

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Choice Selection of Interesting Items.

A PEACH-GROWER at Marshallville, Ga., obtained a clear profit of \$1,000 on a single car-load of peaches shipped to New York.

JOHN HART, a great grandson of the John Hart who signed the Declaration of Independence, drives a baker's wagon at West Chester, Pa.

They are attempting to acclimatize American oysters from Connecticut in several places along the coast of Sweden. So far the oysters thrive well.

WHAT seems to be a reliable account of a case of hydrophobia cured by eating the leaves of the magney plant is going the rounds of the Mexican press.

ONE hundred and eight American artists have received medals and honorable mentions at the Paris Exhibitions this year. Who says that art does not flourish in America?

"TO EXTERMINATE fleas," writes a correspondent of the New York Times, "in addition to cleanliness, put a tablespoonful of salt between the sheets. Use it in sweeping, and scatter freely."

The English, after buying breweries and distilleries, are now obtaining possession of American elevators. The time is likely to come when no American can become elevated without paying tribute to Great Britain.

A STONE has been discovered in Japan which has remarkable qualities as a cement material, and can be worked up for a much less price than the imported article costs. The cement will bear a weight of 400 pounds per square inch.

A SEA turtle ten feet long, five feet wide and weighing 1,000 pounds, was caught recently in a trap off South Harwich, Cape Cod. The monster is estimated to be fully 200 years old. As it stands the distance between its fore flippers is over ten feet.

An old grandfather's clock down in Ohio which has been running regularly for the last ten years, stopped the other day, and upon examination it was found that a mouse had fallen into the works and was caught between the wheels and killed, and thus stopped it.

THE Shah's tact was demonstrated beyond question at Birmingham. When he stepped on the platform the crowd fairly mobbed him. He took in the situation at a glance, smiled and readily responded to the request of scores of men and women to shake hands with him.

THIRTEEN miles from Cheyenne, Wyoming, is what is said to be the largest horse farm in the world. There are 120,000 acres of land, where roam 5,000 horses, which require the constant attention of sixty-five men. One hundred miles of wire fence keep the animals in bounds.

THE homes of the future Johnstown citizens are likely to be built on high ground. The Cambria Iron Company is to build an inclined plane from the center of the town to the top of the hill, three-quarters of a mile. Here 500 acres of land can be laid out in pleasant building lots.

THE value of France, estimated by M. de Faville, a recognized authority, has depreciated since 1875 about 15 per cent. of the entire national wealth. This, in property held at home and abroad, is estimated at about 200 milliards of francs, or \$40,000,000,000. Such a depreciation is tremendous.

A RESIDENT of Morgantown, W. Va., has a dog that is trained to act as cash boy, and with a written order and the money in his mouth he will do the marketing properly, his only fault being that if he meets another dog he will swallow the money to have a fight. The master has lost \$7.50 in this manner.

THE Emperor of Austria has just exercised his most rarely-used prerogative of stopping a criminal prosecution. A priest had been arrested in Vienna for having embezzled 22,000 florins which he had collected for clerical purposes. After the arrest he showed such contrition that the archbishop asked the Emperor's pardon, which was granted.

WHEN a French deputy is censured and expelled by the Legislature, he is forbidden even to enter the palace where the sessions are held during the fifteen sessions following his expulsion, and is fined a half of his pay as a member. Furthermore, he is compelled to advertise his shame in the department which he represents, at his own expense, by posting in public places 300 printed accounts of the whole business.

THE end of the Great Eastern is come at last. Unlucky the monster ship was from the beginning. She began her career with a fatal boiler explosion, and during the time she was afloat was peculiarly unfortunate in encountering heavy seas, gales, and hurricanes. As a pecuniary speculation she brought nothing but disaster to owner after owner and at last, after a long period of inglorious inaction, she is being broken up by a firm in the Mersey.

IN the New York Coroner's office, beyond the memory of the oldest of those who frequent it, stood an old-fashioned calendar, modeled something like a grandfather's clock. Since the death of John T. Toal, who was clerk to the Coroners for twenty years or more, no one has paid any attention to it. It was Toal's and he wound and unwound it every day. An attempt was made the other day to put it away in the store-room, but Coroner Levy protested. He

said that he would see that it was wound up daily.

THE richest woman in America is a resident of South America. She is not only the richest woman in the Americas, but she is the richest woman in the world. She has one of the largest fortunes held by either sex. This woman is Dona Isadora Consino, of Chili. She is the biggest real estate owner in Santiago and Valparaiso. South American fortunes are hard to estimate, but many people have put hers above \$200,000,000. Money multiplies fast in her hands, for her eye is everywhere.

A LETTER from the United States Consul at Cape Town, Africa, warns Americans who anticipate going to that country to buy diamonds to buy them of licensed dealers only. The trade in stolen diamonds has become so great that a law has been passed punishing the buyer with seven years' imprisonment in a convict station, among the vilest of criminals. Many innocent buyers suffer and among those now confined are two American citizens, Isaac Levy, and Fred Nelson, the latter a son of a retired Boston merchant. An effort is to be made to secure their pardon. Nelson has been confined four years.

DO THE "patriotic" men who purchase generous supplies of fire crackers and such small artillery, with which to celebrate the Fourth of July and kindred holidays, ever reflect that each irritating report sounds the knell of just so much money—hardly earned, sometimes—literally burned up—hopelessly destroyed? At city pyrotechnic displays thousands of dollars are consumed in a few minutes, and for what? That the eyes of a heated, uncomfortable crowd may be momentarily dazzled by a glare of colors which die as they are born. Of all pleasures this is the most evanescent and to spend thousands of dollars in order to secure it, while the poor are always with us, is surely nothing less than wanton misuse of money.

A PRETTY story, pretty enough to be true, is told of Princess Louise, who wedded the Earl of Fife. It seems this shy royal maiden had been "struck on" the Earl for years; in fact, even before she came out, but she had never told her love, nor did the Earl tell his until a kind court-busy-body, guessing the secret, went to papa with it. And during these five years the Princess always bought a birthday present for the man she loved, but as she never dared give it to him, the little gift was laid away in a drawer and carefully locked up. There is something exceedingly touching in this fit of girlish sentiment, and, with it in mind, no wonder the Prince of Wales spoke of his daughter's engagement as one of pure affection. A girl like this will make a tender, loving wife.

NATURE has enabled some animals to see objects behind them as well as in front without turning around. The hare has this power in a marked degree. Its eyes are large, prominent, and placed laterally. Its power of seeing things in the rear is very noticeable in greyhound coursing, for though this dog is mute while running, the hare is able to judge to a nicety the exact moment at which it will be best for it to double. Horses are another instance. It is only necessary to watch a horse driven in variable without blinkers to notice this. Let the driver even attempt to take the whip in hand, and if the horse is used to the work he will at once increase his pace. The giraffe, which is a very timid animal, is approached with the utmost difficulty, on account of its eyes being so placed that it can see as well behind as in front. When approached this same facility enables it to direct with great precision the rapid storms of kicks with which it defends itself.

Thurlow Weed's Old Paper. Charles A. Dana once came near owning the Albany Journal, but very few outside of a select few knew of the fact, says the New York Times. It was after the retirement of Thurlow Weed from the paper and his removal to the city. Lucius Robinson was then controller for the first time, and was instrumental in bringing together the principal owners of the Journal and Mr. Dana. The price was set at \$80,000, and everybody considered that the bargain was consummated; and it was, legally, with the exception of drawing up the papers. The owners of the Journal were anxious to sell out.

Thurlow Weed got news of the sale. There were certain political affairs which he felt would suffer if Mr. Dana gained control of the Journal, so he hurried to Albany and gave the order that the newspaper must not be sold at that time, because it would be suicidal to the Republican interests. In the meantime Mr. Dana had become acquainted with the fact that the owners were anxious to get rid of the property, and was advised to offer \$1,500 less than the stipulated price. He thought he would save that much. He telegraphed to Albany offering \$78,500, and promptly the answer was sent back that the paper was not for sale. Lucius Robinson, who owned some of the stock was furious. The other owners tried to buy his holdings of stock, but he would not let go. He had a bright young man in his office by the name of George W. Demers, and upon him a compromise was made. Mr. Robinson insisted, in consideration of the sale of his stock, that Mr. Demers should go into the Journal as editor. He did so, and the very first editorial he wrote was against Lucius Robinson. This was the last straw, and after that Mr. Robinson was a Democrat.

Where They Are Slow and Sure. Some one says that, taking the railroads mile for mile, there are three accidents in the North to one in the South. It is a wonder the proportion is not greater. On some of the railroads in the South, when the engineer sees an obstruction on the track a mile ahead, he, without slackening the speed of his train, jumps off, runs ahead, and removes the cause of the threatened accident, and then waits for a few minutes for his engine to come along.—Norristown Herald.

A CHINAMAN'S WOOLING.

It Frightened the Girl, and the Sutor Fled.

As a pretty young typewriter sat at her desk near an office window looking out on Broad street the other day, says the Atlanta Constitution, working rapidly with her nimble fingers, she felt the consciousness of strange eyes upon her, and raised her eyes only to care to those of a Chinaman. The Chinaman was gazing at her most intently.

The young lady went on with her work, thinking the strange little figure would depart; but it moved not, neither did it speak for some minutes. After gazing at her intently, the figure glided noiselessly into the office, and said to one of the clerks: "Melican gal nucllee likee Chinee."

The "Melican gal" referred to flushed with embarrassment and indignation. She didn't fancy being likened to those ladies with small feet and queer faces that sport young men in funny and baneful. The clerk said to her that she could see no resemblance, but the Celestial had departed as noiselessly as he had come in.

The next day and the next the yellow man in blue clothes stood silently at the window and gazed at the pretty little girl, who grew more and more nervous at this dumb admiration.

One morning she found on her desk a package uncannily interesting. It was wrapped in a Chinese gilt cloth of gold in tissue embroidered in Chinese figures. Removing this the girl discovered a box of papier mache, wrought in wondrous designs of beasts and birds, a regular illustrated delirium-tremens of a box. Lifting the lid revealed a thin, white paper, with "Melican girl" written upon it. Beneath this lay a wealth of sweets, nuts, candies, and dates, prepared in such a way as only the Chinese can, all upside down in a surprising sort of way, with syrup in balls that made you wonder how they were fixed, and all sorts of conglomerations going to make a sweet harmony.

The girl distrusts these enticing things, which goes to prove she was timid enough for a Chinese wife, if fear could make her resist the advances of a man so enticing to the female youth of America. But she said she couldn't, and she wouldn't touch the stuff, and so the other employees, first in economy and presenting joy, ate the whole box full.

The Chinaman and the boxes came regularly for several days. The young lady would not touch them, but her comrades enjoyed the gifts too well to doubt them. The last visit was a few days ago. He entered the office in a garb the Mikado might have envied, so richly was it embellished and embroidered with things that swam and crawled and flew. In his hand he held a lighted yellow candle that the Chinese use as an hour glass. Placing it before the startled girl at the typewriter, he said, solemnly: "Mally white light burn."

The girl, in mortal terror of being espoused by some compelling celestial spirit, snatched the candle, blew it out, and then the Chinaman, showing for the first time some human emotion, left her presence with a face one degree more passionate and solemn. This was the end of a Chinese courtship. The girl has never seen him since.

The Shah at the Table.

The Persian Shah's table habits are good, and, consequently, his health is at least fair; but he never trusts himself far from his physician, Dr. Tholozan, a Frenchman, whose skill is proverbial. He has a slight touch of indigestion, and he has a habit of eating at a table for the first time some human emotion, left her presence with a face one degree more passionate and solemn. This was the end of a Chinese courtship. The girl has never seen him since.

The colored people along the line of Lee County, Georgia, are greatly excited over the alleged appearance of John Pickett, a negro, who was hanged in this county first, the enormous crowd that gathered to witness his execution, and the fact that he was hanged on February 26, and claimed that Mathilda Hicks instigated him to do the deed. He was convicted and hanged on the 14th, and his body was turned over to his relatives. It was placed in a pine box and hurriedly driven off to Sumner County, where it was buried. A week later it was rumored that he had been resuscitated and nursed back to health. These rumors have been kept growing stronger, until now there are persons who declare that they have seen Pickett since, and know that he is not dead. The latest statement is that Pickett was seen at a colored church near Smithville last Monday. He was described as wearing a white handkerchief around his neck, which was still sore from the effect of the hanging. When asked as to where Pickett was living, the negroes refused to talk, but he would throw a spell over them if they should betray his whereabouts.

Our Wheat-Growing Rival. The State Department is in receipt of an exhaustive report on Russian agriculture and cereal trade from Charlton H. Way, United States Consul-General to St. Petersburg. He says the exports of cereals from Russia in the last two years show abnormal increase, due to two causes, first, the enormous quantities drawn from both the black lands and the arable prairies; second, the depreciation of the paper ruble; and third, the foolish practice of systems of "corners" in the United States. The arable lands of Russia in Europe, Mr. Way says, excluding Poland, cover an area of 450,000 square miles.

A British Ship Canal.

The American engineers who are now making a visit to Paris were afforded while in England, says the Boston Herald, an opportunity of examining the work which has already been done in the north of England, in connection with the first eighteen months have passed since the first sod was turned the amount of excavation is computed to be 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 cubic yards, leaving about 28,000,000 yet to be done. With the exception of the Suez and Panama canals, the Manchester ship canal is probably the largest and most expensive work of the kind that has ever been undertaken. When completed it will have a water depth of twenty-six feet and a width varying from 135 to 230 feet, according to local requirements, and although its length (thirty-six miles) is much shorter than a number of canals in one instance, in other respects it far exceeds anything we have yet attempted. The great expense in constructing the canal is found in avoiding or overcoming the already existing obstacles to direct transit in the shape of railroads, canals, viaducts, and other public works, and in one instance, in order to make the London & Northwest bridge at Runcorn so that ships can pass under it, it was found necessary to build twelve miles of new railway deviation and embankments for the trains to approach the new bridge, seventy-five feet above high water, by gradients not exceeding one in 135. Altogether there are many novel devices to test engineering ability in the construction of this work, an undertaking that is now giving employment to 20,000 workmen, and that, when completed, as it will be at the end of 1891, will make the inland city of Runcorn, in the north of England, a busy dock water space of more than 100 acres and more than five miles' length of wharves.

Discovery of Ancient Coins. The discovery of a large number of York coins at Neville's Cross, in the north of England, is exciting a good deal of interest. They are believed to be associated with the battle between the English and Scotch armies in 1346. The coins, all of silver, number about 300, and were discovered in an urn. A young man was hired to dig near Neville's Cross, and near the foot of a tree in connection of Durham, Mr. Fowler, who perceived that they were English and Scotch coins in a good state of preservation, bought them at a fair price. The rest, with a portion of the urn, were secured by Mr. George Neasham, of the Durham University. The urn is about nine inches high, and of moderate size, and contains a number of English and Scotch coins, and pennies of the two Scottish kings, Robert Bruce and David II., and the first three Edwards of England. The collection of these interesting coins, all now in the possession of Mr. Fowler, includes a large number of pennies from the reigns of the various kings of Durham and York. The inscriptions show that the groats and half-groats of Edward III. were struck in London and at York. They form an interesting study for numismatists, and it is probable that the collection will be transferred to a museum.

The Dominion of Canada. How many, in a hundred average American citizens, have the least idea of the constitution, government and judiciary of that country to the north of us? Beyond the general notion that Canada consists principally of ice and snow, and is growing beneath the despotic heel of British tyranny, most Americans never take the trouble to think about her at all unless some banker, cashier or confidential clerk happens to have committed an indiscretion and sought an asylum within her boot-protecting borders.

As a matter of fact, each succeeding year the dominion of the Federal Government grows larger and larger, and farther from what is sentimentally called "the mother country." The federated colonies of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Manitoba, Keewatin and British Columbia enjoy almost precisely the same amount of independence as do the various States of the Union with reference to the central government. Each has its own legislature, in most cases consisting in a single chamber, and a written constitution contained in the "British North America Act," passed by the Imperial Parliament, under which the appointed and appointed officials commenced to bind themselves together in 1867. To understand the system under which Canada governs herself—for she is practically a republic, with the sole exceptions that she does not elect her Governor and cannot make foreign treaties a general outline of the Federal Government would have to be given.

Is It Pickett's Ghost?

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Weak and Weary. Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, my head ached, my nerves were all in a row, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time restored my appetite, and I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved.—GEOFFREY F. JACOBS, Roxbury Station, Conn.

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.

Sarah Bernhardt "Resolved."

The Women's Humane Society of Missouri appointed Mrs. Albert Toild to draft resolutions regarding the State of the papers that Sarah Bernhardt burned to death her pet dog. Mrs. Toild presented the following: The papers state that Sarah Bernhardt when in fits of anger, seized her pet animal and thrust it into the stove, and burned to death the innocent creature! All because it was begging its mistress in a most winsome way for recognition of its love. If this be true, we feel it to be our duty as a humane society, also as human beings, to condemn in severest terms such a wicked and cruel act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Women's Humane Society of Missouri, many of whose members have witnessed with rapt admiration and wild enthusiasm the great Bernhardt's perfect rendition of the histrionic art upon the stage, do, with great indignation and pain, denounce her late act as a barbarous and shocking beyond expression.

Resolved, That this stigma upon the great actress will in all civilized countries create such a feeling against her that she will never visit these countries she will be coldly received.

Resolved, That this humiliating act makes us feel indeed that we are "humane." And we say to her that the above is not expressed in any spirit of malice whatever, but that we hold our peace "the sooner would cry out."

Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to Sarah Bernhardt and also send it to each humane society in the United States. The story of the actress' cremating her dog is probably without foundation.

A Puzzled Celt.

A class in a San Francisco art school was recently startled by the appearance in its midst of a dilapidated Irishman, who, with tears in his eyes, begged for enough money to get him a "bite." The first impulse of the presiding genius was to request him to move on; but his picturesque qualities suggested that he be given a chance to earn his supper by sitting as model.

"Sit down," said the instructor, kindly. "If you will permit these young ladies to paint you we will pay you four bits." "What do you say?" replied the beggar, with a puzzled look on his face.

"Paint you. Paint you. It won't take very long." "Indeed, I want the four bits bad enough," he returned, after a moment's reflection. "Can I be very glad to let the young ladies paint me, as you'll tell me how I'll get 'em paint at me afterwar' riks."—Harper's Magazine.

She Had a Nice Bite.

Every one had his or her line over the rail of the boat awaiting a bite when the freckled-faced girl with Auburn hair trotted to the young man with a downy moustache and two watch chains, and exclaimed: "Oh! Augustus, I believe—I believe I have a bite!" "Then pull in," he commanded.

"But it may be a great big fish, and he may pull me into the water." "I won't let him." "But if he does?" "I will save you, or we will perish together!"

"Then—then I will pull." She pulled, and brought in a sea-broil about as big as your finger. The peril had passed. We sneered at the catch, but they minded it not. Not until that moment had they dared acknowledge their love. He was her'n and she was his'n, and they were very, very happy as they spit on their bait for more luck.—[N. Y. Sun.]

Stopping the Heart.

It is quite common for persons to feel faint and to become pale immediately after drinking a glass of ice water. They attribute these effects to heat or over-excitation, or to some other cause which has nothing to do with the result, not knowing that they have so weakened the heart as to prevent its sending a due amount of blood to the lungs and brain, and that, had the water been a little cooler, life would possibly have been extinguished altogether. The expert in materia medica is powerful with some persons as a depressant of this organ than a large draught of ice water. Under certain circumstances it acts with all the force and rapidity of prussic acid.—[North American Review.]

Waging War on June Bugs.

At the instance of the Prussian Government, the peasant living near the Tuelow lands in West Prussia, have been waging a war of extermination on the June-bugs, which appeared by the million in the fir forests of that region some time ago. The total number of bugs killed and collected by the peasants was about 216,000,000, for which they were paid by the government one-thirtieth of a penny, less than one one hundredth of a cent, per bug.

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Some Millionaires' Incomes.

A Cleveland, Ohio, correspondent writes that Mr. H. M. Flagler said a short time ago that Mr. John D. Rockefeller's income had reached \$9,000,000 a year. This startling statement from a man so well informed as Mr. Flagler regarding the affairs of the Standard Oil Company was the basis of a careful inquiry among brokers and well-informed financiers as to the wealth of Clevelanders generally, and it can be safely said that there are no less than sixty-three millionaires within the limits of the Forest City, to say nothing of immense estates owned jointly by heirs.

Mr. Flagler's statement regarding Mr. Rockefeller's income would make the head of the great Standard Oil trust worth \$150,000,000 on a 6 per cent basis. He said his own income was \$3,000,000 a year, and estimated Col. Oliver Payne's wealth at about \$22,000,000. But the Standard Oil people are not the only wealthy residents of Cleveland whose holdings are represented in seven and eight figures. Selah Chamberlain is worth \$16,000,000, most of which is invested in the best of railway securities, and the S. V. Harkness estate, divided but a short time ago between Mrs. Anna M. Harkness and three sons, is said to have footed up \$2,000,000. The combined wealth of Jephah H. Wade and his grandson, Homer Wade, who has already inherited an immense fortune, is certainly not less than \$7,000,000.

Fuller's Earth.

Fuller's earth is an unctuous sort of clay, much of it kaolinic, useful in filling cloth from its property, common to aluminous earths, of absorbing oil and grease. The variety of clay is prepared which falls to pieces when put in water, making a slight crackling sound. Its colors are various shades of yellowish, greenish, bluish brown and gray; lustrous, dull, but appears gray when rubbed. It is not so esteemed of as much value as formerly, soap having taken its place. In England it used to be so highly valued that its exportation was prohibited by law. When used it was first dried in the sun or by fire, and then thrown into cold water. The powder thus formed was sorted, by washing, into coarse and fine qualities, the former of which was applied to inferior, the latter to superior cloths.

The Queen and Her Farms.

A contemporary records how the Queen paid a visit to the "home farm" before leaving Windsor, for the purpose of inspecting "the Hereford and Devon cattle, for which the farm is so renowned." As a matter of fact, the fine herds of Devons and Herefords which belong to the Queen are kept at the Flemish Farm, which is off the Great Park, and the Shaw Farm, near the castle, on the Shorthorns and Jerseys. Apropos of the royal marriage portion debate in England, it is worth while to note that a part of Queen Victoria's savings are invested in real estate in New York city, and each year the Queen of England draws a handsome income from rentals paid by resident New Yorkers. The rents are collected quietly, and perhaps even the tenants themselves do not know that their payments go to the British Queen.

This is the age of wonders, and the average American citizen is no longer surprised at anything. If you have not seen the new sensation, however, just write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1000 Main St., Richmond, Va., and hear what they have got to say of the goods that sell, and any one out of employment will consult their own interests by applying to them.

Evening shoes and open work stockings have been worn by English women in the afternoon during the entire summer.

A pocket match safe free to smokers of "Fassill's Punch" Ge Clear.

The total receipts of the Eiffel Tower since the opening on the 15th of May to the 30th of July amounted to 2,421,739 francs.

Ever since 1894 there have been women (more each year) who claim that there is no soap ball as good as the one made by Dr. Lobb. There must be some truth in their claims. Try it, see how much. Your grocer has it.

Mme. Dejerine Klumpke, an American wife of a Frenchman, has won the degree of "Doctoresse" from the Paris Faculty of Medicine, with high honors. E. 74.

JACOBS OIL

For Rheumatism. NEW EVIDENCE OF CURE. Several Years. 247 North St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y., June 24, 1893. Suffered several years with Rheumatism, unable to walk, after rubbings with Jacobs Oil it disappeared, which has not returned in four years. JACOB GANTNER.

In the Knees. Rochester, N. Y., July 6, 1893. Had Rheumatism in knees four weeks. One bottle of Jacobs Oil cured me. JACOB GANTNER.

In the Side. Stockton, Cal., June 14, 1893. Had Rheumatism in side for a week. One bottle of Jacobs Oil cured me. JULIUS DECKER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

THE BEST PRICE

THE BEST PRICE. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. 25 CTS. MEDICINE. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

100 Doses One Dollar.

What would the change? This woman's face

Is ruddy with a rose's grace. Her eye is bright. Her heart is light. Ah, truly 'tis a goodly sight. How brief months ago her cheek Was pallid, and her hair was weak. 'The end is near.' Sighed man for her, who held her dear. I can tell you what wrought the change in her. She was my friend, who, like a friend, had suffered untold wrongs from a complication of female troubles. That Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription worked a cure had this friend 'knew who she spoke,' for she had been cured by the remedy she advised her friend to use. Such enthusiasm in its praise, and tells her friends that Dr. Pierce does serve the universal gratitude of woman-kind, for having given it this infallible remedy for its peculiar ailments. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

Paul Bourquet is the last French novelist to try his hand at the drama. He is writing a play together with M. Meilhac.

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST. \$25 AN HOUR made by our Agents. MEDICAL CO., Richmond, Va.

HOME TIDY. Book-keeper, Business Form, Stationery, etc. by MAIL. Circulars Free. Address: H. BRYANT'S CATALOGUE, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

OPIMUM HABIT.

Full information of a case and remedy can be obtained by writing to the afflicted. Dr. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

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