disappointments—hard work, toiling and digging and hunting until death itself would be a welcome release.

The young man went through it all. He didn't miss a trick. Many a time he wanted to lay right down and pass in his checks right then and there, but the sand in him wouldn't let him. He kept digging away in a perfunctory sort of way, until one day he struck pay dirt, and all at once he found himself the possessor of great riches. Struck it fat, just like many another poor devil, in the last ditch. He sold out well, and then sat down to think. His first thoughts were of the Harrisburg girl who refused him. Ah, the old love was still there, brethren, still there. He resolved to try again. Gathering together a nice wallet full of boodle he hied him East, and at last landed in Harrisburg. The girl he loved was still there, but turning the corner of old maidism. Father was dead, and things had not gone right. She was poor. The young fellow hunted her up. There was a scene that I hope you will not insist upon my describing, and last week there was a quiet wedding that did not get into the papers.—*Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph.*

A Ride Down a Flume.

A. G. Mason left the mills at 12 o'clock yesterday on a raft in the flume for a ride to Chico. He expected to make the trip in three and a half hours, but met with several thrilling mishaps that delayed him until after dark and effectually cured him for a raft ride to Chico. The ride for the first fifteen miles was novel and grand—scenery as magnificent as any in the Sierra Nevada. But when the raft struck the deep canons and mountain gorges, with the flume stretched along looking like a silvery thread from the bottom, the ride began to take on dangers, for the lumber that had been shipped in the morning was here met with, and the real trouble commenced. In one of the deep cuts the V-box ran onto a board, up-ending the raft and throwing Bert high into the air. In falling he grasped a small board nailed to the flume and hung suspended fifty feet from the bottom of the canyon. Bert, having but one arm, found himself in a dangerous position, and, too add to this horror, the board he was hanging to began to break. About twenty feet below him was a small platform between the joists, so, just as the board gave way, Bert swung out, let go his hold, and dropped. He struck the platform, but the rebound threw him thirty feet to the bottom of the canyon, striking on his shoulder and the side of his face. He was stunned for a moment, but when he came to, he hurried down the flume and caught the raft. When twelve miles from Chico he was again thrown, but this time he struck in the flume, with a narrow escape from drowning. His hat was lost and he was wet through. As soon as he got out Bert concluded that he did not want any more raft-riding, and walked the remaining twele miles to town, arriving at 7:30 o'clock.—*Chico (Cal.) Enterprise.*

The Harvest Moon.

The harvest moon is the full moon which falls on or near September 21. Its peculiarity is that its rises more closely after sunset for a number of nights after the full than any other full moon in the year. This results in four or five successive nights being almost moonlit, and the opportunity thus given for evening work in harvesting has led to this full moon being distinguished by the name of harvest moon. The difference between the moon's times of rising on successive nights averages about fifty minutes. The greatest difference occurs in the spring, when it may reach an hour and a half. The harvest moon may rise over half an hour late each night, while under the most favorable conditions the difference is only about ten minutes. The full moon following September likewise rises but little later from night to night, and is called the hunter's moon. The moon's orbit makes the least angle with the horizon at the autumn equinox, and as it becomes, in advancing one day's motion along its orbit, less depressed below the horizon than at any time, it has but a little greater hour angle to travel over each succeeding night after sunset to bring it into view. Hence the full moon for so many successive evenings in the last of September.—*Popular Science News.*

Superstitious Steamboatmen.

Says an old deckhand on a steamboat: "There is one peculiar superstition among steamboatmen that does not lose any of its interest by age. Whenever a minister and a white horse happen to make the trip at the same time on a steamboat, there is always an accident of some kind to follow. It may not be always to the steamboat, but it is certain to be to the boat or some of the passengers. This superstition is so strong among the deckhands that they will positively refuse to go on a boat which carries a minister and a white horse."—*New York Tribune.*

Dogs are said to kill $5,000,000 worth of sheep annually in Texas.

THE HUMAN RACE.

INCREASE AND CHANGES OF POPULATION.

The Habitable Area of the Globe and the Possibilities of Over-Population—Some Curious Facts.

During the last fifty years the civilized nations of the globe have taken much pains to determine the number of their inhabitants and the character and extent of the industries in which they are engaged. For the following statements we have consulted the most recent accessible authorities and estimates:

THE EARTH'S LAND SURFACE.

The earth has about forty-eight millions of square miles of land surface, and sixteen millions of these square miles are well adapted to the needs of settled populations, and portions of the vast remainder may be occupied by the nomads for pasture lands and by game. To people the sixteen millions of square miles as densely as Belgium, Saxony and England are peopled, say 300 persons to the square mile, would require a population of 6,400 millions, or somewhat more than four times the present population of the entire globe. The United States and Territories, if as densely populated as Belgium, would contain a population equal to the present population of the world, namely, fifteen hundred millions. The State of Texas alone, if as densely peopled as Massachusetts, would have a population equal to the present population of our whole country. Few realize that Texas is a third larger than France.

The question of the earth becoming overpeopled has alarmed some writers, but there are reasons for believing that this is an exceedingly improbable danger. The more intelligent and enlightened a nation becomes the less rapid is its increase in the number of children. The tendency is to smaller families, and as the race is steadily improving the increase in its numbers will be proportionately less. Our best thinkers have no fears that population will ever exceed the number which can comfortably subsist upon the earth's products. Advances in science and improved methods of agriculture will easily provide for the increase of human beings as it comes.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The present population of the world is 1,500,000,000, and it is increasing to-day at the rate of 12,000,000 a year. Forty years ago the estimate of the number of the world's inhabitants was 1,000,000,000. Better modes of life and the facilities with which food products are transported everywhere have not only much increased the average duration of human life, but so lessened the death rate in the better care of children that population is steadily increasing. It is now generally believed that the population of the Chinese Empire has been overestimated. Conceding the overestimate to have been 50,000,000, we have the following for the several continents:

Population of Europe	350,000.000
Population of Asia	800,000,000
Population of Africa	200,000,000
Population of North America	78,000,000
Population of South America	32,000,000
Population of Oceanica	40,000,000
Total	1,500,000,000

The population of North America by countries may be put as follows:

The United States	60,000,000
Mexico	12,000,000
Dominion of Canada	4,000,000
Central America	2,000,000
Total	78,000,000

Berghaus, in his Physical Atlas, gives the following as the proportions of the eaath's population which may be fairly grouped under the great religions:

Buddhists	467,000,000
Christians	460,000,000
Mohammedans	235,000,000
Brahmanists	200,000.000
Heathen	130,000,000
Jews	8,000,000
Total	1.500,0000,000

Classed by races the world's population may be distributed as follows:

Caucasian or Aryan race	615,000,000
Mongolian	610,000,000
African	200,000,000
Malayan	60,000,000
Indian	15,000,000
Total	1,500,000,000

OUR CITY POPULATION.

There are now 750 cities and towns in this country having a population of 1,000 and upward, and nearly one-third of our entire population resides in these cities and towns. In 1880 there were 580 towns which had a population each of 4,000 and upward. Over 1,200 cities, villages and smaller places now have public waterworks. and a majority of them gas-works also. Public improvements and conveniences of this class have grown up almost entirely within the past thirty years.

FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The gradual decrease in the average number of persons composing a family in the United States is as follows: In 1850 the number of persons to a family averaged 5 56-100, in 1860 the average was 5 28-100, in 1870 it was 5 9-100, while in 1880 it had fallen to 5 4-100. To-day five persons may be taken as the average number for each family, and the number of families is twelve millions. In 1880 we had one million more families than houses, showing that one million houses were occupied by two families each.

THE WORLD'S DEATH RATE.

The average annual death rate of the world is 32 for every 1,000 persons. The average death rate for the leading cities of the United States is 22½ in every 1,000 persons. Old cities like Paris, Vienna and Berlin approach the world's average in their death rate. In 1855 the death rate for the City of Mexico was 58 for every 1,000 persons; in Vera Cruz, 90.

CURIOUS FACTS.

In a single year the number of deaths of human beings is nearly 50,000,000. During the time—an hour and three-fourths—of an ordinary Sunday morning church service about 10,000 persons die. In the hours of a single day the number of deaths in the human family equals that of the population of a city like Detroit. In one week's time as many die as make the number of people in Cook County. The time elapsing between one new moon and another witnesses the death of as many human beings as now compose the population of the State of Illinois. Every two seconds of time see three human lives pass into the "dark valley."

Notwithstanding the vastness of numbers of the earth's population, the entire 1,500,000,000 could stand upon a tract of land ten miles square and be comfortably seated upon a tract twenty miles square, or on less than a dozen townships, or on half of one of our larger counties, and with a proper arrangement of telephones one man could address the vast throng as one audience. The township of Hyde Park is large enough to make a cemetery in which to bury the entire present population of the United States and leave ample room for walks and drives.—*Chicago Herald.*

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Recipes.

SODA CAKE.—One pound flour, one-half pound currants, one-fourth pound raisins, one-fourth pound butter, six ounces sugar, two ounces orange peel, two ounces almonds, one teaspoonful carbonate of soda, flavor with essence of lemon; add milk enough to make cake rather stiff, and put in one-half a nutmeg.

TO CAN GRAPES.—Pick them carefully from the stems, taking care not to tear the skins much; put them in a porcelain kettle, with a little water; stir them carefully and only enough to make sure that they are well heated through; then put them in the cans. The pulp will then be whole and the sauce not all seeds and skins.

TOMATOES AND ONIONS.—Prick the small ripe tomato skins and lay them in layers, cover with small onions and sprinkle with salt, let it stand a week, drain off salt water, put the tomatoes in a jar and cover with strong vinegar. Boil a pint of vinegar with red pepper, horseradish, spices and mustard; add to the pickles.

STUFFED PEPPERS.—Slit the peppers, take out the seeds, and stuff with cabbage shredded very fine and English mustard seed in equal parts. Put a small white onion and two cloves in each pepper. Tie them firmly up and put into cold vinegar. The cabbage should be sprinkled with salt and hung up in a bag to drain the day before it is used.

BREAD PUDDING.—One quart of milk, one pint bread crumbs, the yolks of three eggs, one cup of sugar, a small piece of butter; flavor to taste; bake twenty minutes; when cool spread jelly over it; beat to a froth the reserved whites of eggs; mix with one tablespoonful of sugar; pile on top of the jelly and set in a hot oven until slightly browned.

POT-ROASTED BEEF.—Take a piece of cheap beef, say from the round, boil two hours in about enough of water to almost cover it; season with pepper and salt. When the water is almost boiled away turn the meat often, to keep it from sticking to the bottom of the pot. At last the water will all be evaporated, and then let the meat brown a little; take it out and add to the hot fat flour and water; this will make a rich brown gravy. It is best to have a tablespoonful of flour mixed with a quart of water ready to pour in as soon as the meat is removed, so as not to have the fat scorched. Pork, veal or mutton is equally nice cooked in this manner.

Useful Hints.

Fruit that is to be preserved may be kept from turning a dark color by dropping it into cold water as fast as peeled.

Never let metal touch fruit and handle it as little as possible, is the rule of an authority in all sorts of fruit preserving.

It is generally a pity to cook fresh fruits; but inferior and hard pears may often be made very palatable by stewing them with a little sugar.

To clean decanters pour the refuse of the teapot leaves and all into the decanter, and shake it well. The tannin of the tea has a chemical affinity for the crust on the glass.

To remove paint and putty from window glass make a strong solution of pearl-ash with hot water. Apply with a brush to the paint or putty, and when nearly dry rub hard with a woolen cloth.

To scour tins, coppers, etc., wash in hot suds, then dip a wet rag in fine sifted coal ashes, scour well and then polish with dry ashes. Coppers, if much stained, can be cleaned with vinegar and salt, or oxalic acid. Put ten cents worth of acid in a quart of water and bottle. Label poison in large letters and keep for use. It is a dangerous article, yet very useful to have at hand. Keep it by itself in some place inaccessible to children.

Of all vegetables, cabbage needs to be cooked quickly and thoroughly. It is usually halved or quartered and boiled, after lying for a few minutes in cold, salted water. This will remove insects which may have found refuge in the leaves, which should be closely examined; then plunge in boiling water, and cook at least three-quarters of an hour. Half a teaspoonful of cooking soda neutalizes, in a measure, the disagreeable odor, or a trifle of red pepper.

Professional Window Gazing.

Professional window gazing is a Philadelphia idea, according to the *News* of that city. It says: Two young men who spend the day and a large part of the evening on Chestnut street are paid to do so. They are both well-known figures and generally travel together. They are professional window gazers. The young men in common with everybody else, know that to attract a crowd to a window all one has to do is to stand and gaze into that window. In a short time ten or a dozen people will be gazing with him. They were down to hard pan—on their uppers, so to speak. One of them went to the proprietor of a men's furnishing house on Chestnut street and told him that for so much a week he would guarantee to attract more attention to his window than all the displays that could be laid out. The proprietor was struck with the idea and gave it a trial. As a consequence there was a crowd at his window nearly all the time. The young man would walk up to the window with his friend and stand gazing there until a crow of a dozen or fifteen were standing with them. To keep the crowd moving he would walk away and that started the break in the crowd. The performance was repeated every ten or fifteen minutes. The young man went to other stores along the street, unfolded his plan and pointed out the success of it. In a short time he had the whole street from Ninth to Broad on his beat and he had to take his friend into partnership, and he makes plenty of money. If other window gazers do not get on to the idea and get into business these two originators will shortly establish branches of the "Gazers" in other cities.

A Bill for $15,000.

The fees demanded by eminent New York lawyers are seldom small. A prominent lawyer relates that in a matter of litigation he recently called in the services of a distinguished Wall street attorney, whose career in public life has given him great prominence. The affair terminated in a settlement outside of the court, pending which some dinners were given, at which the principals and their attorneys came together. When the banker asked for his bill from the attorney the figures were $15,000. It struck the man of money that this was a trifle high, and he asked for an itemized account. The itemized bill read as follows:

To retainer..........................	$5,000
To attendance on five dinners at Delmonico's, $2,000 each.......	10,000
Total........................	$15,000

The banker is not likely to invite lawyers to dinner hereafter.—*New York Tribune.*

An Absurd Bird.

Kiwi-kiwi is the creature's real name, but scientific men call it apteryx, which is a Greek word meaning wingless, because though a bird, it has no wings. That is absurd enough, but it does not satisfy the kiwi, who seems to have tried to be as unbirdlike as possible, and, in order to do so, has gone to very ridiculous extremes.

It not only has no wings, but it has no tail—not even so much as an apology for one. And, as if that were not enough, it has no feathers worthy of the name. Its quills are covered with soft down for about one-third of their length, and then are fringed with hair-like webs out to the ends, which are sharply pointed. It is only as large as a common domestic fowl, but it has much stronger and stouter legs and bigger feet.

Of course you cannot be surprised to learn that such a bird looks at first sight like a quadruped. It carries its head low and hobbles along in a most uncouth fashion, moving so swiftly when pursued, however, that it is very difficult to capture this ridiculous bird.

When it sleeps in the daytime—for naturally it is odd enough to choose the wrong time for sleeping—it rests its long bill on the ground, and so makes itself look like a strange sort of three-legged stool. Most other birds use their beaks or their wings or their spurs to fight with, but it would be foolish to expect any such natural proceeding from the kiwi; and, in fact, its plan of fighting is to kick. It is very fond of earthworms; and one of its ways of procuring them is worthy of so odd a bird. It thumps the earth with its big feet, and if there are any worms in the vicinity, up they come to discover what is the matter.

It is a cousin of the ostrich, and though its plumage has no such value for us as its large relative's has, it is very highly valued by the natives of New Zealand. The kiwi has a very tough skin, which, when it is properly dressed, makes good leather.—*St. Nicholas.*

Cologne.

Cologne is chiefly interesting to visitors on account of its Cathedral and its Cologne water. To see the one and to buy some of the other are the two great objects of travelers here. But, apart from these principal attractions, we shall find the city very interesting. Most of the streets are queer and old, some of the houses dating from the thirteenth century; and the Rhine, which is here crossed by a long bridge of boats, presents a very busy and lively scene with its craft of many kinds.

The real Cologne water is made by Johann Maria Farina, but when we go out to buy some, we may be a little perplexed by finding that there are some thirty or forty people of this name, all of whom keep shops for the sale of Cologne water. There are a great many descendants of the original inventor of this perfume, and the law does not permit any one to assume the name who does not belong to the family; but the boy babies of the Farinas are generally baptized Johann Maria, so that they can go into the Cologne water business when they grow up. There are two or three shops where the best and "original" water is sold, and at one of these we buy some of the celebrated perfume, generally sold to travelers in small wooden boxes containing four or six bottles, which we get at a very reasonable price compared with what we have to pay for it in America. We cannot take much more than this, because Cologne water is classed as spirits by the Custom House authorities in England, and each traveler is allowed to bring only a small quantity of it into that conntry.—*St. Nicholas.*

Good for Hard Workers.

It is fully claimed and pretty well sustained that hard workers can accomplish almost twice as much and save themselves from illness and loss of time if they take eight cents' worth per day of the extract of the Moxie Nerve Food Plant, now creating so much discussion. The dealers say its sale is the largest ever known. If a nervous woman gets hold of a bottle she gets the whole neighborhood to talking about it, and a woman's curiosity has to be gratified if it costs the price of a bonnet.

LOUIS BOYDEN, who recently died at Worcester, Mass., at the age of eighty-five, had been blind for eighteen years, and in that time his sense of touch had developed in a marvelous manner. He could tell the denomination of a bill by feeling it, and he planted, weeded and cared for his large garden entirely by himself.

Life in the Paris Sewers

is possible, for a short time to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their reeking atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a *living sewer*. But this is actually the case with those in whom the inactivity of the liver drives the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidneys and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

IN London, with all its numerous interests, with nearly 5,000,000 inhabitants and nearly 700,000 houses, there is no delivery of letters on the Sabbath. The same thing may be said of more than 4,000 country districts in Great Britain.

"Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion due,
And in her cheeks the vermeil red did show."

This is the poet's description of a woman whose physical system was in a perfectly sound and healthy state, with every function acting properly, and is the enviable condition of its fair patrons produced by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Any druggist.

THE population of Great Britain is increasing at the rate of 1,000 a day.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night-sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

IN the city of Akron, Ohio, 60,000,000 matches are made daily.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons, and others. To these classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

Tired All Over

is the expression a lady used in describing her condition before using Hood's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is wonderfully adapted for weakened or low state of the system. It quickly tones the whole body, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the mind. Take it now if you feel "tired all over."

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine for general debility I think it superior to anything else."—A. A. RIKER, Albany St., Utica, N. Y.

N. B.—Be sure to get the Peculiar medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A GREAT OFFER.

We call attention of our lady readers to the **HANDSOME PRESENT** that is being prepared for them. By special arrangement with **DEMOREST'S MONTHLY**, the Greatest of all Family Magazines, we will print in our next issue an ORDER entitling every one of our readers to a pattern of this handsome Jacket (free). Look out for it, for it is worth 25 cents. While DEMOREST'S is not a Fashion Magazine many suppose it to be, because its Fashion Department, like all its other departments, is so perfect.

Don't subscribe for another magazine for next year before sending for this pattern, for the pattern's descriptive envelope will contain full information about **DEMOREST'S MONTHLY**, which is published by **W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th Street, New York.**

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: **C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.**

I found it a specific for Hay Fever. For ten years I have been a great sufferer from August 9th till frost. Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay Fever sufferers should know of its efficacy.—Frank B. Ainsworth, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
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Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a **laxative, alterative, or purgative,** these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

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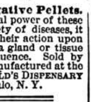

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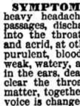

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is offered by the manufacturers of **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza,** and **Catarrhal Headache.**

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

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It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all other Internal Pains.

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There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS,** so quick as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

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The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury minerals or deleterious drugs.

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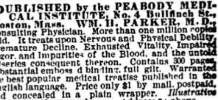

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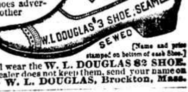

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