Facts About Smyrna.

Here are some striking facts about Smyrna. According to Consul-General Holmwood's report, the population numbers 210,850. But of this total only 52,000 are Mohammedans. The Mohammedans are largely outnumbered by the Greeks, who count 62,000, exclusive of 45,000 "Greek subjects." The railways are wholly under British management, and have been constructed by British capital. The gas-lighting of Smyrna is the work of a British company; but—and here comes the irony of the situation—the municipality of Smyrna is at present wholly composed of Ottoman subjects." To sum up the position, Smyrna is, as far as population goes, a Greek city; as far as public works with their capital outlay are concerned, an English city; but as regards government, a Turkish city. The Turk is the incubus. As a commercial port Smyrna the Beautiful has several great advantages over Constantinople, but so long as the Turk blocks the way the vast development of which Smyrna is capable will be retarded. It is the same all over the Mediterranean and Black sea coasts. Wherever there is progress the Greek is at the bottom of it.—London Daily News.

The Right Sort of Benevolence.

A firm of contractors at Worcester, Mass., have provided, for the comfort of their men, a room fitted with book shelves and reading desks to be used as a reading-room. Across the floor runs a thick black line dividing the room in halves. The firm at first did not want to let the men smoke in the room, but, as they will use it chiefly during the noon hour, and like to smoke after eating, the Andersonville dead line arrangement was adopted. The smokers stay on one side and those who object on the other. On the tables devoted to magazines, beside several illustrated weeklies, are periodicals relating to the business and the local daily papers, and several from Boston and Springfield. On the shelves about the room books of reference will be placed. The firm has already purchased a set of encyclopædias.—Boston Journal.

Cold Wet Weather

Drives the blood from the surface of the body, and causes congestion of the liver and kidneys, which are thus unable to fully perform their duty of eliminating impurities. Hence lactic acid is accumulated in the blood and deposited in the joints and tissues, resulting in the pains and aches we call rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had great success in curing this disease, both chronic and inflammatory. It purifies the blood, neutralizes the lactic acid, and restores the liver and kidneys to natural action.

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

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

But do not use the dangerous alkaline and mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The vegetable kingdom gives us the best and safest remedial agents. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of

Prickly Ash Bitters!

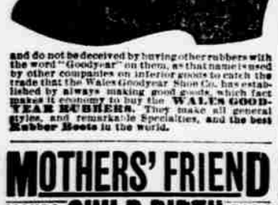
a name every one can remember, and to the present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the BLOOD, for the LIVER, for the KIDNEYS and for the STOMACH. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that arguments as to its merits are useless, and if others who require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name—PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WALES GOODYEAR RUBBERS!

The best Rubber BOOTS and SHOES in the world are branded WALES GOODYEAR SHOE CO. When you want rubbers call for

WALES Goodyear,



and do not be deceived by having other rubbers with the word "Goodyear" on them, as that name is used by other companies on inferior goods to catch the trade that the Wales Goodyear Shoe Co. has established by always making good goods, which fact makes it customary to buy the WALES GOODYEAR RUBBER. They make all general styles, and remarkable Specialties, and the best Rubber Boots in the world.

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MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY

IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Missouri's Executive Pleased with the Rapid Growth of the State.

The Great Resources of the Commonwealth—The State Finances—The Schools and Text-Book Questions—General Recommendations Made.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—Governor Francis sent his message to the Legislature yesterday. In the introduction he says:

"Missouri retains her place as the fifth State in the American Union. The people of the Commonwealth are to be congratulated on the large increase in population and the rapid growth in wealth and importance which marks the closing of another decade. Under any equitable apportionment of representation, Missouri will be given at least one additional member in the National Congress. The assessed taxable wealth of the State has increased $301,000,000, or fifty-four per cent, in the last ten years, while the real value of its property has grown in a much more rapid ratio, and its native wealth, as its development has progressed, more than fulfils its first glowing promise. In salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, wealth of mineral and abundance and variety of natural resources, the State is without a superior. It has a happy people and a diffusion of plenty of which it may well be proud. That one, if not the principal class of our wealth-producing people, has not prospered as they deserve, is a source of regret and a cause for deep reflection. The widespread discontent which pervades the agriculturists of the country is a natural result of the class legislation which has been enacted at Washington during the past thirty years. The limited supply of money by which the commerce of the country is moved and the values of the products regulated, is to be attributed to the policy of the National Government, and the State Legislatures are powerless to provide a remedy. The farmers of the country, who have suffered most in consequence of these unjust discriminations, seem to have become thoroughly aroused to a realization of their burdens, and are making concerted and intelligent effort to correct the evils from which they suffer. Their endeavors, so long as they be within their limitations of the organic law of the Commonwealth and the Nation, merit the encouragement and assistance of all fair-minded men. To the extent that the State can aid without violating the rights of others, in bettering the condition of those who contribute so materially toward her wealth and importance, all wise measures will meet my approval."

FINANCIAL.

The Governor reviews the action taken by him in connection with the Noland defalcation, stating that the discovery of the shortage was made March 4, 1889, and the deficit of $32,754.69 was made good by the bondsmen by May 31 following, that Louis Stephens had been appointed for the unexpired term, and his administration of the department had been faithful and efficient, and that Noland's case had been taken into the courts under an indictment charging him with embezzlement.

The restoration of the Board of Fund Commissioners, which organization was abolished by the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, is recommended. "I was in grave doubt as to the safe validity of the adoption of the present law at the time of its enactment," Governor Francis says, "and should have withheld my approval therefrom had not the revised chapter in which it was incorporated provided for the reduction of State taxes for interest fund and sinking fund from 20 cents to 15 cents on the $100. There will be offices for the board to perform until the State debt is entirely liquidated, and the additional safeguards thrown around the Treasury Department by the restoration of this board will be reassuring to the people of the State, as well as a relief to the Treasurer and Auditor. Under a provision of the Constitution at least $250,000 of State indebtedness must be retired annually, and the Board of Fund Commissioners should be authorized to purchase bonds of the State to that amount in the event maturities are not sufficient to reduce the debt at the rate specified. During the year 1890 but $28,000 of the State bonds matured, and in order to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, the State Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor and the Attorney General, purchased $222,000 of State bonds on the market. There will be no maturities during the year 1891, and only $185,000 will mature during 1892, but $1,253,000 of 5 to 6½ per cent interest-bearing bonds, issued in 1883, will be subject to call during 1891, and $2,215,000, issued in 1887, will be subject to call during 1892. I recommend that the Board of Fund Commissioners, if re-established, after retiring whatever portion of these bonds the balances in sinking fund will justify, be authorized to refund the remainder at a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent. In the present state of the money market it might be difficult to float a three per cent. bond, but it may be that ere another Legislature convenes Missouri bonds, running 10 to 20 years, and bearing three per cent. interest, can be sold at a good premium, and it says an annual saving of $75,000 can be effected, after reducing the State indebtedness by $250,000 each year."

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following synopsis of the conditions of the public debt is given: "The public debt has been reduced $2,292,000 during the past two years. The total outstanding bonded debt of the State on the 1st of January, 1891, was $7,325,000, of which $3,551,000 bears interest at the rate of six per cent, and the remaining $3,774,000 at 5½ per cent. The school and seminary fund, represented by State real bonds of indebtedness, on January 1, 1891, was $1,063,000, of which $551,000 bears six per cent. interest and the remainder, $512,000, bears five per cent. Of this indebtedness $153,000 belongs to the state school fund and $910,000 to the State seminary fund. The total annual interest of the State amounts to $451,550. There was a balance to the credit of sinking fund on January 1, 1891, of $1,135,000, and if anticipations of receipts are realized there will be sufficient money to the credit of sinking fund and interest fund on March 15, 1891, to retire the $551,000 of 6½ per cent. bonds subject to call on that date, and interest fund will still yield sufficient during 1891 to pay the interest on the remainder of the debt. I recommend, therefore, that you appropriate, at as early a date as practicable, $250,000 from interest and sinking fund to retire the aforesaid bonds."

The revenue derived under the rate of taxation for interest and sinking fund fixed by the last Legislature—10 cents instead of 20 cents—has been sufficient to pay the expenses of the State Government and the interest on the public debt, while the constitutional requirement of reducing the bonded debt of the State by at least $250,000 per annum has been complied with, and one third of State revenue has been given to the public schools, instead of one-fourth, which is the maximum fixed by the Constitution.

ASSESSMENT FOR REVENUE.

"The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State, which was $789,792,285.38 in 1886, was increased by the State Board of Equalization to $965,868,843.41 in 1888. The Constitution provides that when the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State shall amount to $1,000,000,000, the rate of taxation for State revenue shall not exceed 15 cents on the $100. If the valuation of taxable property should increase in the same ratio in the next two years as in the last two, the rate of taxation prescribed by the Constitution will not furnish sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the State Government, and provide for the maintenance of its educational and eleemosynary institutions. The interest and sinking fund tax of 10 cents on the $100 should realize from the taxes of 1891 about $965,000. The present annual interest of the public debt amounts to $551,550. There will consequently be left a balance of about $414,000 to go to the credit of the sinking fund. This rate of taxation of 10 cents on the $100 for interest and sinking fund will therefore be sufficient to enable compliance with the constitutional requirement for the annual reduction of the debt, to meet the bonded indebtedness of the State as it matures, and the entire debt, with the exception of that which belongs to the school and seminary fund, will be retired by 1908."

Following is an approximation of the sums in bulk required to defray the expenses of the State government for the next two years:

Interest on public debt	$1,071,787
Sinking fund (a minimum)	1,000,000
Civil list	445,450
Educational institutions	175,000
Eleemosynary institutions	485,000
Assessing and collecting the revenue	300,000
Costs in criminal cases	350,000
Public schools (based on one third of revenue	1,400,000
General Assembly (pay of members and contingent expenses)	160,000
Sundry other appropriations	750,000
Total	$6,637,237

The estimated revenue of the next two years, the Governor states, will far exceed this amount. The receipts from all sources into the State Treasury for the past two years aggregated $7,151,865.91; total disbursements on warrants, $6,894,657.37. There has been collected from the State depositories during the past two years as interest on State moneys, $48,795.56.

LEGAL MATTERS.

Under the head of legal matters, the Governor calls attention to the claim of the State against the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad for $300,000, being the purchase price for that railroad, which the State had sold March 17, 1868. Suit was instituted in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, January 30, 1890, the day before the ten-year period of limitation would have expired, for the principal and six per cent. interest from maturity. The defendant filed a demurrer to the State's petition, but it was overruled, and the case set for trial at the February term of the St. Louis Circuit Court. The attorneys of the railroad have notified the State of their intention to take depositions in New York and various other cities, beginning January 10, 1891. An appropriation is needed to prosecute this suit.

In the event the Anti-Trust law is not sustained by the Supreme Court, in the suits now pending for its violation, the Governor recommends that it be so amended as to check and prevent the growth of trusts and monopolies in Missouri and to make all efforts to evade it futile.

"Some of the counties have claimed the right to withhold from the State the railroad taxes collected by them on the ground that the act of March 27, 1878, authorized them to do so. The Auditor is debarred from instituting suit for such taxes by distress warrants, because his right to do so has been withdrawn by an act approved March 31, 1887. Other counties, which are entitled to the same exemption, if constitutional, have paid their railroad taxes into the State Treasury. This condition of affairs should be rectified and I recommend that legislation be enacted looking to that end. These taxes have been withheld since 1882 in the following sums by the counties named: Buchanan, $962,945; Linn, $7,280.34; Pike, $24,978.72; Ralls, $3,971.53; Sullivan, $5,752.08; total, $41,781.51."

EDUCATION.

The last Legislature set aside one-third of the revenue for the support of the public schools, and, in addition, appropriated $183,352 for the State University and State Normal schools, making a total appropriation for the benefit of education for the years 1889-90 of $1,544,988.99. In addition to this sum the schools derived $427,520 as interest on the middle school fund and seminary fund, making a total of $1,972,508.99 paid out of the State Treasury for the promotion of education in Missouri during the past two years. This is independent of the money raised in the school districts of the State by local taxation, and from county and township funds, which, for the two years—1889 and 1890—aggregated, $8,646,480.23—a grand total of $10,617,989.20 paid by the people of Missouri for school purposes during the past two years.

"While," says the Governor, "liberal provision has been made for the support of the public schools, and while, no doubt, the money has been honestly disbursed, the schools could be made beneficial in a higher degree and more effective if organized into a system as complete as the limitations of the Constitution will permit. At present the funds distributed to the counties by the State are apportioned to the school districts in the counties, and, together with the districts funds raised by local taxation, are, as a rule, expended by the different districts independent of each other. Very few, if any, strictly agricultural districts are provided with high schools, and the youth on the farms of the State are not afforded the facilities of free higher education which they should have, and which the children of the towns and cities enjoy. That would be wise legislation which would link together the primary and secondary schools of the State, and, in my judgment, Missouri could afford to offer to the youth of the State, free of charge, thorough education in its highest branches, whether agricultural or scientific. But in any event there should be more uniformity in the course of study of the public schools of the State, and in bringing this about good can be accomplished in other ways, and expense saved to parents in a reduction of the cost of text-books.

The Governor is opposed to furnishing text-books to the children who attend the schools, free of charge, but, he says, there can be no objections to the State tendering its good services and powerful aid to the people in order to checkmate the sinister designs of combined capital, and a manner arrangement could be made whereby all the school books used in the State could be purchased through one channel the magnitude of the demand would prove effective in reducing the cost. But to better accomplish this there should be uniformity in the course of study and the text-books used in the public schools. He thinks it advisable that the State Board of Agriculture or another commission, should be authorized to solicit bids and make contracts with publishers for the delivery of the text-books decided on by the children in the various counties.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

At the beginning of the present Administration the prisoners in the penitentiary numbered 1,831. This number had increased to 1,980 on December 31, 1890, but had fallen off to 1,686 on December 31, 1890. The number of commitments in 1888 was 861, in 1889 814, and in 1890 only 651. A table is given showing that the daily average cost of maintaining each inmate in 1890 was 41.78 cents, and the daily average earning were 27.36 cents. The earnings from contract labor amounted to $253,208.14, and the total cost of maintenance was $429,489.17, an increase in earnings of over $45,000, and a decrease in expenses of $1,500 as compared with the preceding year.

The School for the Blind, the Reform School for Boys at Boonville, the Girls' Industrial Home, the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the insane asylums, are all reported in a flourishing condition.

The Governor devotes a brief paragraph to each of the State departments, complimenting the various officers on their fidelity and efficiency. He recommends that a generous policy be pursued in relation to the Missouri National Guard, and urges the importance of increased appropriations for the Bureau of Geology and Mines.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The Australian Ballot law has proved highly satisfactory in its operation, but there are, says the Governor, some imperfections in the law as it exists at present. "In this law the State recognizes party organizations, and in printing the tickets to be voted must determine what names to be placed thereon as party nominees. Provision should be made for settling controversies in the event of the disruption of a convention, or dissensions in a party which its members are unable to adjust, resulting in the presentation to the Secretary of State or officers authorized to print tickets, of two or more candidates, each claiming to be the party nominee." The Governor can see no good reason why the law should not be extended to the State at large.

The present statutes provide for a board of immigration, but the law has been a dead letter for several years on account of the State making no appropriation for the maintenance of the board. Perhaps the revenue of the State and the demands upon it will not justify the maintenance of a fully equipped bureau for this work, but there should be an authoritative and responsible department, whose duty it would be to collate, systematize and promulgate information concerning the State, which, if known, would result in a large increase of population and a marked appreciation of values.

The Governor recommends that some action should be taken to make the construction of rock roads obligatory upon every county in the State, that the appointment of a commission be authorized to attend an inter-State conference, in case one should be called, for the purpose of effecting uniformity in the divorce laws; that a penalty of fine or imprisonment be imposed upon railroad officials violating the law requiring them to block all switches, frogs, etc., and that the present banking law be so amended so as to encourage the founding of savings banks.

As to the World's Fair, the Governor says: "A World's Fair, to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, will be opened in the city of Chicago in 1893. Missouri, prompted by her own interest, as well as by a spirit of patriotism, should take advantage of the occasion to make a creditable display of her unequaled resources and wonderful progress, and in every way conspicuously participate in so great an event. I consider this subject of sufficient importance to merit presentation in a separate message, which I shall forward to you at an early date."

When Grasshoppers Were Human.

According to an Arab legend grasshoppers were human beings in an age long before the Muses. When the Muses came and song appeared they were ravished with delight, and, singing days, never thought of eating or drinking, until at last, in their forgetfulness, they died. And now they live again as grasshoppers and this is the return the Muses make to them for their devotion to music: They hunger no more, neither thirst any more, but are always singing from the moment they are born. Never eating or drinking except when they go to destroy the crops of some person or persons who have offended the gods of music, they soon die and straightway go and inform the Muses in Heaven who has honored them on earth, that person getting his share of the good things, when he goes to the world beyond.—Chicago Tribune.

—Well-brushed hair, clean hands, cheerful faces and pleasant "Good mornings," should appear as regularly around the breakfast table, as well-cooked food on it, to begin the day aright. The morning sunlight reveals every lack of tidiness and order.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—In dusting do not forget the backs of pictures hanging on the walls.

—To run a thin-bladed knife around the rubber of a "self-sealing" fruit can will cause its easy opening.

—White paint that has become discolored may be nicely cleaned by using a little whiting in the water for washing.

—The furniture of a sleeping-room should be wiped with a damp cloth. It is as healthful to allow the dust to remain on the furniture as to remain in the room on the floor.

—To serve chocolate with whipped cream fill the cup about three-quarters full with chocolate and heap the whipped cream on the top, a tablespoonful or so to each cup.—*N. Y. World.*

—Bean Patties: Take one quart of well-boiled white beans, season well with pepper and salt, add four eggs, well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and two of sweet cream, and fry as you would fry fritters, dropping into hot lard.—Housekeeping.

—Vinegar Candy: Two cupfuls of sugar, one-half a cupful of water, four teaspoonfuls of vinegar; stir and mix thoroughly before putting on the stove, and do not stir often; boil until the sirup crackles in cold water; then pour into a shallow tin to cool.—Boston Herald.

—Honey Cakes: Take a quart of strained honey, half a pound of fresh butter and a small teaspoonful of pearl ash, dissolved in a little milk. Add as much sifted flour as will make stiff paste. Work well together. Roll out half an inch thick. Cut into cakes. Lay on buttered tins and bake in a hot oven. —Indianapolis Sentinel.

—A nickel's worth of plaster of paris will nicely fix the lamp with a loosened socket, with enough remaining for another time. Mix the plaster with water to the consistency of cream; with a knife place a coating within the socket, after the old has been carefully scraped off, put it on the lamp, press firmly and allow it to remain undisturbed till dry.

—Darning-needle Case: Cut out two pieces of pasteboard five inches long by two and a half wide. Cover the outside with pale blue satin and inside with cream surah, or any shade which will harmonize with the blue. On the front paint two or three bachelor buttons in a darker blue; at one end stitch it together, adding a few leaves of fine white flannel, tie at the other end with pale blue ribbon.—Good Housekeeper.

—Picture frames, chairs, etc., are ebonized by washing them four times, thoroughly drying between the times, in a boiling mixture of strong log-wood and water. Then wash the wood in a solution of acetate of iron, which is a mixture of iron filings and vinegar. A cherry stain is prepared by boiling four ounces of annatta in three quarts of water—in a copper kettle—until dissolved. Add a piece of potash the size of a walnut; keep on the fire half an hour longer and then use.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Salmon Salad: Pour off the oil from a can of salmon; take out the bones. Chop very fine a bowl full of cabbage. Make a dressing of one-half cup vinegar, one-half teaspoon mustard, four eggs, boil; while hot add a large tablespoon butter and beat with egg-beater until creamy; put on ice. Mix the salmon with the cabbage and pour over dressing, mixing together; with a silver fork garnish with cresses; lobsters and shrimp salad are both delicious made from the same recipe. More vinegar may be added if liked; garnish with cresses and olives.—Detroit Free Press.

UNWHOLESOME BREAD.

In a Fresh State It is Unfit for the Human Stomach.

Fresh-baked, fermented bread is unwholesome for the reason that it has not yet undergone the change by which the baking is completed. Take a bit of the inside of a loaf and roll it between the thumb and finger, and it will form a mass almost as hard as a bullet because of the large amount of free moisture which it contains. By the next day this free water will undergo chemical combination with the particles of flour, and then if it be rubbed between the thumb and finger it will crumble. This molecular combination is the same as that by which moisture in the air from a boiling kettle of water is first sensible as steam and then become diffused into the air of the room. So the water in the bread is first sensible, and afterward rendered hygroscopic in connection with the gluten. Take a loaf of stale bread, put it back in the oven, heat it to a high temperature and it becomes like new bread, the moisture being again free. New bread when taken into the stomach forms hard masses as it does when rolled between the fingers, and the only way the gastric juice can act upon it is from the outside of the lump. If bread is in condition to crumble, the gastric juice can attack it readily. These bullets of dough of new bread are dissolved by the gastric juice in the same relative slowness as the air of a warm room would dissolve large chunks of ice, when if it were broken into minute fragments, the air would reach it from all sides, and speedily convert it into water.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg.

AN ENORMOUS APPETITE.

A Bird that Swallowed Kittens, Hair, Claws and All.

Jacob, a more than usually comical and greedy secretary-bird, says a writer on African pets, was like a boa-constrictor in his capacity for putting himself outside the animals on which he fed—lizards, rats, toads, frogs, fat juicy locusts, young chickens, alas! and some of the smaller pets if left incautiously within his reach, even little kittens—all went down whole. The last-named animals were his favorite delicacy, and he was fortunate enough to get plenty of them. His enormous appetite, and our difficulty in satisfying it, were well-known in the neighborhood, and the owners of several prolific cats, instead of drowning the superfluous progeny, bestowed them on us as offerings to Jacob. They were killed and given to him at the rate of one a day. Once, however, by an unlucky accident, one of them got into his clutches without the preliminary knock on the head, and the old barbarian swallowed it alive. For some minutes we could hear the poor thing mewing piteously in Jacob's interior, while he himself stood there listening and looking all round in a puzzled manner, to see where the noise came from. He evidently thought there was another kitten somewhere, and seemed much disappointed at not finding it.—San Francisco Argonaut.

—A Lucky Man — Patrick — "Be jabers, Oi waz boorn lucky. Jist afther lavin' th' house this mornin' Oi wor knocked down boi a cab; wan block beyant that Oi were caught in a pavement explosion; a block beyant agin Oi were mistook fur a thafe an' cloobed boi a polacemon; an' phin Oi got to worruk, a big stone from th' buildin' fell an' cracked one shoulder." Bystander—"Where does the luck come in?" Patrick—"Faith! Aint Oi aloive yit?"—N. Y. Weekly.

—Of the 4,000 and more graduates of the Girls' Normal College of the City of New York, nearly one-half have been teachers in the city schools and one is a commissioner of education.

INFORMATION ABOUT WESTERN CANADA.

Owing to the world-wide interest now taken in the fertile provinces of Western Canada, many of our readers are anxious to know more about the lands, climate, resources and chances open to intending settlers in the Canadian Country. The reputation of these prairie lands has been fairly earned by their enormous yields and natural adaptability to mixed and dairy farming, for they are unrivaled in productiveness.

At the close of 1890 a handsomely illustrated and neatly printed set of pamphlets was issued, fully describing the country from the Eastern portion of Manitoba to the Pacific Ocean. These have been carefully compiled by competent men, from the most reliable sources, and besides containing a vast amount of useful information put in most readable shape, they contain a great number of letters from actual residents in the country, telling plainly what has been done. Furnished with maps and nicely illustrated they are well worth securing as books of reference.

Copies of one, or all of them, will be mailed free of charge to any address, if application is made to L. A. Hamilton, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to J. F. Lee, 232 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; or to C. S. Sheehy, 11 Fort St. West, Detroit, Michigan.

Physician and Huntress.

Dr. Mary Dean and Miss Young, of Helena, Mont., went hunting recently, and so successfully that they were able at the close of the first day to ship three deer to the city, one of which was donated to St. Peter's Hospital. Dr. Dean has probably the largest family practice of any physician in Montana. She is a thorough believer in out-of-door exercise as a cure for most of the ails to which womankind (and mankind, too,) are subject, and, what is more, she takes her own prescription. She is able to ride as spirited a horse as any man in the State, and needs not the aid of a horse-block when she wishes to mount. Dr. Dean is not open to the objection urged against most women physicians, that they have not the strength to warrant them in assuming charge of critical cases, for she has trained her muscles as well as her intellect, and the steady nerve that enables her to bring down a deer with her rifle stands her well as a surgeon.—Chicago Post.

A Case of Tree Resurrection.

About 1875 a large tree of the elm species, growing on the farm of Mr. Smyth, rector of Little Houghton, England, was blown down, upturning an immense quantity of dirt in its fall. This huge ball of earth had almost entirely washed from the roots on the upper side, when, in 1881, workmen were set to work removing the old forest monster. When they had sawn off several of the large limbs on the undermost side, to their great astonishment, not to say downright terror, the tree rose of its own accord and went back into the pit excavated by the upturning roots six years before standing up in its original place, straight as an arrow. In 1882 it threw out a fresh, green head and still stands, even to this day, a curious example of a resurrected tree.—St. Louis Republic.

Office of Hahn, Hoopes & Co.,
MUSCATINE, IOWA, Aug. 8th, 1889.
Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER,
Rochester, Pa. *Dear Sir*—Thirty years ago I was a great sufferer from Malaria, until I found your Antidote and was immediately cured. I went south to live, and I recommended the medicine to every sufferer I met, always guaranteeing a cure, and without a failure. Sometime ago I returned to Muscatine and have been chock full of Malaria ever since. The doctors fed me on quinine until I was nearly deaf and blind. *I took one bottle and sing quinine* without breaking the chills, when, remembering the Antidote, I sent to the drug store and got a bottle. *One dose* did the business, and I will never be without the medicine—No more quinine for me.
Respectfully yours, J. C. SHIPLEY.

MORNING wraps were the invention of the man who wakes up hotel guests for the early train.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The man who lives beyond his means does not mean well.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

IF you have ever used Dobbins' Electric during the 24 years it has been sold, you know that it is the best and purest family soap made. If you have n't tried it, ask your grocer for it now. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

WHY is a mouse like a load of hay?—Because the cat'll eat it.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1891.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@	5 10
COTTON—Middling		@	9⅞
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 40	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 04½	@	1 06⅝
CORN—No. 2	60½	@	61¼
OATS—Western Mixed	50	@	51
PORK—New Mess	11 50	@	12 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	9⅛	@	9¼
BEEVES—Choice Steers	5 00	@	5 15
Shipping	4 60	@	4 90
HOGS—Common to Select	3 25	@	3 70
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 75	@	5 12½
FLOUR—Patents	4 70	@	4 80
XXX to Choice	2 90	@	3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	94½	@	95⅝
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	40	@	40¼
OATS—No. 2	44	@	44½
RYE—No. 2	66	@	68
TOBACCO—Lugs (Missouri)	2 00	@	5 00
Leaf Burley	3 15	@	9 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	10 00	@	13 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	22
EGGS—Fresh	19½	@	20
PORK—Standard Mess		@	10 75
BACON—Clear Rib	5⅝	@	5¾
LARD—Prime Steam	5⅝	@	5¾
WOOL—Choice Tub		@	33
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 40	@	5 60
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 50	@	3 80
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 50	@	5 25
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 70	@	5 00
Spring Patents	4 60	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	90	@	90⅝
CORN—No. 2		@	40⅝
OATS—No. 2 White	43½	@	43⅞
PORK—Standard Mess	10 62½	@	10 75
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 50	@	5 00
HOGS—All Grades	3 60	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	89	@	90
OATS—No. 2	44½	@	45½
CORN—No. 2	48	@	48⅝
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	4 40	@	5 15
CORN—White		@	62
OATS—Choice Western	53½	@	54
HAY—Choice	16 00	@	16 50
PORK—Mess		@	9 00
BACON—Clear Rib		@	6
COTTON—Middling		@	9⅛
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		@	94
CORN—No. 2 Mixed		@	56
OATS—No. 2 Mixed		@	45
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	11 00
BACON—Clear Rib		@	6
COTTON—Middling		@	9

Heart Failure, Sudden Death.

The prayer of the christian pleads for guardianship against sudden death, and yet alas, how many leave the world for better or for worse without a single moment's warning. He died of heart failure. The tired and weary heart failed while engaged in its momentous task of pumping the blood from the arteries and forcing it into every big and little vein that the wasting tissues of the flesh might be replenished. How important then that the great stream of life be kept pure and its corpuscles red and active, lest the fluid grows clogged and sluggish, and the heart in an extraordinary effort snaps without a signal the thread of its muscular strength. It is your duty as one who loves the life that God has given him, to assist nature in maintaining free action of the circulatory system by keeping the blood in a state of purity and health. Nature has supplied healing and strengthening herbs for this purpose. Science has discovered what they are and the eminent Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., has blended them in his superior preparation known as Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. Demand it of your druggist. Take no other.

NO WOMAN ever made a hit by striking her husband for money before breakfast.—Atchison Globe.

A Silent Appeal for Help.

When your kidneys and bladder are inactive, they are making a silent appeal for help. Don't disregard it, but with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters safely impel them to activity. They are in imminent danger, and it is foolhardiness to shut one's eyes to the fact. Be wise in time, too, if you experience manifestations of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation or nerve trouble. The Bitters before a meal adds zest to it.

"ALL persons leaving horses in my charge will be well cared for," advertises a livery stableman.

THOSE of you who are weary and heavy adrift with sickness and care, weighed down with the infirmities that beset the human system, can find the one thing necessary to restore you to bright buoyant health, in Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. It invigorates and strengthens the debilitated organs, aids digestion, and dispels the clouds arising from a diseased liver.

THERE is no rose without a thorn, but here is a thorn without roses.—Indianapolis Journal.

An Extraordinary Opportunity.

Send your address on a postal card and receive, free of charge, sample copies of the NEW YORK MERCURY, in its fifty-third year, together with an unprecedented premium list, comprising a thousand articles which are given to new subscribers. Address, NEW YORK MERCURY, 5 Park row, New York city.

WHEN a man finds a button in his salad he will hardly take the excuse that it is part of the dressing.

LEAD a slight stroke of paralysis which frightened me very much. My health was poor and the doctors gave me medicine for heart disease, but I grew weaker. My cousin recommended Dr. Ball's Sarsaparilla, which certainly has benefited me greatly. I feel as good as ever, and enjoy splendid health.—Samuel T. Phelan, Dayton, O.

A FARMER can often give his wife points in patchwork.—Boston Courier.

THE only true and safe intestinal worm killer is Dr. Bull's Vegetable Worm Destroyers. It has brightened the lives of many children and gladdened many a parent's heart.

WHEN the bottom collapses in mid air the rest of friends may fall out together.

DO NOT suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

A PILLOW thief held on to the pillow sough he gave the police the slip.

PEOPLE Are Killed by Coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

WHO hath redness of eyes? The book-worm who works with red ink.

In reading over the literary items of the week, I found not much to interest me, until my eye caught sight of an article headed "*Jenks' Dream.*" Imagine my surprise to find it ended up with a recommendation to use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Nevertheless, being a great sufferer from sick headache, I determined to try them, and, to my great joy, I found prompt relief, and by their protracted use, a complete immunity from such attacks. Pierce's Pellets often cure sick headache in an hour. They are gently laxative or actively cathartic, according to size of dose. As a pleasant laxative, take one each night on retiring. For adults, four act as an active, yet painless, cathartic. Cause no griping or sickness. Best Liver Pill ever made. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. For Constipation, Indigestion and Bilious Attacks, they have no equal.

Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tutt's Pills

CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SALVATION OIL

TRADE MARK. KILLS AT PARTY 1 A BOTTLE

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25 Cts.

FREE Illustrated Publications, with MAPS, describing