Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

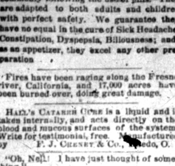
These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No griping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness; and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

Fires have been raging along the Fresno river, California, and 17,000 acres have been burned over, doing great damage.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonial, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

"Oh, Nell! I have just thought of something."
"Goodness! Tell us quick."
"The surf is Russian this way.

SYRUP OF FIGS



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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.

SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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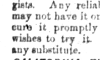
PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889.



DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY will cure All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life.
DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES $1 PER PAIR.
Also an Electric Truss and Belt Combined.
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PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN.
Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection.
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

DRINK LION COFFEE
A True Combination of MOCHA, JAVA and RIO.
Picture Card Given with every pound package. For Sale everywhere. Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED.

Miss Mary Prendergast of Chicago says: "For three years my flesh increased very rapidly, and I often found difficulty in breathing and the least exertion would cause my heart to flutter. I could not lie down... Dr. Snyder and placed myself under his treatment..."
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL
has become a law. $12 PER MONTH to all honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, who are incapacitated from earning a support. Widows the same, without regard to cause of death. Dependent Parents and Minor Children are also interested. Over 20 years' experience. References in all parts of the country. No charge if unsuccessful. Write at once for "Copy of Law," blanks and full instructions ALL FREE to R. McALLISTER & CO. (Successors to Wm. Conard & Co.), P. O. Box 715, Washington, D. C.

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The Disability Bill is a law. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Widows who are dependent... Address JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

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WAVERLAND.

A Tale of Our Coming Landlords.

BY SARAH MARIE BRIGHAM.

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CHAPTER XII. CONTINUED.

"These animals we never see in the old world," I said, as we stood looking at them, busy at their play.

"They are found only in America, and then only west of the Mississippi river. Washington Irving has given a very interesting description of their habits of life in one of his beautiful sketches."

"Here are the bear pits. See that old fellow hanging by one foot to the limb of that old stump," I said, as we came to the caves of the black and brown bears. One of the brown bears seemed perfectly at home on the limb of an old stump in his pit, trying to catch the peanuts that the children were throwing to him. But the bear at the foot had the feast while the one in the tree was working hard for little pay. The great grizzly bear, looking up from the mouth of his cave, was the greatest curiosity. I had never seen one before, but had often read of them.

"He's a fierce looking fellow," said the duke, as we stood looking down at him. He was constantly tramping back and forth, as though chafing under his confinement.

"They are savage beasts," continued the duke, "and very dangerous. I was with a party once that were exploring some of the mountain gorges in Colorado. Just as we were leaving one of the long defiles, we

I interviewed an old man who had been cultivating the corn.

heard a noise behind us. Looking round we saw a huge grizzly seated on his haunches. One of our party fired at the beast. For a moment he seemed dazed, then uttering a most terrific growl he sprang forward, bringing down the man who had fired at him. We realized in an instant that it was death to our comrade or the bear. Every one of our party leveled his weapon at the head of the furious beast. Fortunately for the man the bear rolled over in mortal agony. The flesh was torn from the poor man's arm and he was frightened almost to death. That was my first acquaintance with his majesty, the grizzly bear. I never want to meet another, unless he is in close confinement or under marching orders."

We visited one den or cage after another, until we had seen all the animals on exhibition. We enjoyed a ride on the little lakes passing under artistic bridges, and through long straits bordered by beautiful flowers. At last we found ourselves at the artesian well. We saw the wondrous fount from which flows the supply of water for the lakes, rivulets and fountains of the park. The artistic skill displayed in making falls and fountains, lakes and rivers, caves and mounds is wonderful!

"This morning," said the duke as we left the Palmer House, "we are going out on business."

"What is the nature of the business, if I may ask?"

"Real estate," answered the duke. "You are to go with me and see how business is conducted in America."

We soon saw a sign indicating the place we sought. On entering, the duke began at once to ask questions and examine maps.

"How do you get possession of so much land for sale?" asked the duke, after being shown an immense quantity in nearly every county in the state, it seemed to me.

"A great many farmers mortgage their lands, and failing to pay when due, we buy the lands," said the agent; "or they place their farms in our hands to sell, to raise money to meet the mortgages, hoping to save something in that way."

"What do you do with the lands you hold before you get a buyer?" asked the duke.

"There are always plenty of men who want to rent. We get good terms. We often rent to the former owners. They make good tenants," said the agent.

"Then you are sure there will be no trouble in getting good tenants if I should buy the lands we have been talking of."

"None at all. There are more tenants than farms, and you can make your own terms," said the agent, eager for a sale.

"Then, if agreeable, we will go and take a look at some of your best bargains," said the duke.

Very soon we were at the depot ready to start. We went south from Chicago. The green landscape was dotted with happy homes. Little villages nestled in the valleys, and prosperity seemed to reign supreme. Well-filled corn cribs attracted our attention. We passed the Joliet prison and saw some of the unfortunate beings at work in the stone quarry near by.

We were delighted with the country. The great fields of wheat and corn, the beautiful rivers, bordered with good timber, and the delightful climate were perfectly fascinating.

"What a contrast! I have not needed my umbrella once since I came into Illinois. In London and Ireland it would have been in constant demand. Yet the fields of growing grain are in fine condition. I think it must rain when we are asleep, to keep the earth looking so fresh and green."

We left the cars at the little station and soon were riding over roads in the most perfect condition. We called at one place where there was quite a comfortable house and barn.

"This is one of the farms I mentioned," said the agent.

While the duke and the agent were walking about talking business, I interviewed an old man who had been cultivating the corn.

"Sir," I asked, "can you tell me how this land came to be in the market?"

"Yes, sir," said he, "this was once my home. I came here from Ohio when land was cheap. I bought this hundred and sixty acres of land, paid part down, and gave a mortgage for the balance. I put on improvements as fast as I could. I worked my farm carefully, and for a few years everything went well. Then times became hard, crops were not good, and what I could sell brought a very low price. But good crops or poor, good times or bad, the interest on the mortgage kept growing all the time. We began to live more carefully; wife would make one hundred dollars do the work of three in living and clothing. We kept less help and worked early and late, but to no purpose. The time came when the mortgage was due, and the interest had accumulated until it ate up all there was over the mortgage. Then the place was sold. Now, here I am a tenant where I hoped to be the owner."

"Where do you place the blame of your unfortunate circumstances?"

"The scarcity of money is the first cause. That makes hard times. I can raise just as much wheat to the acre when it brings one dollar per bushel as when it brings fifty cents. With the dollar I can meet my obligations. With half a dollar I must raise twice as much grain, or fail. The price of wheat indicates, I think I may safely say, the rise and fall of money. Low prices make good times for money loaners and bankers who are willing to secure themselves by a mortgage on our real estate, and help us by loaning money at the moderate rates of from one, two, or even three per cent per month. If the men whose only business is to deal in the circulating medium of the country are permitted to increase or decrease the quantity as they please, they have the advantage over the laboring and producing classes. When farmers are in debt, and money all the time growing scarcer, there is no hope but to sacrifice their homes for much less than their real value. Large tracts of land are being obtained by speculators in this way, and held at moderate prices. This tempts rich foreigners to invest large sums of money here. They are willing to wait for the time when they can realize good profits on their investments, while in the meantime they secure a good income by leasing their lands to tenants."

"You seem familiar with the important topics of your country," I said.

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I am a member of the 'Farmer's Alliance Club'; that keeps us posted on all that concerns us as farmers."

"Then you are opposed to foreigners coming here and buying lands?" I asked.

"I am. We have no lands for people who only care to bleed us!" he said vehemently. "Any man that wants a home and will come here and live on the lands he buys, I am ready to welcome."

"You have large land monopolies among your own people," I said.

"We have, I am sorry to say. But our motto should be, 'No American land monopoly, either foreign or domestic!'"

CHAPTER XIII.—TENANTRY IN AMERICA.

The day following the one on which the duke finished his purchase he said to me:

"Now, Waverland, we will visit Lord Sanders' estate and see how his tenants feel on the landlord subject."

"To which of his estates shall we go?" I asked.

"To the nearest one. It will only take a few hours to reach it."

The morning was bright. A gentle shower had fallen in the night. Everything seemed rejoicing in the warm sunshine. We passed out from the buzz and bustle of the noisy city into the calm, cool air of the country. We saw large herds of horses and cattle lazily feeding in great pastures, under the shade of oak, elm and maple trees. We passed through a country that lay before us like an immense map marked off by different shades of green. Vast corn fields with their deep rich green, wheat and oat fields shaded to a bright tint. On, on we sped, past large farm houses surrounded by orchards full of growing fruit, great red barns that told of care and comfort, towering wind mills that could rival the imaginary giants of Don Quixote, full corn cribs laden with the golden ears, past villages full of business, fine churches, large school houses, cozy dwellings and substantial stores. Commerce, culture, society and religion were all provided for in response to the needs and industry of man.

Then came a change—little rough shanties, straw barns, and frail cribs without corn.

We entered a little tumble-down village without church or school-house. There, the conductor told us, was the place our tickets called for.

"Are we still in America?" I asked. "This seems more like Ireland and a tenant village."

"It is a tenant village," said the duke, as we walked from the steps of the old, rickety depot.

"Can it be that tenantry has been so long in America as to have caused its loathsome form to cover this fair land?"

"Now, Waverland, I did not come to hear you preach. I came to see the chances of success with American tenants," said the duke, as we crossed to a little, low, wooden shanty with one window, a door and a hole in the roof for the stove-pipe to pass through. The duke knocked at the door and a woman about thirty opened it. I was surprised at the neat appearance of the interior of the cabin. The ceiling and the walls of the room had been papered with newspapers and looked clean. The woman was bright, intelligent looking, and neat in a simple gown. She had been washing and a little boy was putting cobs, picked from the pig pen, into the stove to make the kettle boil. A bed in one corner of the room looked neat and clean. There were three or four shelves, made by a running cord through small holes in each side of the boards and held in place by a knot on the under side, full of books. I saw Emerson's prose works, Dickens' stories, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and a good many other good friends in that little rough shanty. When we had taken the seats she had offered us, two old wooden chairs, which, with a rough deal table, completed the inventory of the household furniture, the duke asked:

"Are you living on one of Lord Sanders' farms?"

"Yes, sir," said the woman, "we rent from his agent."

The duke knocked at the door and a woman about thirty opened it.

"Do you make a comfortable living?" I asked.

"Not very comfortable, though we never suffer," said the woman, with a peculiar look in her dark eyes. "If we could choose our own time for selling our grain we could do better. There comes my husband," she said, "he can tell you better than I about the place."

A large, fine looking man drove near the shanty with a team and cultivator. We bade the woman good-day and went to interview the farmer himself.

"Have you been on this place long?" asked the duke, after a few words of introduction.

"Six years," said the man, "and I am as poor to-day as when I came here."

"Why do you stay here then, when lands are so cheap out west?"

"You must know it costs a good deal to get a start even if lands are cheap. I had a brother who went west. He made himself a good farm with good comfortable buildings. He had quite a start and was proud and happy in his new home, that he had made from the wild prairie of the west. But he had taken lands that were afterward gobbled up by the railroad company. He lost all he had and came back here to rent. I keep hoping that by working a little earlier, a little later and a little harder, that I can get a start here. There is neighbor Jones who has the same number of acres that I work," said the man, pointing across the road to where a neat little frame house stood, shaded by tall maple and cottonwood trees. "He is making money every year, and has some comforts for his family besides. He is all the time making improvements. He has a nice young orchard, grape vines and small fruits that add to the comfort and value of his place. I came here the same year that he bought there. I work just as hard as he does, but I can only raise enough to pay the taxes and the rent, and have a little to live on."

"Then you pay the taxes," said the duke.

"Yes, sir," said the man. "I have the taxes to pay, though they are not half as high as Jones's are. Lord Sanders is rich and knows better than to improve his lands, and then we cannot even have a decent school to send our children to, because the agent will not permit us to vote as we please. Oh, he's a shrewd one, is that Lord Sanders. He knows he can get just as much rent for that old shanty with a few poles and a straw stack for a barn, as though he had good buildings."

"What is the reason you cannot make as much as your neighbor?" I asked. "Are his crops better than yours?"

"No, sir," said the man. "We raise bushel for bushel; we did last year of both wheat and corn."

"Then what is the trouble?" asked the duke.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Etiquette of Dinner Invitations.

Invitations to formal dinners should be issued at least two weeks in advance, on very important occasions three weeks' notice is still better. This obviates the necessity of a refusal on account of previous engagements. The invitations are engraved, the size of the card bearing relation to the magnitude of the social function. Where guests are invited to meet a distinguished person or a visitor from a distance, it should be so stated on the card of invitation. The person so honored having already fixed the date at his own convenience, he is again addressed by note regarding the day and hour of the dinner, and with a note is enclosed a card *en evidence* of the invitations issued. On all occasions the guests of the evening should be presented to every one present.

In order to enable all present to engage in general conversation it is well to have only a small party, so that ten or twelve covers are more desirable than a larger number. In our own dining-room we often entertain twenty guests though at times we dine twenty-six.

There are evident reasons why invitations to a dinner-party should be accepted or declined if possible upon the very day on which they are received, as this will enable the host to invite others in the place of those who may decline yet even at the last hour, for some unforseen and sufficient reason one or more guests may be forced to send regrets after having accepted. In that case, to preserve the symmetry of the table, or to forestall the fatal number thirteen—which few persons have the hardihood to encounter—it may be necessary to call upon acquaintances who might be styled 'emergency friends.' Among one's list there are always some who can be depended upon to good-naturedly step into the breach, even at the eleventh hour, and no other person need be the wiser concerning the change.

Guests should make it a point of honor to be punctual. If, as usual, the hour is set for seven o'clock, all the guests are certain to be assembled with their host upon the stroke of the hour. No dilatory person should be waited for more than ten or fifteen minutes. In New York and also in Washington, on account of the pressure of business, there is often delay, so that in these two cities at least seven or eight o'clock means a quarter past.
—*George W. Childs, in Good Housekeeping.*

The Secret of a Long Life.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth, says the *Ladies' Home Journal*. She seems condensed sweetness and grace. You wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She understood the art of enjoyment.

She kept her nerves well in hand, and inflicted them on no one.

She believed in the goodness of her own daughters and in that of her neighbors.

She cultivated a good digestion.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant words.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions and did not believe that all the world was wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She retained an even disposition and made the best of everything.

She did whatever came to her cheerfully and well.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by; and, now that old age has come to her and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered.

This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.

The Royal Signature.

"The Queen's signature to state documents," said he, "is still a model of firmness and legibility, no sign of Her Majesty's advanced age being discernible in the boldly written 'Victoria R.' which she attaches to such papers as have to bear the royal autograph. The question of the signing of state documents in England by the Sovereign became one of great importance in the last months of George IV.'s reign. During this period His Majesty was in such a debilitated state that the writing of numerous autographs was an impossibility, and under these circumstances a short bill was hurriedly passed through Parliament authorizing the King to affix a fac-simile of his autograph by means of an inked stamp. It was also provided that George should, before stamping each document, give his verbal assent to it in a special form. The Duke of Wellington was in office at the time, and it was his duty to lay certain documents before the King for his approval. One day the 'Iron Duke,' noticing that His Majesty was stamping the papers before him without repeating the prescribed verbal formality, ventured to enter a respectful but firm protest.

"'Your Majesty forgets to repeat the verbal formality?'

"'Hang it, what can it signify?' replied the King in an irritated voice.

"'Only this, sir,' replied the Duke, 'that the law requires it.'

"George IV. said no more, but at once began to repeat the requisite formality as he stamped each of the documents."—*N. Y. Star.*

Ideal Music.

There is no sound where there are no ears, we are told, and the sweetness of sounds, what we call music, certainly, depends in great measure upon the susceptibility of the listener. In Mr. Cook's "Tenants of an Old Farm" there is a discussion about 'the singing of crickets.

One good woman called the cricket's musical effort a "discordant, ear-piercing creak."

"No, no," exclaimed another member of that company, "don't say that. On the contrary, I love the cricket's chirrup and think it very sweet music. But there is no accounting for tastes."

This last remark, though not especially new or original, made an immediate impression upon Dan, the negro servant.

"Dat is jes' so," said he. "I was remarkin' dat t'other day w'en some one sayed dar wahn't no music en a conk-shell. Now, fer my part, w'en I'se hungry and tired workin' en de harves' field, an' Sary Ann comes out to de barn-yard an' blows dat conk ter hera fer dinna, an' de 'too-too-too' comes a-rollin' over de fiel's, it seems to me dar's no music out ob Canaan et's sweeter'n dat. Eet's da kin' ob cricket on de hearf dat suits my taste—jes' at dem times."—*Youth's Companion.*

Miss Colenso, daughter of the late Bishop Colenso, of South Africa, will shortly go to England in behalf of the Zulu Chiefs.

IN A SLAVE-SHED.

The Suffering and Hardships of Captive Slaves in the Congo Basin.

From E. S. Glave's article in the *Century* under the above title we quote as follows: "These hungry creatures form indeed a truly pitiable sight. After suffering this captivity for a short time they become mere skeletons. All ages, of both sexes, are to be seen: mothers and their babes; young men and women; boys and girls; and even babes who cannot yet walk, and whose mothers have died of starvation, or perhaps been killed by the Lufembe. One seldom sees either old men or old women; they are killed in the raids: their marketable value being very small, no trouble is taken with them.

"Witnessing groups of these poor, helpless wretches, with their emaciated forms and sunken eyes, their faces a very picture of sadness, it is not difficult to perceive the intense grief that they are inwardly suffering; but they know too well it is of no use to appeal for sympathy to their merciless masters, who have been accustomed from childhood to witness acts of cruelty and brutality, so that to satisfy their insatiable greed they will commit themselves, or permit to be committed, any atrocity, however great. Even the pitiable sight of one of these slave-sheds does not half represent the misery caused by this traffic—homes broken up, mothers separated from their babies, husbands from wives, and brothers from sisters. When last at Masankusu I saw a slave woman who had with her one child, whose starved little body she was clutching to her shrunken breast. I was attracted by her sad face, which betokened great suffering. I asked her the cause of it, and she told me in a low, sobbing voice the following tale:

"'I was living with my husband and three children in an inland village, a few miles from here. My husband was a hunter. Ten days ago the Lufembe attacked our settlement; my husband defended himself, but was overpowered and speared to death with several of the other villagers. I was brought here with my three children, two of whom have already been purchased by the traders. I shall never see them any more. Perhaps they will kill them on the death of some chief, or perhaps kill them for food. My remaining child, you see, is ill, dying from starvation; they give us nothing to eat. I expect even this one will be taken from me to-day, as the chief, fearing lest it should die and become a total loss, has offered it for a very small price. As for myself,' said she, 'they will sell me to one of the neighboring tribes, to toil in the plantations, and when I become old and unfit for work I shall be killed.'

"There were certainly five hundred slaves exposed for sale in this one village alone. Large canoes were constantly arriving from down the river, with merchandise of all kinds with which they purchased these slaves. A large trade is carried on between the Ubangi and Lulungu rivers. The people inhabiting the mouth of the Ubangi buy the Balolo slaves at Masankusu and the other markets. They then take them up the Ubangi River and exchange them with the natives there for ivory. These natives buy their slaves solely for food. Having purchased slaves they feed them on ripe bananas, fish, and oil, and when they get into good condition they kill them. Hundred of the Balolo slaves are taken into the river and disposed of in this way each month. A great many other slaves are sold to the large villages on the Congo, to supply victims for the execution ceremonies.

"Much life is lost in the capturing of slaves, and during their captivity many succumb to starvation. Of the remainder, numbers are sold to become victims to cannibalism and human sacrifice ceremonies. They are few indeed who are allowed to live and prosper."

The Chopsticks.

"They cut their food with their daggers, and they eat with pitchforks!" cried the horrified Japanese who first saw Europeans eating in such a barbaric and revolting manner with the knife and fork.

Light-fingered, deft, and imitative as the Japanese and Chinese are, it takes them as long to learn the proper and graceful use of the knife and fork as it requires for us to master the evolutions and etiquette of the chopsticks.

It is a pretty sight, at the beginning of a Japanese feast, to see the host help his guests to sweets, as then is displayed the best and most graceful play of the chopsticks. One can take a lesson, as the master of the feast daintily lifts cakes or confections and places them on a paper before the guest. The Chinese chopsticks are longer than the Japanese, often metal-tipped and decorated, and are used again and again. Mandarins carry their own silver-tipped ivory chop-sticks to a feast, wipe them clean, and carry them home again when it is over. In the common restaurants in Chinese cities, the chopsticks constitute a lottery for the patrons. All the sticks are kept together in a deep, round box, and certain ones are marked on the lower end with a Chinese character or number. The ones who select these chopsticks from the box, are entitled to an extra dish or portion without charge. In the old city of Tien-Tsin, particularly, one is half deafened when he passes a restaurant by the rattling of the boxes of chopsticks and the shrill voices of the proprietors screeching the merits of their establishments at the top of their lungs.

In Japan, where exquisite neatness and daintiness mark every part of household living, the same chopsticks are used only once. At a feast, or at an ordinary tea house, a long paper envelope laid beside one's bowl contains a pair of twelve-inch sticks no thicker than lead pencils, whittled from clean white pine. To show that they have never been used the two sticks are whittled in one piece and split apart only half their length.—*Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, in St. Nicholas.*

Unraveling Ciphers.

Communications in cipher are not so secret as many persons suppose. The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury* writes: "Nothing has amazed the *Times* people more, I believe, than the discovery of the secret cipher with which they communicated with George Kirby in America when Mr. Kirby was engaged in negotiating with Sheridan. It was an alphabetical cipher, and was so very cleverly constructed that it seemed to defy detection. But Mr. Labouchere once declared that he would unravel any cipher that was put before him, and Archbishop Walsh is quite as clever at this kind of thing, it would seem, as Mr. Labouchere. Ciphers, in fact, are not very difficult to detect. On one London paper, for example, every advertisement which goes in in cipher is read before it appears, and the work is not, as a rule, found to be very difficult. There is sometimes great amusement in the unraveling of these presumably secret methods of communication."

A Rich Hill.

A hill 400 feet high, composed of copper, silver and gold, has been discovered in the Mexican state of Chiapas. A river flowing on one side of the hill has largely uncovered the deposits and many hundred thousand tons of ore are in sight. The ore assays from 3 to 4 ounces of gold and 40 to 60 ounces of silver per ton, with from 25 to 35 per cent of copper.

A BOY'S GREAT LUCK.

He Saved His Pennies Until They Reached One Hundred and Then Drew $15,000.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Herald, May 26: The mother of little John Kilg... of 2,041 Firth street says her boy is a lucky child. He was born on July 11, 1879, and now has $15,000 in bank. Johnnie earned five cents every day by carrying dinner for a neighbor to his workshop. The weekly savings were deposited in a small bank at home. Ten days ago the father went home and remarked to his wife: "If I had a dollar now I would invest it in a Louisiana State Lottery ticket." The son heard the remark and quickly said: "Pop, I got a dollar in my bank. Buy a ticket for me." After talking over the suggestion with his wife the husband agreed to invest the dollar and a one twentieth of ticket No. 45,350 was purchased in the name of the boy. Luck smiled on the investment and on Thursday last a telegram was received announcing that the ticket had drawn the first capital prize of $300 000. He soon learned that the money was on the way to this city in the custody of the Adams express company, and by giving proof that he was the boy's father received the $15,000, that being one-twentieth of the capital prize.

Italy has turned out a torpedo ram that can take rank with naval sluggers of the Sullivan class. She is called the Fieramosca, and can it is claimed, fire a 448-pound projectile trough twenty-six inches of solid iron.

The bodies of forty-five deer were found piled up in a heap near Weaverville, Cal., recently. They lay at the bottom of a high bluff, from which they had apparently fallen during the time of the deep snow in California late in the winter.

A Berlin restaurant and cafe is cooled in summer and heated in winter by electricity, and the flood of light from the electric lamps is tinted a delicate pink, which is so becoming to the complexion of the lady visitors that the place is thronged.

While intoxicated a Cusetta, Ga., man drove into and through a clump of bee gums. He and his mule were stung nearly to death, grave fears being entertained as to their recovery. It is estimated that the man received two thousand stings.

The use of points for purposes of punctuation is comparatively a modern invention. Of the four generally used points only the period (.) dates earlier than the fifteenth century. The colon (:) is said to have been first introduced about 1485, the comma (,) some thirty-five years later, and the semicolon (;) about 1570.

Mrs. Mary Froham of New York "put out a big washing" the day her husband died. Afterwards she had the parlor shades drawn up, and placed in the window pictures of herself and her husband, draped in red, white and blue. In the basement window were displayed a pair of scales and a bologna sausage, also draped in red white and blue.

Will—Ah, shave yourself!"
Bill—No. I didn't get those scars that way. I fell on a garden rake

Do You Know

That you can take the North Shore limited of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," at 7.45 p. m. from Detroit, after the day's business; eat, sleep, smoke, read, write, chat, and lounge luxuriously on board, and reach any New York state point the next day, even points on Long Island Sound and the Jersey Coast or Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Springfield, Boston and other New England points. If you doubt it, try it.

A ledge of lithographic stone is claimed to have been discovered near City creek canyon, Salt Lake City.

Are You Going West?

Come to Idaho. Soon to be a State. Sure crops. Big prices. Field crops for ... $1.00 per acre. Free range for stock. Free Government Land. Best society, schools, churches. Cheap Harvest Excursions, all roads. For illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc., write to Board of Trade, Boise City, Idaho.

The largest sheep ranch in the world is said to be in the counties of Webb and Dimmeit in Texas. It contains 400,000 acres and generally pastures 800,000 sheep.

Summer Tours, 1890.

Is the title of a new illustrated summer tourist book of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." It is a practical guide, and profusely illustrated. Sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage by O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. agent, Chicago, Ill.

Walla Walla claims to be the most healthful city on this continent. The health officer reports 17 births and no deaths for the month of May.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"Jingleby has gone out west for material for his next novel."
"Brains, I reckon."—Light.

Six novels free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. Soap for sale by all grocers.

Moses came early, but he didn't avoid the rushes.

She—I think Meyerbeer is splendid, don't you?
He—Y-e-e-s, but Milwaukee's better.

Obesity—Superfluous Fat.

The Anti-fats have had their day, and its victims who occupy a permanent position in the neighboring cemetery, are numbered by the thousands. Any treatment, no matter what it is, if reduction depends upon its destruction of the elements of digestion, it is dangerous.

Dr. Snyder of Chicago successfully reduces superfluous flesh 15 to 25 pounds per month, by the scientific application of harmless herbal remedies that act in harmony with nature in removing the cause of the accumulation of fat and stimulating its removal, without injuring the health or in any way impairing the functional action of the secreting organs. No starving is necessary. This is not an experiment, but an actual scientific fact demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt. See his advertisement in this issue and write to him.

Dakota has a 1,500 foot well six inches in diameter, throwing 400 gallons of water a minute. There are in that region wells 8,000 feet deep.

Forty-Five Years Bondage.

GENTS:—For 45 years I have been afflicted with blood poison, liver and rheumatic difficulties. Part of the time confined to my bed. My blood was badly diseased. Six bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup did me more good than all the other medicine I have taken. My friends have used it and in every case it has proven a wonderful remedy. I have known of some wonderful cures of dyspepsia and neuralgia.

MRS. MARY BIDDLE, Mitchellville, Iowa.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are remedies of great merit. I believe they have no equal in the cure of rheumatism and all blood diseases.

DR. H. REICHARD, Druggist, Mitchellville, Iowa.

The spring is the time to take Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup for the blood. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by The Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Carlisle succeeds the late Senator Beck.

The Tacoma mill company at Tacoma cut a stick of timber 134 feet long and 24x15 inches thick. This stick contained 4,750 feet, and cost $475.

Michigan Central's
DETROIT & MACKINAC LINE.

Train leaves Detroit daily (except Sunday) at 8.55 a. m., arrives in Mackinac City at 9 p. m. Train leaves Detroit daily at 6 p. m., arrives in Mackinac City at 6:30 a. m. Parlor cars on day train. Sleeping car on night train. Connections made to all points north. Tourist excursion round trip tickets sold to Grayling, Indian River, Topinabee, Cheboygan, Mackinac City, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Houghton (Portage lake), Duluth, AuSable, Alpena, Traverse City and Petoskey.

Michigan Central "Summer Tours" will give you route and rates to all Northern and Eastern summer resorts. Send six cents postage to O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. agent, Chicago, Ill.

Write for catalogue of PARSONS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, Kalamazoo, Mich. W. F. PARSONS, Prest.

WANTED Women to take Crochet Work to do at home, city and country. Steady work. Particulars free. L. WHITE & CO., 210 State St., Chicago.

WELTON'S Commercial College, Grand Rapids, Mich., is the place to educate for business. Write for Catalogue.

MARRY! MARRIAGE PAPER and particulars of marriage association that pays $500 to $5000 free. Gunnel's Monthly, Toledo.

LADIES We will pay you a salary of $10 per week to work for us in your locality at home. Light work, good pay for part time. Send stamp. Sanitary Appliance Co., Box 762, Chicago.

PENSION CLAIMS prosecuted under New Law. Circulars showing who is entitled sent free. Fee $10 if successful, otherwise nothing. TALLMADGE & TALLMADGE, Chicago, Ill., and Washington, D. C.

ROOFING Rustless Metal Shingles for Residences, Churches, Schools and Farm Buildings, have no superiors, being fire and storm-proof, durable, handsome and cheap. If your dealer does not handle them, send for illustrated circular to the manuf'rs, W. J. Burton & Co's Galvanized Iron Cornice Works, Detroit, Mich.

KEYSTONE MORTGAGE COMPANY,
Aberdeen, South Dakota,
Offers choice 7 per cent. Guaranteed Real Estate Mortgages and 6 per cent. on Time Deposits. Write for pamphlet, giving references and full information.

WYOMING CHEYENNE, the Capital City. Bonuses in money, or real estate given for blast furnaces, smelters, foundries, flouring mills, cracker bakeries and manufactories of all kinds. Business College wanted. Address, Board of Trade, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL
Grants pensions to Soldiers, Sailors, and their Widows and Children. Present PENSIONS INCREASED. Write immediately, stating your case. J. C. DERMODY, Att'y-at-Law, Chauncey Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HYDRAULIC, Knuckle Joint and Screw CIDER PRESSES, Graters, Elevators, Steam Jelly Evaporators. Illustrated catalogue free. C. G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich.

PENSIONS The Great PENSION Bill is Passed. Soldiers, their Widows, Mothers and Fathers are entitled to $12 a mo. Fee $10 when you get your money. Blanks free. JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY, Kalamazoo, Mich. Terms, $200. Opens September 11, 1890. Send for catalogue No. 8.

OPIUM Habit. The only certain and easy cure. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

MEN WEAK from Nervous Debility, Vital Wasting etc. Send for my free Book of Remedies and cure yourselves at home. Dr. J. Bennett, 41 S. Clark st., Chicago.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

NEW PENSION LAW! 300,000 names to be added to the Pension list. Rejected and Delayed Claims allowed. Technicalities wiped out. Have your claim settled without delay. Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D. C.

DO YOU WEAR SHOES? SEND 2C. FOR CATALOG. FAVORITE PIKE & CO., 45 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

PIANOS Manufactured and Sold at Lowest Prices, Cash or on Time, by CLOUGH & WARREN PIANO & ORGAN CO. Catalogue free. Detroit, Mich.

DYE TO LIVE. In order to learn how many people read advertisements, I will send free of all charge by mail, to each one who states in which paper this offer has been read, a 10 cent box Dye Color, one Book on Cage Birds, one Book on Dogs, one Book on Horses, Cows and Poultry, and one Envelope of Arnica Court Plaster, or a 15 cent box of Corn Plaster. Dr. FRONEFIELD, 403 N. 2d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Inventor of the best Horse, Cattle and Poultry Powder in the world. Large papers 25 cents by mail, or 4 dozen FREE.

$20 IMPROVED HIGH ARM

PHILADELPHIA SINGER. 15 days' trial. Warranted 5 years. Self-setting needle, self-threading shuttle. Light-running and noiseless. All attachments. Send for free THE C. A. WOOD CO., 17 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

TAR-OID
A new method of compounding Tar.
SURE CURE for PILES, SALT RHEUM and all Skin Diseases. Send 3 2c-stamps for Free Sample with Book. Sold by all Druggists and by TAR-OID CO., 73 Randolph St., Chicago. Price, 50c. WILLIAMS, SHELEY, & BROOKS, Ag'ts, Detroit, Mich.

W. N. U., D.—VIII.—28.

When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this Paper.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Beauty without neatness is a hook without a bait.
FAIR WOMEN should make their houses look fair with SAPOLIO. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning.

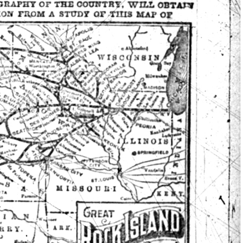
A SENSE OF DECENCY

Constrains many people to hide the dirt of their kitchens. They make the kitchen a secret chamber, into which it is forbidden to enter; but half the trouble which they take to hide the dirt and the disgrace which it entails, would keep the kitchen clean, and all its pots and pans bright as a dollar, that is, if they use

SAPOLIO

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, in ILLINOIS—Davenport, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Winterset, Audubon, Harlan and Council Bluffs, in IOWA—Minneapolis and St. Paul, in MINNESOTA—Watertown and Sioux Falls, in DAKOTA—Cameron, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, in MISSOURI—Omaha, Fairbury, and Nelson, in NEBRASKA—Atchison, Leavenworth, Horton, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita, Belleville, Abilene, Dodge City, Caldwell, in KANSAS—Kingfisher, El Reno, in the INDIAN TERRITORY—Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, in COLORADO. Traverses new areas of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of intercommunication to all towns and cities east and west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, and to Pacific and transoceanic Seaports.

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS,

Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, between CHICAGO and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, and between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO, via KANSAS CITY and TOPEKA or via ST. JOSEPH. Through Coaches, Palace Sleepers, NEW AND ELEGANT DINING CARS, and FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS. California Excursions daily, with choice of routes to and from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Helena, Portland (Ore.), Los Angeles and San Francisco. Fast Express Trains daily to and from all towns, cities and sections in Southern Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Cascade, Glenwood Springs, and all the Sanitary Resorts and Scenic Grandeurs of Colorado.

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

Fast Express Trains, daily, between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, making close connections for all points North and Northwest. FREE Reclining Chair Cars to and from Kansas City. The Favorite Line to Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager. CHICAGO, ILL. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agent.

Weak Arms Strong Arms

They're all on the same level when you wash with Pearline. The woman who is strong can keep her strength for something else; the woman who is weak will feel that she is strong. It isn't the *woman* that does the work—it's PEARLINE.

So it is with the clothes. They needn't be strong. The finest things fare as well as the coarsest. They all last longer, for they're saved the rubbing that wears them out. Work was never so easy—never so well done. And *safe*, too. Nothing that is washable was ever hurt by Pearline. *If it were otherwise—do you think we would continue to sell enough Pearline yearly to supply every family in the land with several packages.*

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.