

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Silver thistles are the Gladstone badges worn by English ladies.

A slab of marble with fitting record has been put on Christopher Columbus' house at Savona.

The Chinese notion of England is said to be that of a tribute-bearing nation of men without pig-tails, governed by a lady with large feet.

James Garner, an English railway porter, whose wages were but eighteen shillings per week, died recently, leaving \$20,000 as the result of accumulated tips from passengers.

The ancient city of Damascus is in a prosperous condition. Its trade with foreign countries is rapidly increasing.

Mr. Webb, of the London & North-western railway, England, stated in a recent speech in London that a new locomotive is placed on that road on the average every five days, to repair the loss caused by ordinary depreciation.

The Metropolitan Public Garden Association of London wants every householder of the metropolis to plant a tree. As there are more than 250,000 houses in London, this plan would soon give the city plenty of shade.

Preparations are being made for an international exhibition of the various implements used in warfare, to be held in Brussels next year.

From the accounts recently published it appears that it cost \$1,757 to make Prince Albert Victor a freeman of the city of London. The breakfast bill was \$230, and the expenses of the ceremony \$108.

Neither venturosome nor self-reliant, the women are tenderly and jealously guarded by their men. A Cuban lady, except in cases of urgent necessity—and then she muffles up closely and hurries along the street—never goes alone.

The women who venture on the street alone are brave. Such startling proceeders are excusable in the independent "Americana."

Caught out in a shower, the Queen of the Belgians recently sought refuge in some army barracks. It was about lunch time, and the soldiers would have improvised a special repast for her; but "No," said she, "I am a new recruit just arrived, and must be satisfied with ordinary fare," and she made a hearty meal of cabbage soup and a slice of the mess joint.

The new material for unsinkable apparel has been further tested, with success, in London. This material is composed of threads of cork interwoven with cotton, silk or woolen—machinery forming the fabric, and the required thinness forming part of the invention.

The garments which are made in this manner have the same appearance as ordinary clothing and possess remarkable buoyancy in water.

A RICH AFRICAN.

Tippu Tib, the Greatest Slave and Ivory Trader in the World.

The wealthiest man in Central Africa is now on his way to the Indian Ocean in response to a letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar requesting a visit from him.

His name is Tippu Tib, and he lives not far from Nyangwe, the great trading point of many black tribes on the upper Congo.

Readers of African books of travel have heard a good deal of Tippu Tib, and as recent years have greatly increased his power and wealth, we are likely to hear much of him.

Tippu Tib is only forty-five years old, black as coal, and of negroid blood, which means that he comes of an admixture of the coast tribes of East Africa, and has also a very little Arab blood in his veins.

He has been in Central Africa for twenty-five years, and is to-day the greatest slave and ivory trader in the world. He has outstripped all his competitors through sheer force of intellect and strength of character.

As long ago as the time when Cameron introduced him to our notice he visited Nyangwe and told the bulging traders there that if they did not leave certain native allies of his alone it would be the worse for them. They lost no time in pledging eternal peace with Tippu Tib and all his friends.

Cameron says Tippu Tib was the greatest dandy he saw among the traders of Africa, and that through of negroid blood, he was a thorough Arab in manners and ideas.

All his white visitors speak of the elegance of his Arab attire and of his courtly and affable bearing. Stanley says that at his first meeting with Tippu Tib he regarded him as the most remarkable man he had met among the natives of Africa.

Lieutenant Van Galle, of the Congo State, who met Tippu Tib in January last, says he was surprised by the extent of his information on European topics. He was familiar with events occurring in Europe, and was particularly interested in the English, Germans and Belgians.

"The questions he asked me," says Van Galle, "showed that he is neither an ignorant man nor one of ordinary mind." He said he intended some day to go to Europe, visit the King of the Belgians, and also spend some time in Constantinople.

In Tippu Tib's home, south of Nyangwe, Cameron says he saw large gangs of slaves walking about in chains, and that he saw many of them. They were leading easy lives, were well fed, and he saw no acts of cruelty there. All had been victims, however, of the crying wrongs that are still decimating the simple savages of Africa.

They had been surprised in their peaceful homes by the sudden onslaught of Tippu Tib's ruthless soldier slaves, who had burned their huts, killed their friends and dragged them off into captivity. Tippu Tib is the most noted representative of those men who are to-day inflicting more suffering upon their fellow-creatures than any other human beings—the professional slave-traders of Africa.

Few of Tippu Tib's slaves ever reach the Indian Ocean. They are sold among the numerous tribes on the way to the sea. Long caravans, however, richly laden with his ivory, are often dispatched to the coast.

It was Tippu Tib who helped Stanley start down the Congo from Nyangwe, the point where both Livingstone and Cameron were defeated in their efforts to follow the river further. For some weeks Stanley's little party was augmented by over two hundred of Tippu Tib's men. Twenty very dark beauties from the great trader's harem accompanied him on this, his first trip down the Congo, where he is now in absolute control of the river and adjoining territories for about three hundred and fifty miles below Nyangwe. It was his slave-pan near Stanley falls, in which

twenty-five hundred wretched captives were found two years ago when the agents of the International Association reached that point.

For many miles below these falls Stanley was chased by large flocks of canoes, and his party suffered severely from the lance and arrow of the most ferocious savages whom he met on the Congo. These natives are among the most peaceable on the Congo now, and one good reason is that they have no weapons to fight with.

They have all been disarmed by Tippu Tib for a distance of about eighty miles along the river for daring to attack some of his men. Dr. Lenz, the explorer, wrote from Stanley falls in March last that between the falls and the Aruwimi river the natives were incapable of making any resistance. "One can rarely find among them," he writes, "a lance or any other weapon except small knives."

Dr. Lenz, however, the influence of the opulent Tippu Tib is far greater all through this region than that of the Free Congo State.

Tippu Tib has thus far maintained very amicable relations with the whites. He has invited missionaries to settle near him, and has promised them protection.—N. Y. Sun.

FEMALE LABORERS.

European Women Engaged in Agriculture and Other Manual Labor.

Whether it be the existence of enormous standing armies, the havoc of centuries of war, the absence of practical educational facilities or the lowness of laborers' wages, that compels so many women on the continent of Europe to seek to gain a living in occupations which we deem fit only for the strongest and rudest of men, certain it is that one of the commonest and, to American eyes, the strangest sights there is the number of women engaged in agricultural and other manual labor.

In France women are still occupied in the mines, dragging or pushing the heavy trucks of coal through the narrow tunnels that run from the seams to the shaft. Of course, in such work they adopt the ordinary costume of the working miners, and at the first glimpse of the stranger, the manly men by whose side they are working. Some of the entries in the French census as to the laboring population are strange enough. In Paris there are nine female boat-builders, and 245 "wheelwrights, farriers and saddlers," eight sawyers, forty-eight carpenters and joiners, eight masons and one plumber.

It is, however, in Austria that we find the greatest proportion of women engaged in heavy physical labor, not merely in agriculture or the mines, but in paving and cleaning the streets or in carrying huge trays of mortar or hods of bricks up to the workmen on the scaffolding of buildings in the course of erection. These women do not seem to complain of their lot; they have been bred up to hard work from infancy and are used to nothing better; their language and manners are as coarse as those of the male laborers, whom in figure they resemble—high-shouldered, broad-shouldered, and a trifle stout.

In such countries, as Austria, to which to-day's "daughters of the plow" it is an easy task to pull a street-sprinkler or pull about a hand-cart laden with milk, as may be seen any day in Antwerp, where the milk-woman, with her neat white cap and kerchief and her assistant dog, is a striking street picture.

In Prussia about 6,000 women are workers in mines, quarries and foundries, and about 2,000 are classified as "drivers, postillions and railway laborers," and about 1,000 as "ships' crews, sailors, boatmen and ferry-men."

In this last category will come women employed in towing canal boats. It has been asked why do not women adopt callings more adapted to feminine hands? The reason seems to be the industrial condition of a great part of the European continent, which affords to them no better means of earning a living, and the fact that these occupations, which are so utterly unfamiliar to them, are in many instances, in the hands of men, who are more fit for labor in the fields, but too frequently receive an account of the hard and often a more life associated with such service. The scene changes when a well-managed factory comes into the village. The poor girls must then either receive better treatment and better wages, or they go into the factory. The moral benefit of a well-ordered factory is still greater; it affects the whole village.—Harper's Bazar.

A Magnificent Diamond.

The magnificent diamond, belonging to a syndicate and recently submitted to Queen Victoria for her inspection, has, in cutting, turned out to be finer and more valuable than was at first supposed. In its present complete shape it weighs 180 carats, is of the first water, free from all imperfections and of extraordinary brilliance.

Experts declare that it surpasses in size and quality all the historic diamonds, including the Regent of the South, the Orloff, and even the Koh-i-noor. Its value has not been determined, but must be counted by millions of dollars. The celebrated diamond belonging to the King of Portugal should, if genuine—of which some doubt is entertained—the worth, according to the rule of computation some \$28,000,000. If the new diamond has a greater value than that it will need to be brought over here. Nobody but an immensely rich American could be foolish enough to purchase it.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

An interesting discovery was made a few days ago on the site of Fort William Henry, near Pemaquid, Me. Workmen, while engaged in making excavations under the southeast bastion of the old fort, found a square room, six feet deep, six feet wide, eight feet long, floored with flagstone, built of stone, overlaid with brick. In it was found a brick with ancient Roman figures on it, inscribed 1509. Inside the fort outlines, five feet under ground, a flat rock, size of a barrel-head, was found with an image of a man in the act of drawing a bow, and with the word "ARVIV" on the face was 1610.

In front of the Partridge mansion a flat rock was uncovered, having an arrow cut on its face pointing to the excavated bastion corner of the fort, inscribed 1620.—Boston Herald.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Extraordinary Social Power of the Heir Representative to the English Throne.

But it is certain that the Prince of Wales holds a position in London society that, so far as I know, is not paralleled in the case of any other royal personage in Europe. The late French Emperor Louis Napoleon, and possibly George IV., when Prince Regent, possessed the same social power, but I doubt if even in those instances the influence that those potentates wielded was as widespread and as potential as that of the successor of the last-named Prince.

The Prince of Wales is literally and emphatically the King of English society. What he smiles upon is accepted and what he frowns upon is rejected. His dominion extends from the social world to that of the theaters. The entertainment or the performer that he honors with his patronage and that of his wife, may not, indeed, be sure of success. But the withholding of that patronage most assuredly means failure.

It is the same in all other matters, artistic or social, for with literary matters his Highness has never been known to meddle. Some years ago he paused at a picture exhibition before a painting by a lady hitherto comparatively unknown to fame and praised it highly. He afterward, I think, bought the work in question. The artist at once became not only celebrated, but the rage. It was Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, now Mrs. Butler, who had thus been waited to fame and fortune by a breath from the lips of royalty.

His Royal Highness is undoubtedly fond of American society, and I do not think that it is an appropriate act for Americans in general to find fault with him for so doing. I should rather say that therein he shows his good taste. And do these American critics understand the reason for this partiality? It is a very simple one and is readily revealed. The truth is merely this—American society is amusing. English society, as a rule, is not. The severe rules of caste that govern the latter exclude much that is perfectly innocent and proper and that adds largely to social enjoyment. For instance, it was a long time before the German, with its gayety and animation, its picturesque figures and frequent changes of partners, was considered at all allowable in England. I think it is a good deal frowned upon in the highest circles even yet. Then English girls are taught to maintain a decorous silence in society and to say nothing that can in any way attract attention to them. American society girls are accustomed to talk brightly and amusingly. They are bred to entertain guests and to make themselves agreeable from the hour they cease to be children. Young English girls are awed into stony reverence at the sight of royalty. In our country our Republic has put such spirit into the veins of our fair maidens that they are not to be scared speechless by the good-natured face of the heir to the British throne. They talk to him agreeably and pleasantly, as they do to all other gentlemen of the highest rank in society, and to society ladies as well. They are not so special and carefully-cultivated talent, either for music or recitation, or for telling amusing stories. And English society early greets such talents as means of amusement.—London Cor. Philadelphia Press.

MEXICAN LEPROS.

A Class of People Which Most Greatly Depress the Civilization of Mexico.

This word, derived from the Castilian lepra (leper) is not pure Spanish, nor does it denote a class afflicted with the loathsome disease of leprosy; but it is applied to a class than which it would hardly be possible to imagine one more repulsive or disgusting. The traveler who sees them—and they are found every where in the towns of this country—must find hope that no human beings like them are found in any other lands of the earth. They wear little clothing, and that little, unless it is of leather, is apt to be filthy and soiled. They are completely encased in a thick and hard crust of dirt. Their complexions are very dark, or that is the color of the dirt covering them, their teeth alone are clean and bright, and with their wild eyes and famine-pinched features, their expression is savage and altogether wolfish. If they are women they often have two or three little half-naked children trotting after them, or fastened to their backs. They are the most miserable-looking creatures I ever saw wearing the human form. To see one such creature would be shocking enough; but to see them by thousands is a sad sight indeed.

Their habits in the City of Mexico are the same and the markets and especially the pulque shops there and in all towns. They live on what a civilized man would revolt at as no better than offal. They spend their lives in drinking pulque (which is as much the national drink of the Mexicans as lager beer is of the Germans) and in getting drunk. There is nothing of which they will not lay their thieving hands if they get a chance. The superintendent of telegraph construction on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico told me that despite all their vigilance they not infrequently had the wire of their lines stolen and carried off, sometimes by the mile! How large a proportion of the ten millions of the Mexicans in the country are leproses I do not know. The numbers are certainly very large. And their presence in such numbers must greatly affect and depress the civilization of the country.—Dr. G. C. Noyes, in Evangelist.

Just About as He Expected.

An old colored man of Wingo, Ky., has procured some one to write a letter for him to one of his friends in Tennessee. In due course of time he expected an answer to his letter and accordingly inquired of the postmaster. One day old Uncle Lucas looked in as usual, and was told by the postmaster that a letter had come for him, but it was a dead letter. The old darkey's face changed to a sad expression as he slipped his hands together and exclaimed: "Just about as I expected; some of them would be dead when I heard from them."—Detroit Free Press.

—Menhaden fishermen, off Bridgeport, Conn., saw what they supposed was a hippo from the school of menhaden. They surrounded the school with nets and captured what proved to be five thousand pounds of blue fish, one of the largest hauls of the kind on record.—Hartford Courant.

HOME AND FARM.

The Best time for soil pulverization is the autumn, because the frost will penetrate the earth during the winter.

—A little bag of mustard laid on the top of the pickle jar will prevent the vinegar from becoming mouldy, if the pickles have been put up in vinegar that has not been boiled.—N. Y. Post.

—Mutton Chop Fried: Rub them with salt and pepper, put in the frying pan, cover them and fry five minutes, turn them but once, then dip them in well-beaten eggs, and then on bread crumbs, and fry until brown nicely on both sides.—The Household.

—Layer cake ought never to be set away on a plate, but on something with a flat surface. If you have nothing better, turn one of the tin jelly-cake tins bottom side up and put a white paper over it, put the cake on it until you wish to cut it.—Chicago Tribune.

—Fried Apples: Wipe a few nice, smooth-skinned apples, have ready a spool with a little butter and lard in it, let it get hot, and slice the apples into it, sprinkle a little sugar over them, and fry slow to a nice brown, taking great care not to let it burn.—Toledo Blade.

Cultivate the peach trees, and apply three hundred pounds of muriate of potash and two hundred pounds of fine ground bone per acre. If the soil is rather heavy this may be done in the fall, but where the soil is light one-half the quantity may be applied now and the remainder in the spring. The peach orchard should always be kept clean and free from weeds.

—In the absence of meat, potatoes boiled in milk, where there is plenty of the latter, is an admirable preparation for feeding to young growing chicks. A mixture of one-third cornmeal and wheat bran with the above will make the young chicks grow wonderfully if given fresh every day.

—The best horsemen do not water a horse for an hour and a half after eating. The old saying is that a horse has more sense than a man—as he will not drink too much. This is one of the greatest secrets of the horseman. He will drink too much when heated and the stomach empty. He should drink too much when the first heat caused by digestion commences. Study these questions and learn how to feed and water horses during the heated term which has now commenced.—Rural World.

—Do not allow water to stand in the fields or in any sink-holes about the buildings or yards. In fact don't have any sink-holes about the premises that hold water. A scraper is a good thing to have about every farm. Many fields have little knolls and holes that might easily and cheaply be leveled by the use of a scraper. If manure soil is taken from the place the manure cart must follow after the scraper. A depression of any considerable extent must, of course, be drained. Even a little surface drainage will often accomplish wonders.—N. E. Farmer.

—To plant currant cuttings in October or November, which is the best time, choose some good, straight young shoots, healthy and well grown, of about a foot in length, or a little over, and from the part that you are about to insert below the surface of the soil cut carefully out all the eyes and buds, as this will afterward serve to prevent suckers growing up and detracting from the strength of your young trees. As for soil, it is taken from the place the manure cart must follow after the scraper. A depression of any considerable extent must, of course, be drained. Even a little surface drainage will often accomplish wonders.—N. E. Farmer.

WASHINGTON'S WISDOM.

How His Foreign Policy Saved the Country from Fearful Disaster.

During Washington's administration the United States achieved political independence, but was nevertheless connected by a thousand ties of commerce, law and custom with the Old World. The fierce revolution in France was in part set in flame by the example of America; and when war broke out between England and France, the American was scarcely a man in America who did not take sides in his mind with one country or the other. There was the greatest possible danger that the United States would be drawn into the quarrels of Europe.

In the midst of all these commotions, when the very members of his cabinet were acting and speaking as if they were the servants either of England or of France, Washington maintained his impartiality, and saw to it that the United States was kept out of European disputes. What was the result? He saved the country from fearful disaster; for he was like the pilot that conducts the ship through rapids and past dangerous reefs. But he himself suffered incredible contumely and reviling from the hot-headed partisans who were ready to plunge the country into the dispute. "If ever a nation," said one newspaper, "was debauched by a man, the American nation has been debauched by Washington. If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American nation has been deceived by Washington. Let his conduct, then, be an example to mature ages; let it serve to be a warning that no man may be an idol; let the history of the Federal Government instruct mankind that the mask of patriotism may be worn to conceal the most despicable and ignominious of the people." This is the way some people wrote about Washington when he was President.—Horace E. Scudder, in St. Nicholas.

—The Shah of Persia," says London Truth, "appears to be a model, fatherly Sovereign. The ladies of Teheran recently sent a deputation to him to complain of the cafes, which are springing up there on all sides. They set forth that their husbands spent too much of their time there, and that the consequence was a decrease in the development of family life, and a blow to the happiness of the domestic hearth. The next day his Persian Majesty ordered all the cafes in the kingdom to be closed."

—Colorado has 800 miles of first-class irrigating canals, 3,500 miles of secondary canals, and 40,000 miles of smaller ditches, which have cost in the aggregate of \$1,000,000. It will irrigate 2,200,000 acres. The operation of this great water system has developed conflicting claims of various ditch companies in regard to the use of the water, which is very difficult to settle.

—The colored citizens of Mobile, Ala., held a meeting and voted to build an orphan asylum for colored children, and also a house of correction in connection therewith. About \$200,000 will be required for the purpose.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common \$3.00 to \$3.25. Choice Butchers... 3.25 to 3.45. Good Packers... 4.10 to 4.30. SHEEP—Good to choice... 3.25 to 4.00. LAMBS—Family... 4.00 to 4.50. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red... 76 to 78 1/2. No. 3 red... 72 to 74. Oats—No. 2 mixed... 27 to 27 1/2. Rye... 31 to 32. HAY—Timothy... 11.00 to 11.50. TOBACCO—Medium Leaf... 6.00 to 6.50. Good Leaf... 6.50 to 7.00. PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess... 10.25 to 10.75. Lard—Prime Steam... 18 to 20. BUTTER—Milk... 22 to 24. Creamery... 25 to 27. APPLES—Prime, Per barrel... 1.50 to 2.25. POTATOES—Per barrel... 1.50 to 1.75.

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—State and Western... 2.15 to 2.30. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago... 84 to 85 1/2. No. 2 mixed... 84 to 85. Oats—No. 2... 27 to 28. Corn—No. 2... 27 to 28. POULTRY—Turkeys... 10 to 12. LARD—Western steam... 18 to 20.

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Wheat—No. 2... 83 to 84. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2... 84 to 85. Oats—No. 2... 27 to 28. Corn—No. 2... 27 to 28. POULTRY—Turkeys... 10 to 12. LARD—Steam... 18 to 20.

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family... 83 to 84. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2... 84 to 85. Oats—No. 2... 27 to 28. Corn—No. 2... 27 to 28. POULTRY—Turkeys... 10 to 12. LARD—Steam... 18 to 20.

INDIANAPOLIS.

FLOUR—Wheat—No. 2... 83 to 84. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2... 84 to 85. Oats—No. 2... 27 to 28. Corn—No. 2... 27 to 28. POULTRY—Turkeys... 10 to 12. LARD—Steam... 18 to 20.

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—Wheat—No. 2... 83 to 84. GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2... 84 to 85. Oats—No. 2... 27 to 28. Corn—No. 2... 27 to 28. POULTRY—Turkeys... 10 to 12. LARD—Steam... 18 to 20.

—Georgians are laughing at two citizens of Franklin County who were shaken by earthquake. One rushed out and yelled to his neighbor: "Come over to my house quick; there is a man in my loft!" "I can't come," was the startling answer. "There is a man in my loft, too."

WHEAT SWINDLERS.

The Latest Scheme for Extracting Money From Credulous Farmers.

A new scheme for the sale of red wheat has been started in Ohio, and is likely to spread all over the country. So farmers should be on the look-out for the swindler. A has procured machinery by which he separates the large from the small grains of wheat. The agent or swindler takes the large wheat and goes to the farmer and represents to him that it is a new kind of grain, and that it is raised by drilling in rows, and cultivated like corn. The fellow also represents some firm who make a new kind of cultivator, just the implement for cultivating this new kind of wheat. The agent is very modest in the price of this grain. He asks only thirty-five dollars per bushel, and in making a sale agrees to pay his farmer customer fifteen dollars per bushel for one-half of his next year's crop raised from this seed. After procuring the farmer's note for the seed wheat at thirty-five dollars per bushel, he goes on his way seeking his next customer. To consummate the scheme, in a few days a partner of this man calls on the victim and inquires of him if he has bought any of that new kind of cultivated wheat. His answer is the affirmative. Swindler No. 2 offers to contract for all the farmer's next years' crop raised from the seed, he has just bought, agreeing to pay \$15 per bushel. The farmer first informs him that the other man had offered to take one-half his crop. But after a little urging and by No. 2 offering to pay five dollars on account and paying the farmer thinking a bird in the hand worth two in the bush, accepts the last offer and signs a contract agreeing to sell Swindler No. 2 all his next year's crop of cultivated wheat at fifteen dollars per bushel. Swindler No. 2 is then ready for the next victim.

These parties are now operating their scheme in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and will, no doubt, before spring, be in every wheat-growing State in the Union. Look out for them.—South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

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Salt Rheum.

Is the most common of all skin diseases, and is often exceedingly disagreeable. The skin becomes dry and hot, grows red and rough, and often breaks into painful cracks, which swell and bleed.

—The only persons in the world who do not like to see redeeming qualities in the human race are pawnbrokers.—Boston Post.

—HYMEN'S torch has occasioned much trouble in the world.—Boston Bulletin.