GROWING OLD.

Is it parting with the roundness
Of the healthy moulded cheek?
Is it losing from the dimples
Half the dashing joy they speak?
Is it fading on the forehead
Graven lines of thought and care?

Is it dropping—as the rose leaves
Drop their sweetness, over bier—
Household names that once were dearer,
More familiar than our own?
Is it mourning on the pathway
Faces strange and glances cold,
While the smile of friends is colder
Whispers sadly, 'Growing old!'

On the graceful sloping pathway,
As the passing years decline,
Gleams a golden love-light, falling
Far from upper heights divine;
And the shadows from that brightness
Wrap them softly in their fold,
Who unto celestial vi'tems
Walk, by way of "growing old."

—Margaret Sangster.

THE STORY OF PATSY.

CHAPTER II.

Morning came as mornings do come bringing to the overworked body and mind a certain languor difficult to shake off. As I walked down the dirty little street, with its rows of dingy clothes shops, saloons and second-hand furniture stores, I called several of my lodgers, and gave them a friendly good morning. "Quarter of 9, Mrs. Finnigan!" "Bless me soul, darlin'! Well, I will hurry up my children, that I will; but the baby was that bad with the whoopin' cough last night that I never got three winks meesilf darlin'!"

At last, come to that little tin shop on the corner—a blessed trysting place, forever sacred, where the children wait for me in the morning, rain, wind or storm, unless forbidden; and here on the step sits faithful Patsy, with a clean and shining morning face, all glowing with anticipation. How well I remember my poor lad's first day. Where should I seat him?

But a pull at my skirt and a whisper decided me.

"Please can't I set aside o' you, Miss Kate?"

"But, Patsy, the fun of it is I never do sit."

"Why, I thought teachers never done nothin' but sit!"

"You don't know much about little boys and girls, that's sure! Well, suppose you put your chair in front and close to me. Here is Maggie Bruce on one side. She is a real little kinder-garten mother, and will show you just how to do everything. Won't you, Maggie?"

He soon learned the family history of every child in the school, and those family histories, I assure you, were of an exciting nature; but so great was Patsy's prudence and his idea of the proprieties that he never divulged his knowledge till we were alone. Then his tongue would be loosed and he would breathe into his ear-trumpet in half ancient and reflective conversation.

Meanwhile, though not perfect he was greatly changed for the better. We had given him a neat little coat and trousers, his hair was short and smooth, and his glad dark eyes shone with no untameable content. He was never joyous; born under a cloud he had lived in its shadow, and sorrow, too, early borne had left its indelible impress only to be removed by the "undistur bed vision of the father's face, which is joy untempered" but for the first time in his life he was at peace.

So, in those busy afternoons, when the little flock had gone, Patsy and I stayed together and arranged the next day's occupations. It was he who fastened the ends and thread-d the needles and set right the sewing of the little babies; and only the initiated can comprehend the labyrinthian maze into which a single thread three-years-old can transform a bit of sewing. It was he who fished the needles from the cracks in the floor, rubbed the blackboards, and scrubbed the slates, talking busy the while.

"Jee-rush-a! Miss Kate, we can't let Jimmy Buck have no more needles; he sows 'em thick round his chair. Now, jis' look yere! Et that Lovy chap hain't scratched the hull top of the table with a bazzer! I'd jam him good of I was you, I would!"

"Do you think our undergarten would be the pleasant place it is if I whipped little boys every day?"

"No-o-o! But there's a p'nt—"

"Yes, Patsy, I know, Patsy, but I never could!"

"Jim's saying out night's this week," said he *one* day, "n I hez to stay a-lone-d like-ed until 7 o'clock."

"Why, I thought Jim always stayed at home in the evening."

"Yes, his sisters used ter, but he's bnay now looking up a girl, don't yer know?"

"Looking up a girl! What do you mean, Patsy?"

"Lookin' up a girl! Why, I s'pozed yer know that, I dunno zackly. Jim says he 'tends doors, 'cos he says he hates to git the feed and wash the dishes orfly, 'n' girls like ter do it best of anything."

"Oh!" cried I, light bursting in on my darkened intellect when dish-washing was mentioned, "he wants to get married."

"Well, he was ter look up a girl first, don't yer s'pose?"

"Yes, of course, but I don't see how Jim can get money enough to take care of a wife. He only has $30 a month!"

"Well, he's goin' to git a girl what'll 'go halves' with him; that's how he's goin' for her keep. He'd rather have a mil'liugtary girl—they're the nicest—but if he can't he's goin' to try for one out of the box factory."

"Oh, Patsy! I wish—"

"Why, didn't I coghter[say that?" "I'd 'a had a middle-sized!"

"If I had I'd know more'n I do now," and a great sigh heaved itself upward from beneath the ragged shirt and torn jacket.

"No, you wouldn't know so much, Patsy, or at least, you would get the right and never mind, dear boy, you can't understand."

Jim did not find his girl that summer, although he "looked" industriously. Either the "millingtaries" did not smile upon him and his slender bank account, or they were not willing to wash the dishes and take the financial responsibilities besides, but as the reluctant summer, sweet warm and orchedolox, slipped out and autumn with its autumn days gave place to the dull, dark wintry weather, Patsy's pale face grew paler, and his soft, dark eyes grew larger and more pathetic. It seemed to me that each sense came to him in those days, so full was he of wisdom and strange old-fashioned thoughts and imaginings. His eyes never left my face; when, in passing from one child to another, my hand fell upon him, his loving gaze seemed always waiting for mine.

In the afternoons, as he pored over picture books, or sat silently by the window, watching the merry chase each other down the window pane, his talk was of heaven and the angels. His mind on this evidently was of supreme which has puzzled souls since the beginning of time; for no anxious, weary waiting heart has ever ceased to beat while the passionate desire to look into to the beyond.

"Nixy Jones' mother died yesterday, Miss Kate, they had an orful nice funeral, a!"

"Yes, I am sorry for the poor little children; they will miss their mammy, too."

"Not 'nuff to hurt 'em! Them Joneses never cared nuthin' for nobody; they were playing on the corner cans the hull blessed ev'nin' till Jim went 'n told 'em it warn't perlite. Say! how dreadful it must be to go into the cold, dark ground, and be shut up in a tight box, 'n want to get out—git out—'n keep hollerin' an' a hollerin', an' nobody come to fetch yer, 'cause yer dead!"

"Oh, Patsy, child, stop such fearful thoughts! I assure people are glad and willing to stay when they are dead —the part of them that wonders and thinks and feels and loves and is happy or sad—you know what I mean, don't you?"

"Yes," he said slowly, leaning his head on his hand.

"Well, that part God takes care of is his own, and He makes it all right. And as for our bodies, Patsy, even the kitties and puppies and birds, you see they don't worry about them. You talk about the cold, dark earth, why I think of it as full of warm, warm earth, that holds the little brown acron until it begins to grow into a spreading oak tree, and the flowers, you know, until they grow into lovely blossoming flowers. Now we must trot home Patsy. Wrap this shall over your shoulders and come under my umbrella."

"Oh, I don't need any shawl, please. I'm so orful hot!"

"That's just the reason," I replied, as I looked with anxious eyes at his flushed cheeks.

I left him at the little door on T— street, and persuaded kind hearted Mrs. Kennet to give him some hot soup at dinner time.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Romantic Story.

Surveys of a large tract of land in the town of Jasper, near Bath, N. Y., are being made by a party of New York capitalists from Buffalo and Albany, who intend to purchase the tract on the strength of an old legend, which says that a silver mine and a "treasure cave" on the property. The legend has been prominent in the folk lore of the Cohocton Valley ever since the white people settled there. People formerly had unalloyed faith in the legend, but during last few years the story has come only to amuse strangers, and the advent of persons into the valley who treat the story seriously, and intend to renew the long abandoned search for the legendary treasure, has greatly surprised the neigbors of the property.

During the French and Indian wars no runs the legend, two Quaker brothers by the name of Dickinson entered the Cohocton Valley over from the south on the site of the present village of Jasper. The entire confidence of the natives to such an extent that the latter revealed to the traders the existence of a silver mine somewhere along Bennet Creek, as the stream is now called. The brothers had in their secret with them a map, which became with them from Philadelphia. The brothers marked the silver mine, the ore of which was very pure, and hid the treasure in a cave somewhere in the valley, which at such time as they could have it conveyed to Philadelphia. Near the close of the war a stranger appeared at the door of the cabin of the Quaker brothers, which was in the most dense part of the forest.

He said he was a deserter from the French army and begged for shelter and food. These were gladly given him. For one night the fugitive was kept in overhearing the Quakers talking about their treasure. They evidently supposed their guest was asleep, and from their conversation he learned that it was secreted somewhere in the vicinity. He also learned that they intended to start their servants for Philadelphia the next day and had given him a message to another brother there, which would inform him as to the place where the treasure was hidden in case the brothers should happen to the brothers who were working the mine.

The criminal thought entered the mind of the stranger to murder the Quakers in the morning, pursue and overtake the messenger, murder him, and possess himself of the paper which revealed the storing place of the reputed wealth. After the servant had left with the message the next morning, the stranger surprised one of the brothers, who was drinking at a spring near the house, and stabbed him to death. He then returned to the cabin and killed the other brother.

The Frenchman next hurried in the direction taken by the messenger, and overtaking him succeeded in murdering him and getting possession of the message. One glance at the paper showed him that the bloody deed had been in vain, for the instructions were written in cipher. Unable to discover a clue to the secret, the murderer left Jasper or returned to France, taking the cipher with him. For many years he studied it in vain, and haunted perhaps by the ghosts of those he had slain, in turn were no doubt originally subsidiaries for vegetable fibers and grasses. This is especially true of the fine cane of the tailor-bird, which finds thread the best material wherewith to sew. The commission has also undertaken another instance of intelligent adaptation of natural knowledge to circumstances, for in trees it builds a domed nest (presumably, therefore, in order to protect it), but in towns avails itself by preference of sheltered holes in buildings, where it can afford to save time and trouble by constructing a loosely-formed nest. Moreover, the chimney and house-sparrows have similarly changed their instincts of nidification, and America this change has taken place within in the last two or three hundred years. Indeed, according to Captain Elliot Coues, all the species of swallow on that continent (with one possible exception) have modified the sites and structures of their nests in accordance with the novel facilities afforded by the settlement of the country.

Another instructive case of an intelligent change of instinct in connection with nest-building has been furnished by Mr. Haust, dated New Zeland, 1862, which I find among Mr. Darwin's manuscripts. Mr. Haust says that the Parrakeet (*Nestor notabilis*) is in the habit of building its nest along the rivers on the ground, has been observed by him on the east of the island to begin building in their nests upon the ground, to build "new ones on the tops of high trees, afterward bringing their young ones down on their backs to the ground," and exactly the same thing has been recorded by another observer of wild ducks in Guiana. Now, it is quite out of character to peculiar circumstances is thus adequate, not only to make a whole breed or species of birds transport their young upon their backs—as it is in the case of the woodcock, between their legs—but even to make web footed water-fowl build their nests in high trees, I think we can have no doubt that if the need of such adjustment were the place was suddenly confronted by intelligence which leads to it would eventually produce a new and remarkable modification of their ancestral instinct of nest-building.

CAUGHT BY AN OCTOPUS.

A diver who was trying to find pearls off the Alaska coast, found none, but found himself all of a sudden, in the grasp of an ugly octopus with arms twenty-three feet long. Such experience is rare; but there are thousands of people who are caught by dyspepsia, which is quite as bad. An octopus hates to let go. So does dyspepsia. Brown's Iron Bitters settles dyspepsia, and makes it loose its cruel grip. Mrs. Schmidt and her daughter, of 156 Conway street, Baltimore, were both cured of dyspepsia by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Ten years ago Calvin Fletcher, when on a visit to Orange, Los Angele county Cal., stuck his stick into the ground. The cane took root and is now a stately sycamore tree fifty feet high, with widespreading branches and its base three and a half feet in circumference. —Philadelphia Record.

Fish Culture in Michigan.

The fifth biennial report of the state board of fish commissioners, a pamphlet of 70 pages, is out. It says the commission has grave responsibilities, not generally understood, which relate to a large commercial industry, furnishing employment and a livelihood to many citizens of the state, in which a large capital and experience are invested. Besides this, fish culture has a close relation to healthful recreation by a large and rapidly increasing number of citizens. It is also a question of population, affecting the supply of nutritious and wholesome food; requiring state control and regulation, for when the supplies are exhausted they can never be restored to productiveness by private enterprise.

The coast line of Michigan, upon the great lakes and their connecting straits, including the principal islands, is upward of 2,000 miles. Besides this, there are a large number of lakes in the interior with a great abundance of rivers There is not a mile of that coast line, or of the river line, nor acre of that lake surface, that does not produce some variety of wholesome fish food." From the reports received by the commission it is shown that in 1883 there were caught of white fish 5,686,000 pounds; lake trout, 5,065,000 pounds; herring, bass and all other fish 3,300,000 pounds, a total of 14,000,000 pounds valued at $532,984. One report not included in the above gives a total of over 8,000,000 pounds of fish, worth $177,000, but as it was not classified it is not included. From this same reports the number of gill nets is given as 9,456, measuring 2,841,000 feet in length, or over two miles; the number of pound of the measure 18; sail boats 294; pounds net boats 153, skiffs or canoes 41, and the number of men employed 1,151.

In answer to questions as to whether the average size of the fish caught was increasing or decreasing, 18 out of 24 intelligent fishermen say that it is rapidly decreasing as well as the product. At the same time the extent of ground fished over has increased, as well as the number of men, boats and nets employed. The United States fishery census says that Lake Michigan alone the number of gill nets increased from 456 in 1870 to 24,899 in 1879, the number of steam tugs increasing from four to 30. During the same period also, the entire fishing grounds of Wisconsin were utterly destroyed, so that by 1879 more than two-thirds were actually abandoned. The commission fear that if steps are not taken to protect young fish the Michigan fisheries will suffer the same fate.

What is needed is the appointment of an inspector of fisheries, who, with a limited number of assistants, will see to it that the fishery laws are obeyed, that the meshes of nets are large enough to allow young fish to pass through, and to gather reliable fish statistics. That the business of fishing should be licensed by the state, and the fees paid for the license should be devoted to the hatching and distribution of the best variety of fish, and to pay the cost of state regulation and inspection. In this way the cost of replenishing the public waters would be borne by the persons immediately and directly benefited.

In 1884, there were planted 37,800,000 white fish 353,000 brook trout and 18,000 schoodic salmon. This salmon, besides its excellent quality of food, is one of the best game fish. A similar plant of these fish in Log lake, Kalkaska county, attained a weight of eight pounds in three years.

The appropriations for the prosecution of the work for the past two years were $20,000 for current expenses and $10,000 for new buildings, a total of $30,000. The property on hand inventories at $19,232. All fishermen who wish copies of the report can be supplied by sending to A. J. Kellogg, secretary, Buhl block, Detroit.

Changing Instincts

George J. Romanes contributes a very able and interesting article to the Popular Science Monthly for March, taking as his subject "The Darwinian Theory of Instinct," in which he says:

"During the highest summer days Mrs. Knight tells us of a bird which, having built her nest upon a forcing-house, ceased to visit it during the day when the heat of the house was sufficient to incubate the eggs; but always returned to sit upon the eggs at night when the temperature outside the house fell. Again, thread and worsted are now habitually used by sundry species of birds, which, in the days supplied instead of wool and horse-hair, which in turn were no doubt originally substitutes for vegetable fibers and grasses. This is especially true of the fine cane of the tailor-bird, which finds thread the best material wherewith to sew. The commission has also undertaken another instance of intelligent adaptation of natural knowledge to circumstances, for in trees it builds a domed nest (presumably, therefore, in order to protect it), but in towns avails itself by preference of sheltered holes in buildings, where it can afford to save time and trouble by constructing a loosely-formed nest. Moreover, the chimney and house-sparrows have similarly changed their instincts of nidification, and America this change has taken place within in the last two or three hundred years. Indeed, according to Captain Elliot Coues, all the species of swallow on that continent (with one possible exception) have modified the sites and structures of their nests in accordance with the novel facilities afforded by the settlement of the country.

Another instructive case of an intelligent change of instinct in connection with nest-building has been furnished by Mr. Haust, dated New Zeland, 1862, which I find among Mr. Darwin's manuscripts. Mr. Haust says that the Parrakeet (*Nestor notabilis*) is in the habit of building its nest along the rivers on the ground, has been observed by him on the east of the island to begin building in their nests upon the ground, to build "new ones on the tops of high trees, afterward bringing their young ones down on their backs to the ground," and exactly the same thing has been recorded by another observer of wild ducks in Guiana. Now, it is quite out of character to peculiar circumstances is thus adequate, not only to make a whole breed or species of birds transport their young upon their backs—as it is in the case of the woodcock, between their legs—but even to make web footed water-fowl build their nests in high trees, I think we can have no doubt that if the need of such adjustment were the place was suddenly confronted by intelligence which leads to it would eventually produce a new and remarkable modification of their ancestral instinct of nest-building.

Meditation.

"Know thyself" is one of the commands given in the inspired word, and it is to be taken in its broadest and most liberal meaning.

With a command a duty is always implied, and the duty in this case is all the more imperative because of the high source from which emanates the command.

It is good for us to meditate, and that man is the stronger and better fitted for the conflict with the world's ills who can, even in the busiest hours of his day when he is surrounded and thinks of and studies, himself. He then learns his weak points,—for men of to day are not like Achilles vulnerable only in one point—and knowing his weaknesses he is better enabled to ward off the attacks of the tempter, and more secure in his confidence to successfully perform the duties which come with every dawning.

Meditation does not mean solitude. No doubt many pure-minded, holy men have left the busy marts of the world's life, and have secluded themselves in the solitudes of the wilderness, but even in the above given a total of over 8,000,000 pounds of fish, worth $177,000, but as it was not classified it is not included. From this same reports the number of gill nets is given as 9,456, measuring 2,841,000 feet in length, or over two miles; the number of pound of the measure 18; sail boats 294; pounds net boats 153, skiffs or canoes 41, and the number of men employed 1,151.

In answer to questions as to whether the average size of the fish caught was increasing or decreasing, 18 out of 24 intelligent fishermen say that it is rapidly decreasing as well as the product. At the same time the extent of ground fished over has increased, as well as the number of men, boats and nets employed. The United States fishery census says that Lake Michigan alone the number of gill nets increased from 456 in 1870 to 24,899 in 1879, the number of steam tugs increasing from four to 30. During the same period also, the entire fishing grounds of Wisconsin were utterly destroyed, so that by 1879 more than two-thirds were actually abandoned. The commission fear that if steps are not taken to protect young fish the Michigan fisheries will suffer the same fate.

What is needed is the appointment of an inspector of fisheries, who, with a limited number of assistants, will see to it that the fishery laws are obeyed, that the meshes of nets are large enough to allow young fish to pass through, and to gather reliable fish statistics. That the business of fishing should be licensed by the state, and the fees paid for the license should be devoted to the hatching and distribution of the best variety of fish, and to pay the cost of state regulation and inspection. In this way the cost of replenishing the public waters would be borne by the persons immediately and directly benefited.

In 1884, there were planted 37,800,000 white fish 353,000 brook trout and 18,000 schoodic salmon. This salmon, besides its excellent quality of food, is one of the best game fish. A similar plant of these fish in Log lake, Kalkaska county, attained a weight of eight pounds in three years.

The appropriations for the prosecution of the work for the past two years were $20,000 for current expenses and $10,000 for new buildings, a total of $30,000. The property on hand inventories at $19,232. All fishermen who wish copies of the report can be supplied by sending to A. J. Kellogg, secretary, Buhl block, Detroit.

Changing Instincts

George J. Romanes contributes a very able and interesting article to the Popular Science Monthly for March, taking as his subject "The Darwinian Theory of Instinct," in which he says:

"During the highest summer days Mrs. Knight tells us of a bird which, having built her nest upon a forcing-house, ceased to visit it during the day when the heat of the house was sufficient to incubate the eggs; but always returned to sit upon the eggs at night when the temperature outside the house fell. Again, thread and worsted are now habitually used by sundry species of birds, which, in the days supplied instead of wool and horse-hair, which in turn were no doubt originally substitutes for vegetable fibers and grasses. This is especially true of the fine cane of the tailor-bird, which finds thread the best material wherewith to sew. The commission has also undertaken another instance of intelligent adaptation of natural knowledge to circumstances, for in trees it builds a domed nest (presumably, therefore, in order to protect it), but in towns avails itself by preference of sheltered holes in buildings, where it can afford to save time and trouble by constructing a loosely-formed nest. Moreover, the chimney and house-sparrows have similarly changed their instincts of nidification, and America this change has taken place within in the last two or three hundred years. Indeed, according to Captain Elliot Coues, all the species of swallow on that continent (with one possible exception) have modified the sites and structures of their nests in accordance with the novel facilities afforded by the settlement of the country.

Another instructive case of an intelligent change of instinct in connection with nest-building has been furnished by Mr. Haust, dated New Zeland, 1862, which I find among Mr. Darwin's manuscripts. Mr. Haust says that the Parrakeet (*Nestor notabilis*) is in the habit of building its nest along the rivers on the ground, has been observed by him on the east of the island to begin building in their nests upon the ground, to build "new ones on the tops of high trees, afterward bringing their young ones down on their backs to the ground," and exactly the same thing has been recorded by another observer of wild ducks in Guiana. Now, it is quite out of character to peculiar circumstances is thus adequate, not only to make a whole breed or species of birds transport their young upon their backs—as it is in the case of the woodcock, between their legs—but even to make web footed water-fowl build their nests in high trees, I think we can have no doubt that if the need of such adjustment were the place was suddenly confronted by intelligence which leads to it would eventually produce a new and remarkable modification of their ancestral instinct of nest-building.

The Fadder Hubbard.

Whitehall Times.

The coat was a very bad fit—to fall in the back.

"That'll never do," said the customer, "it's like a shirt on a bean pole."

"Dot coat, mein frent," replied the dealer, "ish a very stylish garment. Look at dot back. Mein gracious, it is luffy. See dot beautiful putting—der is and dot's how dot coat vas made. I vas made on Fifth avenue. It is de Fadder Hubbard style, and is actually worth so much as five toller more for dot cut." And five minutes later the delighted customer left the store with his Father Hubbard coat.

There is a mournful rumor in Washington, to the effect that Mrs. Belva Lockwood is "out" with the great lights of the woman suffrage movement because they neither contributed to her campaign fund nor helped get her tricycle repaired.

OF GREAT INTEREST.

To Millions of Miserable Men and Women.

Detroit Times.

"I say, reporter, I know something that some of you newspaper men ought to investigate and publish for the benefit of thousands of people that are fixed as I was a couple of months ago."

"Tell me about it Mr. Hyzer, and perhaps I'll go for it."

"Well, I'll tell you. I've been troubled with rheumatism for over ten years and often had it so bad that it laid me up. I doctored and doctored and took all kinds of nostrums that people recommended, but never found anything that would take the pains out of me till I tried Hops and Malt Bitters. I commenced taking them about six months ago, and after taking about 8 or 10 bottles they cured me right up. I never felt better in my life than I have for the last two months. Now these bitters are made right here in Detroit, as everybody of my acquaintance knows, and what more could be learned about Hops and Malt Bitters."

These bitters are manufactured in a fine four story brick block at 136 Woodward avenue where the writer hereof found busily engaged in disposing of orders from wholesale druggists. The bitters are recommended for dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and rheumatism, and are recognized as the most thorough blood purifier ever produced. The Hops and Malt Bitters Co., has hundreds of testimonals from prominent and well-known men of influence and ability, among which are numerous ministers who eulogize Hop and Malt Bitters as a tonic preparation without parallel in their experience. When Mr. Hyzer's case was mentioned to him he was quickly informed that there were five cases within a square of the office of men and women afflicted with the complaint, and women relieved of the miseries peculiar to their sex. The formula of these bitters embraces hops as an appetizer and tonic, malt as a highly concentrated nutritious element; cascara, or buckthorn bark as a laxative; dandelion as a blood purifier and tonic to the liver regulator in nature's pharmacopeia, and an acknowledged specific for derangements of the kidneys, liver, spleen and urinary organs; buchu, the most powerful diuretic in the world sarsaparilla, the great and only antidote to mercurial and blood diseases, and all these agents without a peer, and aromatics to give the compounds a palatable and pungent flavor, and to assist the stomach.

Those familiar with the above named ingredients will readily perceive that Hops and Malt Bitters combine the best and most healing many of the most aggravating chronic ailings with which men and women suffer. Every wholesale druggist in the West handles these bitters, though they are but a year old, and the style of all their guarantee to retailers is similar to the following from one of the prominent houses in the West.

To the Trade and Consumer.

We guarantee "Hops and Malt Bitters" to be equal, if not superior, to any other Bitters in the market.

A well-fed oyster will lay 128,000,000 eggs, but millions of them are devoured by every tribe before the protecting shell is formed.

WHAT THE SEXTON SAID.

Mr. Lewis Edwards, Sexton of Mt. Vernon Place Church, Washington, D. C., certifies that for several months he had been suffering with a severe cough which distressed him night and day. He was very much debilitated, with constant pains in his chest, and had tried various medicines without the Red Star Cough Cure, which gave him entire relief.

A new building material—a mixture of work, silica and lime—is coming into extensive use in Germany. It has the advantage of keeping out heat and cold, and is also claimed to be an excellent preventive of damp and deadening of sound. It is substantial, light and durable, and seems to be especially adapted for ceilings and wall linings.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the market is Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Norwegian, upon the sea shore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Physicians and druggists endorse it. Ask for it in all others. Physicians have decided that it is the best preparation in the market. Made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

A CARD—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, N. Y.

Miss Lillian Russell is about to marry a Mr. Moore. Miss Russell is a beautiful woman, and Mr. Moore is a fortunate man.

Gov. Robie of Maine, advocates woman suffrage.

Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are very prevalent among the middle age, and those most difficult diseases to cure are on the increase. HUNT'S Kidney and Liver REMEDY is a reliable remedy, and will be found helpful in the cure of these diseases. "Never known to fail."

When an owner of a sailing vessel grows wealthy, would it be proper to say that he has amass a fortune?

"Bough on Corns" hard or soft corns. 15c.

"Bucku paiba. Great Kidney and Urinary Cure.

Some apple trees in Kansas are said to have borne three crops of apples during the past year.

HORSE COMPLAINING, of Sore Throat or Distemper should use "BIG G" BROWN'S GINGER TROCHES. The effect is extraordinary, particularly to singers or speakers for clearing the voice.

The latest miracle accomplished by prayer is the cure of a kleptomaniac.

"Bough on Coughs" Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"Wells' Health Renewer" for Delicate women.

"Bough on Rats" clears out Rats and Mice. 15c.

"Wells' Health Renewer" for weak men.

The people of Idaho refer to that territory as "the best poor man's country out of doors."

"Bough on Corns" hard or soft corns, 15c.

"Bough on Piles." Pyrosis Pyrosis. 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

A camel will work a week without drinking. This is evidence enough that nature never intended that desert drudge to be a beverage.

"Bough on Pain" Pictured Diarrhœa. Dysentery.

"Wells' Health Renewer" for Dyspepsia, Debility.

Gladstone can trace his ancestry back to the royal houses of the Plantagenets and Stewarts.

I have been bothered with catarrh for about seven years. I could not tell how many different remedies I have tried. I was advised to reach my case like Ely's Cream Balm. I did so and was benefited. I purchased three years, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so bad that I had to use spectacles to thread my needle. Now I have my hearing perfect, and can see to thread a needle as fine a beaded. I did not think smell is partly restored, and it seems to be improving every day. My head is also clearing up. Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh.—Mrs. E. J. Haines, 67 Valley St., Rendrill, Perry Co., Ohio.

Books, pamphlets and music can be sent at third-class rates.

When you visit or leave New York City, via Central Railroad of New Jersey, passage and $3 Carriage fare and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite said depot. Six hundred elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars; $1 and upward per day. European plan. Restaurant and Restaurant supplied from the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

England consumes annually five times as much tea as coffee.

"Bough on Toothache, Instant relief. 15c.

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

Young ladies who will not marry when they have a chance, Miss it.

Carbolisalve cures Itchings or Irritations of the Skin. Ely's Cream Balm cures Catarrh. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y. Sold by druggists, 50 cents.

Young Men Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO. of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRIC VOLTAIC BELT and ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Do You Want to Buy a Dog?

Send for Dog Buyers' Guide 100 pages. Registration of Dogs a specialty. Address, ASSOCIATED DOG CLUBS, Box 2329, New York City.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the market is Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Norwegian, upon the sea shore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Physicians and druggists endorse it. Ask for it in all others. Physicians have decided that it is the best preparation in the market. Made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough. Asthmatic Sufferers, Try Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sample sent free for it to all others. Physicians have decided that it is the best preparation in the market. Made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

A CARD—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, N. Y.

Miss Lillian Russell is about to marry a Mr. Moore. Miss Russell is a beautiful woman, and Mr. Moore is a fortunate man.

Gov. Robie of Maine, advocates woman suffrage.

Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are very prevalent among the middle age, and those most difficult diseases to cure are on the increase. HUNT'S Kidney and Liver REMEDY is a reliable remedy, and will be found helpful in the cure of these diseases. "Never known to fail."

When an owner of a sailing vessel grows wealthy, would it be proper to say that he has amass a fortune?

"Bough on Corns" hard or soft corns, 15c.

"Bucku paiba. Great Kidney and Urinary Cure.

Some apple trees in Kansas are said to have borne three crops of apples during the past year.

HORSE COMPLAINING, of Sore Throat or Distemper should use "BIG G" BROWN'S GINGER TROCHES. The effect is extraordinary, particularly to singers or speakers for clearing the voice.

The latest miracle accomplished by prayer is the cure of a kleptomaniac.

"Bough on Coughs" Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"Wells' Health Renewer" for Delicate women.

"Bough on Rats" clears out Rats and Mice. 15c.

"Wells' Health Renewer" for weak men.

The people of Idaho refer to that territory as "the best poor man's country out of doors."