Sarsaparilla

od's Pille cure all Liver Illa. 25 cents

THE ELECTRIC SUCKER

S Account of a Woo

In an article in Ueber Land und Meer on "Electrical Phenomena In the Animal World," Dr. Frolich tells about a sucker first found in the Nile and its tributaries by modern scientific men in 1881, but well known to the ancient Egyptians as the "sucker thunderer god," being worshiped as such in a sucker god temple in the city of the thunder sucker, or Oryrrhynchox. The reason they called it the thunder sucker, instead of the "thunder fish," was because they know of another fish, known to the English speaking people as the electric cat (fish), to the Germans as the sitterwels, or the shad that makes one tremble. It grows to a length of about a foot, of which the head and nose take up a quarter, and at the deepest part measures more than a quarter of its length.

Just why the modern scientific men

Just why the modern scientific men did not know of this fish before is a question a layman finds it hard to answer except that the sucker is a bottomy fish. The old Egyptians probably learned of the animal after a Nile flood, when some philosopher was meditating over a mud puddle left by the receding water. He saw a funny fish struggling in the water, and, out of a desire for knowledge, reached for the fish and touched it. If there were any disciples of the philosopher hard by, they probably saw the philosopher act surprisingly—as the stoic Indian did when he got hold of a galvanic battery. Thereafter the fish was worshiped, having a name which associated it with the "thunder god of the skies," although the ancients knew nothing of electricity according to the learned of today.

A peculiar thing about the various He saw a funny fish struggling in

A peculiar thing about the various electrical fish is that should one swim, even at a considerable distance from a human bather, the bather would know of its proximity by an "electrical sen-sation," while many of them have bat-teries actually fit to kill a horse on contact. There fish are far ahead of the human beings in the matter of weapons, "for they stun their prey at a great dis-tance in the water."

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

Not Often Really Frightened, but Now and Then Ferhaps a Little Startled.

"I don't suppose a man in my busi-ness is apt to get frightened very much," said the retired burglar. "He's all the time expecting things to happen, and he's always on the lookout for them. Still, I suppose that any man, unless he has an absolutely cast iron nerve, and such men are very few, is likely at times to be startled. I know that I am.

I went into a house one night, and after groping around down stairs for a while in the blackest kind of darkness went up stairs. There I found an open or. I had located from the outside of the house the windows of the room that this door opened into, and when I struck the door I knew where the bed ought to found a chair there with a man's clothes clock on the bureau, not a foot from my head, and out of bed jumped a man, bumping square against me, of course not knowing I was there, but knocking me endways and tumbling over on the

"I certainly was startled by that alarm clock, make no mistake about that, and I have no doubt in my own mind that the man that jumped out of bed was startled when he fell over me, but I didn't stay to ask him about that."—New York Sun.

The Dear Old Lady's Mistake

Old Mr. and Mrs. Shuman from Bryan went to town, and in going to the hotel for dinner saw a crowd around the justice court. The old couple, with pardonable curiosity, inquired the cause of the gathering. They were informed that a man was on trial for beating his wife. Edging their way through the bystanders to get a look at the prisoner, the old lady whispered to her husband:
"What a murderous looking creature the prisoner is! I'd be afraid to get near

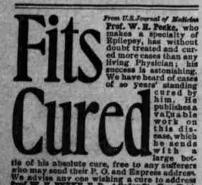
"Hush !" warned her husband. "That isn't the prisoner; he hasn't been brought in yet." ''It isn't? Who is it, then?"

'It's the judge!"—Atlanta Constitu-

This world is like a mint. We are no coner cast into the fire, taken out again, ammered, stamped and made corrent at presently we are changed.—Decker and Webster.

BESPONSIVE BOTH TO HARSH AND

The nerves are often painfully scate. When this is the case, the best thing to be done is to seek the tonic and tranquillaing assistance of Hostetter's stomach Bitters, a superb nervine. No less beneficial is it for dyspeptic, bilious, malarial, rhoumatio, howel and kiney complaints. Use with persistent regularity. A wineglassful before retiring confers sleep.



FAIR PLAY.

He Didn't Like Benns, but He Ate Them All the Same. Mark Twain lived some forty years ago, in the limits of a very wild, half ago, in the limits of a very wild, half crazy frontier mining camp. This was divided into two parties, the so-called "Boston crowd," which contained the better element, though few Boston men, and the "Missouri crowd," which was a pretty bad lot, though not composed exclusively of natives of Missouri. Fights to the death were of daily and nightly occurrence, gambling outfits were in constant demand, quarreling, builying drunkards were omnipresent. bullying drunkards were emnipre and few used water except to wash now and then in the little mountain stream flowing through the diggings. Despite it all there was a strict camp etiquette, which was recognized and considered law by all, and it was of this sette that Mark Twain told me an

A "Boston man" was eating break fast early one morning at a table near the open door and the half-bar, halfrestaurant of the place. He was just finishing his plate of pork and beaus when two "Missouri" men passed along and saw the "Boston" man and his breakfast. They stopped within a foot

"Look at that?" said the bigger of "Missouri" men contemptuously, "do you see what that blank-blankety-blank Boston thing is eating? Why, down in Missouri, where I came from, we feed them things to our horses. Only the brutes eat that grub down there."

Presently the bully stepped inside and sat down opposite the "Boston" man, at the same table. When the plate of beans had been eaten, the "Boston" man called out to the bartender:

"Pete, give me another plateful. Pile lt up. I like 'em." When the heaped-up plate came the "Boston" man, quick as a flash, had pulled out his revolver, had the "Missouri" man covered with it, and then, shing the full plateful of beans across the table, told the "Missouri" man to "eat it and like it, or he'd shoot

him like the dog that he was." The bully had his choice between beans or death, and he knew it. When he had eaten every bean he was made to say that he liked beans, and then, and not till then, did the "Boston" man put up his pistol, paid for both orders of beans and left the saloon.

"Now," said Mark, "the reason the 'Missouri' man didn't whip out his gun and shoot as soon as the bean-eater's back was turned was because of camp etiquette. Each man had his fun with the other, and they were even. If the 'Boston' man had been shot the 'Missourl' man, as quick as news could fly, would have had his body filled with lead from the revolver of every man in camp, regardless of party. You see we were quite sticklers for fair play in those days."-New York Journal.

Why Hawley Sold His Cows. Secretary Morton recently visited Biltmore, N. C., to make a personal inrestigation of some experiments in arboriculture that have greatly interested him, and while there he made examination of George Vanderbilt's 30,-000-acre farm. Mr. Vanderbilt has recently purchased and shipped to this farm the famous herd of recorded Jer-sey cattle belonging to Frank W. Hawley, of Pittsford farm, near Rochester, N. Y. The cattle number 125, and the herd is the third in value and reputa-

tion in the United States. Mr. Hawley sold his cows because of the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals confirming the right of the State Board of Health to confisbe. It was there, and I went along the of the State Board of Health to confis-side of it until I came to the head. I tuberculolis, regardless of their value piled up on it. I picked up the trousers, and upon careless and casual examination. He claims that the decision of the made in the covering they saw and atr-r-r-r-r-r-r went an alarm Court and the regulations of the Board of Health are too severe and unjust and that their tests are imperfect and unreliable. The Court also denied the doctrine of aristocracy in cattle. It held that a cow is only a cow; that one cow is no better than another cow, and that the law does not authorize the payment of a larger sum for a high-bred Jersey that is condemned and killed than for a stump-tail, burr-covered vagrant that is picked up along the highways. The regular price of a condemned cow in New York is \$35, and Mr. Hawley recently received that sum per head as compensation for a herd of prize-winners that cost him \$30,600 when they were helfers. Among his cattle thus shaughtered by the Board of Health was the famous Catherine of Pittsford, which won the butter test at the World's Fair, and was considered the most valuable Jersey cow in the country, if not in the world. Mr. Hawley paid \$2,500 for her when she was a calf and received \$35 indemnity when she was slaughtered. He claims that the spectors were mistaken in their diagsis. After this experience Mr. Hawley became discouraged in his attempts to cultivate the Jersey and offered his herd to Mr. Vanderbilt by telephone. The latter accepted the terms, the trade was concluded in three minutes, and

> North Carolina. It is said that the purchase price was over \$200,000. Allowance for Daughters.
> There can be no doubt that the custom of making an allowance for daughters is an excellent one. When a girl reaches a certain age, say 17 or 18, she should be made an allowance, paid of matches must be at the cost of hun-monthly or quarterly, out of which she dreds of lives every year. By using should be expected to provide herself with gowns, hats, and all the staple requirements of her tollet. As to luxuries, like furs, jewels, ball-gowns, and such things, they may be left to the in-dividual generosity of her parents, who need not stint themselves in that because they give her an allowance. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that every girl should have an allowance, and thus be trained to the expenditure of money. Many a young girl when she marries and goes to her husband, excites alternately his irritation and alarm, owing to her utter ig-norance of money. If such a girl had been trained from girlhood to the receipt of a stated sum out of which she had to meet her needs she would make a better wife.—San Francisco Argo-

the next day the stock were en route to

A Headsman with a History. On the little island of Ustica, forty miles from Palermo, Italy, there died recently a man who for years was the terror of the people of Naples and the kingdom of the two Sicilies. He was Gaetano Impellizzeri, once the heads-

Impellizzeri are countless, and, with the cruelty by which he showed, lost to his denunciation by Mr. Gladstone forty years ago in the philippies which that statesman directed against Perdinand. The executions were only in part public; it was the executions in secret—usually at night—which gave the man his power. It was he who executed in San Francisco place, Naples, the Calabrian Agesilas Milanoque, who on Dec. 9, 1856, had made a bayonet thrust at King Ferdinand II., and pa-

triots innumerable became his victims. When Garibaldi entered Naples in September, 1860, the excited populace went in search of the hated headsman; but he cared much for his own life, although he thought little of that of others, and escaped with his wife. Later he was imprisoned on the Island of Ustica, where he became an offier of the fort built in those days to rotect the island against pirates. Ho was in receipt of a pension of \$5 a nonth—much more than he deserved. He was SI years old at the time of his death.-New York Tribune.

California's Edible Lizard, arts of the Mojave desert a very strange lizard, which often reaches a ength of over a foot, and which is nearly as wide as one's hand and of a uniform dark slate color, or even black, while the tall is spotted with white and often nearly uniformly white. At a distance this species, which scientists and perfect as if it had just come from call Sauromaiur ater, looks like a Gila monster, and many people, unacquainted with the latter, have supp them to be the same, and I think it is due to this mistake that many people believe the Gila monster an inhabitant of California. But there is no really authentic account of the monster being found in our State. Prof. Baird states that in his Pacific railroad reports, on the authority of Kennerly and Mollhausen, that it has been found

along the Mojave River, but this must The chuck walls, as the black lizard above described is called by the Indians, is almost entirely vegetarian in its habits, and consequently edible. Several specimens which were examined contained in their stomachs specimens of a little lotus, an ephedra and few bits of the gray desert tree, delea fremontil. The Indians eat a great many of them, and I, for one, can testify that, although very repusive to look at, if one has not had fresh meat for three or four months, a nice, fat chuck walla is quite palatable if properly cooked. The meat is very white and tastes much like frogs' legs, which are sold at such a good price in our markets.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Sight of Birds. Birds are commonly credited with an extraordinary range of vision. Circumstances lend aid to the development of the mental factors in their case. The usual distance at which terrestrial spe-cies use their eyes is limited by the ground horizon. But in the case of the soaring birds, such as vultures and eagles, the horizon, the natural limit of sight, is enormously extended.

Macgillivray early noted that though birds of prey have orbits of great size
-the eyeball of the common buzzard being an inch and a third in diameterthey do not, as a rule, soar when seeking their prey. The eagle, when hunting, flies low, as do the sparrowhaws and the henharrier. Yet the vultures and condors, birds which do soar when seeking food, have been proved to find carrion by sight. A carcass was covered with canvas and some offal placed upon it. The vultures saw this, descended and ate it, and then sat on the covered portion within a few inches of a putrid carcass. When a hole was tacked the food below. But the rapid tance to a carcass is probably due to their watching their neighbors, each of which is surveying a limited area.

Charles Darwin pointed out that in a level country the height of sky commonly noticed by a mountain man is not more than fifteen degrees above the horizon, and a vulture on the wing at the height of between three thousand and four thousand feet, would probably be two miles distant and invisible. Those which descend rapidly and appear to have come from beyond the range of human sight, were perhaps hovering vertically over the hunter when he killed his game.

Points About Matches. A commission appointed by the French government has been investigating the manufacture of matches, with the object of ascertaining if there was not some substance whose substi-tution for phosphorus would render that industry one in which men and women could engage without becoming the victims of horrible and fatal forms of poisoning. The commission has just made its report, and the conclusions reached by it are of great interest. There is, the commissioners say, nothing that can replace phosphorus as a quick and convenient means to start indeed, be safer for the employes, but none of them is even approximately as the use of phosphorus must continue; but, though that is the case, it by no means follows that the manufacture of matches must be at the cost of hunproper precautions, the commissioners declare, in the ventilation of factories, in the structure of machines and in the personal habits of the work people, practically all danger can be removed. In the best-regulated establishments measures have already been taken that put an end to the diseases that a care-less and unscientific use of phosphorus produces in those that handle it. A startling feature of the report is its as-sertion that the match factories owned and conducted by the French government itself are precisely those in which the conditions are the worst.

Too Much Reform. Friend-What is the matter, old boy? Judge-Well, the fact is my wife and I never get along very well and of late the relationship has become so unbearable that we both want a divorce. Friend-I see. Why don't you get

Judge (sadly)-I have sent all the bogus divorce lawyers to the peniten-tiary.—New York Weekly.

The women can always depend upor man under Ferdinand II. of Naples. this: that a man at his meals will ask The useless executions attributed to for something that is not on the table. THE HAT TRICK.

How the Merchants' Exchange Jokers Worked It Upon a Visitor. A large, good-looking and evidently good-natured man walked into the ex-change room in the Board of Trade tilding the other day and was soon an interested, not to say anxious, specta-tor of what is known on 'Change as "the

The large man wore a glossy new derby hat. A member of the exchange walked up to him, neatly lifted the hat off his head,

what he supposed was his hat flying across the room. It had been propelled by a kick. Several others made a rush at it, and it was sent hither and thither like a foot-

hat trick."

The man looked on in amazement Presently the hat came his way and he selzed it. He gave the now dilapidated leadgear a brush or two with his elbow.

looked it over dubiously, then put it on and started hurriedly for the exit. Before he could make his escape the ant was again seized and again became

Ouce more the man got the hat, clapped it on his head, and was rushing away when he was intercepted by the man who had originally taken it from the visitor's head.

With great politeness the loker hand. ed over the visitor's own hat, as glossy the hatter's block, and took the old hat in return.

The visitor's surprise increased. He rutinized the new hat. It was certainly his. Then he joined in the gen-eral laugh. He had simply been init-lated into the mysteries of the Board of Trade hat trick, the first point in which is a bit of sleight-of-hand work by which hats are changed and the stock hat, kept for the purpose, is kicked into the ring of jokers.—Buffalo Commer-

Vanished from Human Ken. What strikes us most markedly in reading the book of the rocks is not so much the strange forms which are portrayed in its pages, as the fact that so many of them are extinct. Indeed, except in the very newest of formations it is extremely rare to come upon any forms which can even approximately be considered identical with any now living on the face of the earth.

All are vanished species. What is more, when we once get clear of any formation it is the rarest possible occurrence ever again to see any of the species of fossils characteristic of it. Each period of the world's history had its own fauna and flora-that is, its own assemblage of animals and plants-and once they disappear they are gone forever. Yet, within the historic period, we know of the extermination of only a few animals, and of no species plants at all. Even then the extinct animals have, in every instance, met

their fate at the hand of man. The dodo, a curious bird of Mauritius and the solitaries of the Islands of Reunion and Rodriguez were exterminated by ruthless seamen within the last two centuries. The moa of New Zealand lived long after the Maoris reached islands. The great auk and the Labrador duck have ceased to exist, from an identical cause, within the memory of man. The Philip Island parrot is a still more recent loss, while the only mammal which can be said for certain to have been utterly destroyed from off the face of the earth is the gigantic sea cow (rhytina) of Behring Strait, though, when it was first discovered, and took the taste of the seamen who fiked oily beef, its numbers were small, and seemed on the wane.

These, and a few other species of less interest, form the total extin which history preserves any record. congregation of vultures from a dis- But in the rocks composing the earth's crust there are the remains of thousands, which disappeared ages and ages before man came upon the earth. -Our Earth and Its Story.

A Veteran Woman's Death. With the "frontier" fast disappear-

ing, even in the further West, it seems a far cry back to the days of the frontier in the further East, but there are yet in Maine white people who are living links with those days. Mrs. Sibyl Dow, who died in East Dover, Me., a few days ago, at the age of 91 number of wealthy Americans. years, was such a link. She was the fifth white child born in the region which is now Piscataquis County. Maine. Two years before she was born her father, Ell Towne, moved from New Hampshire, crossed the Piscataquis River, made a clearing in the primeval forest, and built there a log cabin, in which Mrs. Dow was born. He was one of the first band of white people who settled in the wilderness, and Dover now stands on the site of his cabin. Mrs. Dow was the first white child born in the present town

limits of Dover. Forests of Spain. Spain is waking up to the necessity of reafforesting her mountains. The combustion. Other chemicals would, little king recently went to a village a few miles east of Madrid and planted a pine sapling, after which 2,000 chilsafe or useful from the standpoint of dren selected from the Madrid schools the public. It is evident, therefore, that the use of phosphorus must continue; tributed among them, with the inscription "First arbor day instituted in the reign of Alfonso XIII., 1806." Similar festivals are to be held yearly in dif-ferent places and the children are to be taken out to see how their trees grow. in the hope that they will foster tree planting in their districts.

Low Down. "Enpec played a mean trick on his wife while she was away." "What?"

"Taught the parrot to scream, You talk too much!" "-Exchange.

She Knew. Bilkins-How do you make a hot Scotch, Miss Vassar? Miss Vassar-Call him an Irishman; if that dosen't make him hot I don't know anything that will.-Exchange.

Advertising in London. It is estimated that £4,000,000 is spent in advertisements and that something like 1,500,000,000 copies of newspapers are sold in London every year.

An Interpreter.

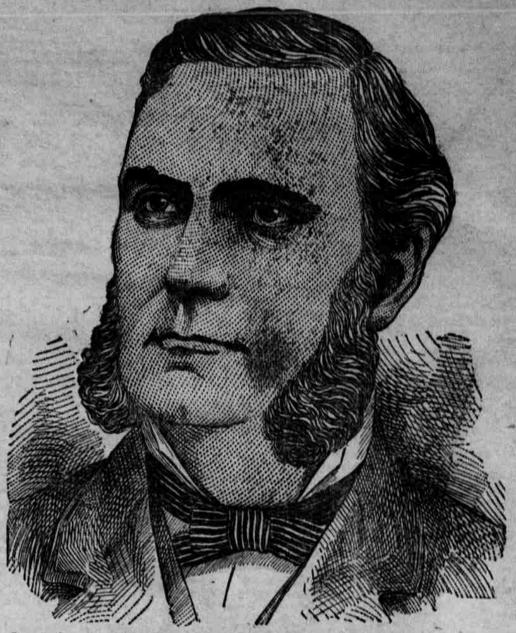
Mrs. Nupop—Oh, you must come and hear baby talk.

Uncle Bob—I shall be delighted—but

you must act as interpreter.-Truth. The less a girl tries to be nice, the

## JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Congressman Powers Enthusiastic Over Paine's Celery Compound, the Greatest Spring Remedy.



Judge Powers, who today represents Vermont in congress, entered the na-tional house with a magnificent record

a third of a century ago, and again in
1874, when he was speaker of the
house. He has been state censor, a
member of the costitutional convention

By far the best use that any tired or
a well-nourished nervous system.
Paine's celery compound repairs the
ous spring days is to purify the blood
and regulate their nerves with Paine's
can do. It is the one certain and per-

thoughtful charges to a jury:

tional house with a magnificent record as lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Vermont.

He is a fine type of the careful learned, New England lawyer.

Though but 56 years of age, he was a member of the Vermont legislature a third of a century ago, and again in

member of the costitutional convention and of the state senate. In 1874 he became judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and reamined on the bonch until 1890, when he took his seat in congress. Judge Powers presided at many of the most notable trials in the history of the state, and is the author of many of the most important opinions to be found in Vermont reports.

No judge on the supreme bench in any of our states has a reputation for more clearly and unimstakably expressing his opinions. His unqualified indersement of Paine's celery compound. It is plain to any of our states here remedy to do the vigorous of low nervent manifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, nervous debility and exhaustion, rheumanifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, nervous debility and exhaustion, rheumanifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, never fails to denote the various manifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, never ones, heart palpitation, loss of flesh and completely nourishes the worn out parts. It is not in the power of any other remedy to do the vigorous work of Paine's celery compound in strengthening the jaded system, and in bringing it back to an energetic, healthy condition.

The real danger that stares sick peoders and such like indications of low nervous debility and exhaustion, rheumanifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, nevrous debility and exhaustion, rheumanifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, nevrous debility and exhaustion, rheumanifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, nevrous debility and exhaustion, rheumanifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, nevrous debility and exhaustion, rheumanifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, nevrous debility and exhaustion, rheumanifestations of an unhealthy bodily condition, such as languar, nevrous debility and exhaustion, rheumanifestations of an unhealthy co

spring days, when everything so strongly favors getting well. This greatest of all spring remedies is doing an astonishing amount of good these days among sick people and those semi-invalids who are "run down" by the

long, trying winter, or worn out and afflicted by disease.

The soul and life of sound health is

more clearly and unimstakably expressing his opinions. His unqualified independent of Paine's celery compound in the following letter is as straightforward and concise as any one of his letting slip these health-inviting celery compound if you wish to be well.

Paine's celery compound is the one real spring remedy known today that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's celery compound, and only Paines' celery compound if you wish to be well.

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Wholessie Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholessie Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mneous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits feet the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and £2 00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. THY GERMEA for breakfast.

By a special permit, and in mailing packages approved by the postoffice department, bacteria or disease tissues may now be sent through the mails to United States or municipal laboratories.

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Less than a cent in fact - and all Cocoa pure Cocoa — no chemicals. — That describes Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

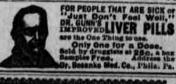
WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Dorchester, Flass. GHE MANNE LAND VICTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

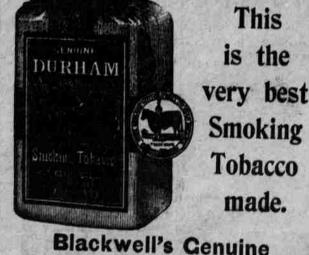
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP
- FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Draggists. 96 Cente a bottle.





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Tobacco made.

AGENTS WANTED, Ladies or Gentlemen. in every lown, for one of the best selling articles made. Used by every man, woman and child, Fredevicks ranitary Tooth Brush with Tongue Cleaning Attachment. Endorsed by all the leading physicians and dentists. Send 18c. for sample. Retails for 25c and 50c. WILL & FINK CO...

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