

TRAIN ROBBERS.
Hold Robbery of a Mexican Central Train
Near El Paso, Tex.—Partially Filled.
El Paso, Tex., Nov. 1.—When the Mexican Central passenger train, consisting of an engine, five freight cars, a baggage and express car and two passenger coaches, had reached a point twelve miles from El Paso three masked men crawled over the trestle and the engine covered the engineer and man with four six-shooters and compelled them to stop the train. They then uncoupled the two passenger cars and leaving them ran Fargo messenger tried to get a Mexican, M. R. Villegas, started out of the car, but the robbers fired into the car and drove him back.
Six miles this side of the first stop the robbers stopped again and broke in the end door of the express car. While they were doing so the messenger jumped out of the side door and ran off in the darkness, carrying the key to the big iron safe, in which most of the money and valuables in his charge were stored. The robbers, therefore, got only two packages of coins amounting to \$2,000. The outlaw next uncoupled the engine and came on with that alone, running to within three miles of Juarez (Paso del Norte), where they abandoned the engine. Before leaving they started to back down the road with a wide open throttle and it ran about four miles stopping for want of steam.
The robbers are supposed to have come across the river, but there is no clew to their identity except that they were Americans.

There is but one telegraph station between San Jose and Juarez—at Samalayuca, forty-five miles from San Jose and thirty from Juarez—and the robbers, or a confederate of theirs, had cut the telegraph wire below San Jose long before the robbers started. It was there where they stopped the train and again just this side of Samalayuca, thus preventing connection. The agent at Samalayuca sent out section hands who found the break and repaired it.
The train was due at Juarez at 7:25 a. m. and the first news of the robbery was a telegram from the agent at Samalayuca to Superintendent Comfort received at 7:45 a. m. and an engine was at once sent back after the engine and train that had held up and the train was brought in at 3:30 p. m.
The only blunder of the robbers was in failing to get the key to the safe, in which was a considerable amount of money and valuables. The messenger's action in getting the key with the report of the robbery, however, was commendable. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion brought up by the Wells-Fargo messengers is very large—sometimes amounting to over \$100,000 at one time. Fortunately this happened to be a light run.

THE PARNELL INQUIRY.
Examination of Captain O'Shea—Sensational Testimony.
LONDON, Nov. 1.—Judge Hannen's court yesterday was crowded, the Parnells being present in full force. Parnell, O'Connor, T. M. Healey and Biggar keeping close watch over the proceedings. O'Shea proved a good witness, giving his evidence in a calm, matter-of-fact way. He was clear on the smallest detail, and equally confident and precise during the cross-examination. His narrative of the Kilmannin negotiations, though largely a matter of history, was listened to with rapid attention. Expectation was at its height on the production of the alleged forged letters. Taking up the matter, he scanned it with careful deliberation for a few moments and then said in a distinct tone, without over emphasis, "It is Mr. Parnell's signature." Several other letters were scrutinized in the same way and evoked the same unqualified statement. "It is Mr. Parnell's signature." The most striking point elicited by the cross-examination was his charging Sir William Harcourt with coming as an emissary from Mr. Gladstone to warn him to preserve the utmost secrecy regarding the Kilmannin treaty. Although the witness did not allege that Sir William Harcourt advised the destruction of the memorandum, he explicitly stated that it was on hearing of Mr. Gladstone's wish that he destroyed the document's contents. On the other hand, Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination was expected to elicit the reason for the rupture between O'Shea and Parnell, but both sides chose to leave this unrevolved. The witness stated that up to June, 1886, he believed in the genuineness of the letters that he was opposed to, neither Sir Charles Russell nor Sir Richard Webster proceeded to inquire as to what caused him to disbelieve in Parnell's honor. Whatever was the cause of the rupture between O'Shea and Parnell, the quiet malignity of the evidence more keenly than the best informed.

SUFFERING SAILORS.
A Norwegian Crew Shipwrecked Among the Barbadoes—The Sufferers Soothe.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—A Norwegian steamer arrived here yesterday from Jamaica having on board Captain Jacobson and one sailor belonging to the Norwegian bark Inga, which was wrecked on the island of Cayman, September 17, when on a voyage from Montreal to St. John's, Miss. Captain Jacobson says that soon after the vessel struck on the island she was boarded by nearly 200 colored wreckers, who made a bold and daring attempt to take possession of the vessel and the crew. They made every attempt to gain entrance into the after-cabin, and were only prevented from doing so at the point of a pistol. When they were driven from the vessel's deck the crew landed in their life boats on the island. They were the only civilized people there and subsisted two weeks on coconuts and a little grain they had saved. At the end of this time Captain Jacobson got possession of a small sloop, in which he and his crew made sail for Jamaica. They only had a small quantity of provisions, and expected to reach Jamaica in two days, but instead of this they were a week. Their sufferings from exposure and want of sufficient food were beyond description.

Breakers Close Ahead.
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 31.—The Globe today in an article headed "Breakers Close Ahead," says: "Though Long Sackville is the victim of a despicable trick, he is also the victim of his own folly. He stuck his nose into American home affairs by counseling an elector about how he should vote and influence others to vote. The United States Secretary of State argues with great force that the British Ambassador thus transgressed the amenities and the necessary rules of diplomacy in such a degree as to warrant Washington in demanding his recall. Long Sackville has been informed that he is no longer acceptable to the President and Administration."

Information Refused.
Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 31.—Some time ago the Railroad Commissioners, at the request of Governor Larrabee, asked the different railroads doing business in the State to furnish a statement as to the present value of their property, including right of way, rolling stock, equipment, etc. About half of the roads replied "unknown" and others said it was a matter of guess work, as the value fluctuated with many changing conditions, and that the Commissioners were as competent to guess upon it as any one else. The answer of the Rock Island, however, was that it was not possible to furnish the information desired.

THE HAYTIAN TROUBLES.
A War Vessel to Be Sent to Port au Prince.
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The seizure of the American steamer, Haytian Republic, has become an international episode, as will be seen by the following letter from Secretary of State Bayard:
New York City, Oct. 30.—
GENTS: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., in which you inform me of the seizure of the American steamer Haytian Republic, at St. Marc, and request that in view of the serious state of affairs in Haiti at the present time and of the jeopardy in which the lives and property of Americans are now placed, a man-of-war be sent thither immediately. The department has received information of similar purport from the United States Minister at Port au Prince, and in view of the fact that the Haytian Republic is now a man-of-war, it is requested that you will be able to reach Haiti in a few days.
NO VESSEL HANDY.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Navy Department has been requested by the Secretary of State to send a man-of-war to Haiti to look after American interests there which appear to have been jeopardized by the seizure of the American steamer, Haytian Republic, at St. Marc, Haiti. As present all the vessels of the North Atlantic station are laid up in navy yards for repairs, except the Boston, which is now at Central American port beyond the reach of the telegraph. Efforts will be made to communicate with her, and it is expected that the vessel will be able to reach Haiti in a few days.

TO RELIEVE WHALERS.
Steps Being Taken to Send Relief to Imprisoned Whalers.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Acting Secretary Thompson, yesterday received a long telegram from San Francisco, signed by Senator Hearst and others, informing him of the perilous situation of the crews of about 100 whaling vessels supposed to have been wrecked near Herald Island, in the Arctic ocean, and asking that a revenue steamer be sent at once to their assistance. There are said to be nearly 500 men in the party, and they are in no condition to withstand the winter of an Arctic winter. The revenue steamer Bear is desired for the purpose of sending provision and clothing, without which, it is said, they will perish of hunger and cold. Acting Secretary Thompson visited the White House during the day and laid the matter before the President, saying that he had no vessel now in the revenue service fit for a winter cruise to the Arctic. The steamer Bear, now at San Francisco, which was suggested for the expedition would require repairs, and Mr. Thompson added that there is no appropriation which can be utilized for this expense. The President said that the case was a serious one and required prompt action. He thereupon sent for Commodore Harney, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and instructed him to take immediate steps for the relief of the whalers. Commodore Harney promised to do so, and said he would endeavor to communicate with Commodore Emery, commanding the United States ship Thetis, now cruising in the Arctic, and which is expected to arrive at San Francisco in a short time. The present plan is to fit this vessel out for a relief expedition as soon as she arrives at San Francisco, and to expedite her arrival there with that end in view.

THE RIGHTS OF CHEROKEES.
Secretary Vilas Does Not Desire to Overrule Any of Their Acts.
MUSKOGEE, I. T., Oct. 31.—The following letter to Chief Mayes from Secretary Vilas, received yesterday, explains itself:
Hon. J. B. Mayes, Principal Chief Cherokee Nation, Washington, D. C.—
Dear Sir: I have duly received your communication of October 19 and carefully read the contents. It was deemed advisable, if not necessary, to give the notice contained in my communication of September 28 in view of the apparent probability that the Cherokee Nation would previously existing lease or make a new lease of the lands in the Cherokee outlet. I think that the notice is sufficient to protect the rights of the United States, whether they are. On the other hand, I am so far from desiring to trench upon the rights of the Cherokee Nation that I wish to see all their rights fully protected. The attention of the Secretary of the United States is directed to these enactments in order that an investigation may be made with a view to ascertain whether they have not been violated in the present case by the consent of the British Minister.
By your direction the attention of the British Government has, in a spirit of good will, been called to the attention of the Secretary of the United States, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this Government to consider whether the integrity of its institutions will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British Minister at this capital. It is to be noted that the Secretary is not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled rule, essential to the maintenance of international intercourse that a diplomatic representative must be *pro tunc* to the Government to which he is accredited. If by his conduct he renders himself *persona non grata* an announcement of this nature is made to the Government. In the present case all the requirements of comity have been fulfilled, the facts having been duly communicated to her Majesty's Government with an expression of opinion that the Government in regard thereto. Respectfully submitted,
T. F. BAYARD

FIGHT FOR A TRUCK.
Republicans Capture a Platform From Democrats in a Political Row at New York.
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A row occurred in the Eighth Assembly district last night between the Tammany organization and the John J. O'Brien Legion of Republicans, the latter capturing a truck from which the Democrats had been making speeches to a crowd at Eldridge and Canal streets. The matter was about to close when O'Brien Legion, who had been parading, raided the truck. The leaders were well acquainted with each other and regarded the affair more as a joke than seriously, but some of the followers on both sides got excited and a row was quite frank in the course of which two pistol shots were heard. Whether the firing was done in a Pickwickian sense or in earnest is conjectural. At any rate, the police thought it justified them in taking a serious view of the situation, and the street was soon cleared.

Terrible Bridge Accident.
DUNDEE, Ill., Oct. 30.—A gang of men were repairing the iron truss bridge yesterday which spans the Big Muddy river near Blairville, about sixteen miles from here, and an order was given one of them to loosen a girder a fraction of an inch. The girder was one of the three that supported the bridge and it swung the bridge out of plumb and without a moment's warning the mass dropped to the water, fifty feet below. William Thompson was instantly killed, and Arthur McKee, James Campbell, D. Hafford, John Edman and Theodore Harris fatally injured. W. H. McKee, Thomas Robinson, Miles Harris and Frank Leech were seriously injured.

German Socialism.
BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Social Democrats of Germany secretly celebrated the decennial of the passage of the Anti-Socialist laws, meetings being held in many places last week. Under these laws it was shown by the statistics presented that 60,000 Socialists had been expelled from the country, 100,000 newspapers had been proscribed, 100 clubs and pamphlets had been prohibited, 300 clubs and other organizations dissolved, thousands of persons had been tried and convicted. The answer of the Reichstag to the resolutions was that it was not possible to furnish the information desired.

WEST MUST GO.
The British Minister Notified That His Room is Better Than His Company—Secretary Bayard's Letter.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—By direction of the President, the Secretary of State yesterday notified the British Minister for causes heretofore made known to her Majesty's Government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States was no longer acceptable to this Government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. The grounds of this action on the part of the United States are stated in the following report of the Secretary of State to the President:
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1888.—
The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement, in a view to receive your direction thereon:
On September 28 last a letter purporting to be written by one Charles B. Marchison, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to the British Minister at this capital, and in it was contained a statement of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that he still considered England the mother country and that he led him to seek advice from the British representative in this country. He further stated that the same day he stated that he would not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurance to many other persons in the same situation as himself, for the purpose of influencing and determining the political action as citizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligations of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained a statement that the conduct of this Government in respect to questions now in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, and in regard to the indirectly imputed insurrection in such conduct.

To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly Mass., under date of September 28, 1888, and in it he stated that "any political party which openly favors the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity and that the party in power fully and completely respects the respect to the 'questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the Fisheries treaty by the Republican majority in the House of Representatives' message to which you allude, alliances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election." The Minister also stated that "the sanction to the aspersions and imputations assured of to us, under his correspondence, is the assurance of secrecy, in which the Minister has endeavored to induce me to enter into an agreement to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others."
Upon this correspondence being made public, during the day and laid the matter before the President, saying that he had no vessel now in the revenue service fit for a winter cruise to the Arctic. The steamer Bear, now at San Francisco, which was suggested for the expedition would require repairs, and Mr. Thompson added that there is no appropriation which can be utilized for this expense. The President said that the case was a serious one and required prompt action. He thereupon sent for Commodore Harney, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and instructed him to take immediate steps for the relief of the whalers. Commodore Harney promised to do so, and said he would endeavor to communicate with Commodore Emery, commanding the United States ship Thetis, now cruising in the Arctic, and which is expected to arrive at San Francisco in a short time. The present plan is to fit this vessel out for a relief expedition as soon as she arrives at San Francisco, and to expedite her arrival there with that end in view.

FARM NOTES.
It is claimed that an occasional rolling with a heavy roller will so compact the soil that it will be difficult to get a good crop of winter wheat. Cold frames can be used for forcing some of the hardy plants in winter. Early cabbage and lettuce are grown in this manner.
Toads are the policemen of the garden. They speedily transport insect depredators to a place where they will do no more harm.
It is stated that the best varieties of early raspberries are the Tyler and Souberg. The Ohio and Mammoth Cluster are excellent late varieties.
Potatoes are dried as fruits are for use on ships and in mining camps, where fresh potatoes are not to be had. The potatoes are sliced and dried in a common evaporator, just as apples are, and when used are soaked in water twelve hours to soften and freshen them.
The great secret in making underdrainage a permanent improvement is in securing the water to flow away from the plants and maintaining a good outlet. When this outlet has been closed a year or two, if there has been a good fall, reopening it will cause it to wash out obstructing sediment.
The finer the condition of the manure and the more it is spread over the ground the sooner it will be converted into plant food and the better it will nourish the plants. As the fall is an excellent time to haul and spread the manure a little care given the matter of spreading it now will be amply repaid in the spring.
It is well known that corn readily absorbs moisture, and that unless killed-dried packages, it is apt to heat. In the saving of seed corn, therefore, it is especially necessary that the corn be ripe, dried thoroughly before it is frozen, and then kept in a dry place, and preferably one where it will not freeze.
It was many years ago discovered that lime was a preventive of the disease called "club root" in cabbage, caused by growing this crop in succession on the same ground. There is, perhaps, no garden vegetable to which the commercial phosphate of lime can be more profitably applied than to cabbage. Even late in the season phosphate diluted with water may be used on cabbage with profitable results.
Some farmers are adopting the practice of sowing their corn in rows and doing the mixing themselves, but compounding the materials in the right proportion, so as to get just what is needed in a concentrated form, requires skill as well as experience. So many manufacturers are now engaged in the business with the use of a necessary machinery, that the work economically, that it is thought in most cases money will be saved by buying what is wanted already prepared for use. Still there are cases where home made fertilizers compare favorably with manufacturers, it is claimed, at a less cost.

Notes.
Hogs are expensive unless well bred. The best breeds of hogs are quiet, seldom restless and sleep a great portion of their time. The quiet hog is the one that converts the food into fat. The more active the hog the greater the cost. Dry quarters, with close shelter, from the wind, and a soft bed of straw, will pay nearly as well as the preparation of the food.
Brewers' grains, glucose refuse and other substances liable to fermentation can be fed with advantage to animals that are being prepared for market, but should be fed in small quantities, if at all, as the milk may be injured in quality, unless the materials are fresh.
An application of plaster over the floor of the poultry house two or three times a week and the floors cleaned weekly will prevent foul odors.
Turkeys always seek high roosting places and become thereby exposed. Provide a high roost for them in an open shed and confine them therein for a few days, and they will resort thereto at night.
The corn crop in this country is beginning to receive intelligent attention. The idea that corn or potatoes, or other crops do not need cultivation because there are no weeds is a mistake, and that in plowing or cultivating the roots of the weeds are broken, is another mistake.

Dr. Mary Walker.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Dr. Mary Walker has been invited to address to "the great sisters of Maryland," urging all women to register and to vote. She says that if women are prevented from the exercise of their clearly guaranteed rights, money will be forthcoming to prosecute such parties. She also stated that if necessary the suits will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States where, she says, the truth of her crowning constitutional argument would be decided. The appeal concludes: "Sisters, step into your rights, for every day that is near when all men will arise and call you blessed."

STOCK ITEMS.
The cow is largely a creature of habit, and her usefulness and profitableness in the dairy depends largely upon her training from her first entrance into milking.
It is an old belief that an animal that goes into winter quarters fat is half wintered. Fat is the best of our domestic animals which this saying is more applicable than to sheep.
Cattle of all kinds should be provided with shelter, and now is a good time to provide it if not already furnished. It need not always be expensive. Comfort should be the first consideration.
Sheep and lambs will run out and take care of themselves later than any other stock. Now is the time to call out the flock and fatten for the butcher those sheep which failed at shearing time to yield a profitable fleece.
A horse which stands at all times is generally able to stand lots of hard work and is seldom sick. To be a good feeder is quite a recommendation in the opinion of good judges of horses. A poor appetite generally suggests some weakness.
Early maturity is an important factor in the quality of beef cattle. A good three-year-old steer can be made to dress seventy per cent, if properly fed. It is the young, quick-growing steer that pays, and it should be marketed as soon as it reaches that point at which the greatest profit is obtained.

Ewes may be fed all the clover hay they can eat, and they will produce strong, vigorous lambs, while the cases of milk fever when lambing will be reduced. Too much grain is not beneficial, but with a small allowance of corn at night, clover hay will be a cheap and good source of feeding and produce better results when the lambing season arrives.
S. L. Burnap, of Texas, sends us a recipe for the removal of warts from cows' teats and udders, which he says is a sure cure. He uses one part of flour sulphur and two parts of lard, mix well and apply after each milking. He also recommends the ointment for cracked, chapped or sore teats, and says it is the best for the purpose he ever used.—Hoard's Dairyman.
It has been proved that the hog thrives well on a liberal allowance of clover hay; also that an acre of clover hay will yield every farmer does not feel justified in investing in the latter, but this year in most sections of the country there is little excuse for not having a supply of the former. Give it a good, honest, fair trial, and you will be convinced of its value. The brood sows should do as well at farrowing time as they do in summer when they can have the run of the pasture fields.—National Stockman.

The cow that gives milk five or six months in the year and then goes dry until her next calving, is an unprofitable animal and the sooner disposed of the better. In training young heifers with their first calves it would be well to milk them the first year nine months steadily, and not to increase the amount of milk until her next calving, is an unprofitable animal and the sooner disposed of the better. In training young heifers with their first calves it would be well to milk them the first year nine months steadily, and not to increase the amount of milk until her next calving, is an unprofitable animal and the sooner disposed of the better. In training young heifers with their first calves it would be well to milk them the first year nine months steadily, and not to increase the amount of milk until her next calving, is an unprofitable animal and the sooner disposed of the better.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 5.
CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$3 50 @ 4 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 5 10 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1... 1 01 @ 1 02 1/2
CORN—No. 2... 33 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2... 27 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2... 47 @ 48
FLOUR—Patents... 2 50 @ 2 60
HAY—Haled... 3 00 @ 3 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery... 19 @ 20
CHEESE—Full cream... 11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice... 16 1/2 @ 17
BACON—Ham... 12 @ 13
Sausages... 9 @ 10 1/2
LARD... 9 1/2 @ 10
POTATOES... 35 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 50 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packing... 5 25 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 75 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Choice... 3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 1... 1 01 @ 1 02 1/2
CORN—No. 2... 33 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2... 27 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2... 47 @ 48
FLOUR—Patents... 2 50 @ 2 60
HAY—Haled... 3 00 @ 3 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery... 19 @ 20
CHEESE—Full cream... 11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice... 16 1/2 @ 17
BACON—Ham... 12 @ 13
Sausages... 9 @ 10 1/2
LARD... 9 1/2 @ 10
POTATOES... 35 @ 40
CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 75 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping... 5 25 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 75 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat... 3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 1... 1 13 1/2 @ 1 14 1/2
CORN—No. 2... 34 @ 35
OATS—No. 2... 24 @ 24 1/2
RYE—No. 2... 45 @ 45 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery... 20 @ 22
POK... 14 50 @ 15 00
ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Common to prime... 4 50 @ 5 50
HOGS—Good to choice... 5 00 @ 6 10
FLOUR—Good to choice... 4 25 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 1... 1 09 1/2 @ 1 11
CORN—No. 2... 34 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2... 28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2... 48 @ 48 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery... 20 @ 22
POK... 14 50 @ 15 00

SAM JONES' MEDICINE.
How the Georgia Exporter Converted a Confirmed Invalid.
Down here in a beautiful town south of us an infidel—about as good a one as you will find—came to me and said: "Mr. Jones, I am an infidel. I don't believe the Bible; but you have got something that I have not got, and I wish I had it. I don't know what it is." I said: "I will prescribe for you and cure you if you will take my medicine." He said: "I will do it." I said: "To-night when I get through the preaching come up to the altar and say, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'" He says: "But I—," I say: "Shut your mouth; your trouble has been your mouth and if I could keep that shut twenty-four hours I will get you on the road to God." Sure enough, that night he came and knelt at the altar and after the service I said to him: "When you go home read a chapter from the Bible and have family prayers." "But I—," says he. "Shut your mouth," said I; "your mouth has gotten you nearly to hell, and if I can keep it shut forty-eight hours, I will cure you." He got his Bible that night and prayed. The next morning he came back. I told him when the door of the church opened for him to go up and join. "I—," he began. I said: "Shut your mouth, but do as I tell you." That afternoon he walked up to the front and joined the church. I put a padlock on each corner of his mouth and one in the middle, and kept his mouth shut forty-eight hours. He then said: "I believe in God and the Bible, and here is my hand to lead a Christian life."
Many people think if their views are not right they can't be Christians. God never said: "Give me your head;" and if you give God your heart your head will come straight as natural as life. An infidel is an infidel because he will not take the medicine that will cure his infidelity.—From a Nashville Sermon by S. Jones.

From the District Attorney of Westchester Co., New York.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 19, 1888.
I have received many letters in reference to my testimonial, lately published, commending ALCOCK'S PLEASANT PLASTERS. I cannot spare the time to answer them in writing, therefore would ask you, through the press, that I have found ALCOCK'S PLEASANT PLASTERS invaluable as chest protectors and shields against coughs and colds. Furthermore, I have found ALCOCK'S PLEASANT PLASTERS unequalled for pains in back, back and chest.
NELSON H. BAKER.
You can't expect a man to reason when he's in love; and the object of his affection realizes that it is better so.—Journal of Education.
The Special Offer of THE YOCER'S COMPOUND, of Boston, Mass., which we published last week, should be noticed by our readers, as the opportunity comes but once a year. Any new subscriber to THE COMPOUND who will send \$1.75 at once, can have the paper free to January 1, 1889, and for a full year from that date. This offer includes four holiday numbers, for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Easter, all the Illustrated Year's Supplements, and the Annual Premium List with 500 illustrations. Really a \$2.50 paper for only \$1.75 a year.

A TRAVELER door-keeper would make a good fortune selling his future, but the future as well as he can be passed.—Sifting.
Underrating a Very Serious Matter.
People are apt to underrate the importance of regulating the kidneys when inactive. Hence, and from the perverse disregard of medical aid, the prevalence of dangerous renal diseases. Give a faithful impulse to these organs when needful with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and avoid impure food. The Bitters also insure a digestion and regularity of the bowels, and prevent malarial complaints.
TELEPHONES are a great convenience, and yet people are all the time talking against them.—Yonkers Statesman.
FOOT poisons that accumulate in the blood and rot the machinery of the system, are eradicated and expelled by using Prickly Ash Bitters, a medicine that will irritate the bowels, and drive out the poisons in a gentle manner on these delicate organs, and restores health in every case.
It's the misfortune of low life to loiter for something here.
"The best thing yet!" That is the way a young man put the made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. You can get further information by dropping them a card.
A RANK deceiver—a visiting foreigner with sham title.
DESERVING CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the people as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds should try them. Price, 25 cents.

If your face loses color by dyspepsia— diet.—The Sanitary Era.
A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.
The Brooklyn bridge is a marvel of engineering skill. It stands without a peer.
It afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell 12 1/2 cents.

THE BUYER'S GUIDE is issued March and September each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase goods. It contains the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to make your life happy, comfortable, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of THE BUYER'S GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents by post, to MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111-113 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. MAKE THIS PAPER every two years.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
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