

A Glimpse of Tunis.

In the foreground, at a distance of seven miles, was the city of Tunis, situated at the head of the great salt lake which separates it from the sea. Its houses and long walls were dazzlingly white in the hot sun—a characteristic which, taken in connection with its peculiar shape, spreading out, as it does, between its two salt lakes, has given it the name of "Borous of the prophet."

The Swimmia' Place.

I mean "swimming place?" Not much I do not. I mean swimmia' place. I never heard it called anything else, and I've been right there at the place, and swum—no, not swum, we didn't swim in those days, swum—swim in it a thousand times, and you never saw the place I don't suppose.

"Peoples Haf Changed."

"Der clothing peeness," he replied, as he wiped his face with a red bandana and sat down on a \$2 trunk at the door, "has that you might call blayed out. It has hard scratching to make a tolar."

FILES! FILES! FILES! A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

A sure cure for Bilial, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Files has been discovered by Dr. William C. D. Jones, of 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful medicine.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

One bushel of ashes represents about two and a half tons of dry wood. CATARRH—A New Treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC. This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

USE HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

FARMERS MINERS, FISHERMEN WOONSOCKET RUBBER BOOT. BEST IN THE WORLD. WOONSOCKET RUBBER COMPANY 414 and 416 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal. JAMES W. DOLAN, Selling Agent.

"THE CIVIL WAR," IN THE CENTURY. A series of graphically illustrated papers on the great battles of the Civil War, written by generals high in command upon both sides (including Generals McClellan, Beauregard, Hill, Pope, Rosecrans, Admiral Porter, and many others), is begun in the November number of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE with an article on "BULL RUN."

C. N. West's Electric Belts. I HAVE INVENTED THE BELT, a number of years ago, and have since that time been perfecting it. It is the only belt which can be charged with water and carry a constant current of electricity through the human body, curing all diseases without medicine and restoring lost strength.

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Maryland, My Maryland. "My farm lies in a rather low and miserable situation, and 'My wife!' 'Who!' 'Was a very pretty blonde!' 'Twenty years ago, become!' 'Sallow!' 'Hollow-eyed!' 'Withered and aged!' Before her time, from 'Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated of low cost, short weight, cheap or phosphate powders.

THE FAMOUS DUPLEX. The most wonderful Curative Agent in the world. Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price \$25. Cures without the aid of Medicine. General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Discharge of the Liver, Paralysis, Kidney or Bladder, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lamæ Back, and many other diseases.

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HOW TO WIN CARDS, DICE, &c., &c. A SURE THING! Sent free to get our watch with stay with us because we have been consistently on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity in WARREN'S game of chance, send for game book free. Address 111 W. 11th St. and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

A \$25.00 WATCH FOR ONLY \$5.27. 100,000 watches less than cost to make. READ OUR OFFER: A CHANCE AND BARGAIN OF A LIFETIME. What all newspapers must have to live is subscribers. A large newspaper that brings a large circulation is a large business. This is the only watch in the world that is made of the best material and is made to last, so as to insure good time-keeping quality. The case is made of the celebrated metal known as Aluminum.

100,000 AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES. The Watch is a Key Winding Watch with the Celebrated Anchor Lever Movement, Expansion Balance, Fully Adjusted. They are made of the best material and are made to last, so as to insure good time-keeping quality. The case is made of the celebrated metal known as Aluminum.

NO MONEY REQUIRED ON THE PAPER TILL YOU HAVE MET ONE YEAR. In entering the watch you must say in your letter that if it is as represented and after a thorough examination of ten days the watch gives satisfaction you will fill out, sign and return a blank contract like the above, which is sent with each watch. Buy less year gets and how we are going to make anything out of this transaction. Someone asks, "How do you make your profit?" Simply this way: We have money at first, but it will be good for nothing unless we can get it back. Every person who gets a watch with us will pay us \$5.27. On the lot of 100,000 watches we shall lose fifty thousand dollars, but this loss will secure to us 100,000 new subscribers to our paper, which will make our subscription list over 250,000. With our present circulation of 100,000 subscribers, our advertising patronage is \$100,000 a year, and we have 800 lines of space per month which with our increased list, will make our subscription list over \$120,000 for the year. Selecting our own estimate on advertising patronage we have seen, we will have due to us from subscribers \$100,000, which we must give, so every watch will have proved so good that every person is sure to pay. You see how we propose to lose money as we make money and give every person a benefit and a watch. We will give you a copy of our paper and a copy of our watch for \$5.27. We will give you a copy of our paper and a copy of our watch for \$5.27. We will give you a copy of our paper and a copy of our watch for \$5.27.

Military Berlin.

One certainly sees more soldiers in the streets of Berlin than in those of London and Paris, but one does not see many of them, and they form altogether but a small minority of the people one meets when walking about Berlin. And that is easy to explain; soldiers do not play at soldiering here as French schoolboys have done latterly. Fighting is considered by the Germans a business, or a trade, or an art—as you may like to call it—which is to be learned very seriously, and which keeps the young men, who are no less devoted to it, during almost the whole day in their quarters or on the parade ground. As to the officers, they are nearly as much taken up by their work as the most hard-working official, mercantile clerk, or artisan. The Lieutenant of the guards, who has nothing to do but to show his fine uniform in the streets, exists only in the imagination of people who have never seen him. That aristocratic young gentleman generally begins his work at six o'clock in the morning in summer and eight o'clock in winter and is tired out when at five or six o'clock in the evening he has at last got through it. It is not he, certainly, who crowds the streets of Berlin. He has other things to do than to walk about even when he happens to be on leave. There is, however, something military to be seen in the streets of Berlin at nearly every hour of the day, which may have struck the Parisian newspaper writer, though it does not belong exclusively to Berlin, but to all the larger German towns where soldiers are garrisoned. Every now and then, especially after noon, you will meet small detachments of soldiers—four, six, perhaps ten or twenty men—marching from the guard-house to relieve the sentries on duty at the palaces of members of the Imperial family, the residences of commanding officers and certain public buildings such as the Ministry of War, the staff's office, the arsenal, etc. These soldiers, preceded by a sergeant, walk in the middle of the street with long, regular, quiet steps, almost leisurely. Suddenly a sharp word of command is heard. An officer or an Imperial carriage is in sight. The men all at once seem to have been struck by a galvanic battery, and from that instant to move under some strange and irresistible influence. With a kind of spasmodic jerk straighten themselves up to their full height, their heads and shoulders are thrown back, their eyes are fixed on one and the same point—the passing officer; the ride is held in a firm grasp by the powerful hand, and the feet violently thrown forward as by machinery, produce, as they tread the hard pavement at short, regular intervals a loud and yet muffled sound, familiar to the native of Berlin, and which causes him to look round toward those from whom it proceeds.—Blackwood's Magazine.

J. W. Lamotte and James M. Johnson are two printers who, the Savannah News boasts, have served forty-eight and forty-nine years at the case, and are still hale and hearty.

The Road Question.

During one of the celebrated "mad blockades," some years ago, a man, in order to call a doctor, went six miles to town by means of a rail-fence. Not only in Illinois, but in many other Western States, the roads are practically impassable for three months in nearly every year. The period of non-communication has often extended to half a year. The effect of stopping commerce in this way has been lamentable. There can be no settled or fair condition of things so long as transportation on the country roads is a question of chance. Not only the immediate inconvenience of mud embargoes, but the reacting effect of high rates and over-crowded routes during the season of good roads, should prompt the States to some definite plan of action. A practicable scheme would be to go to France and England and get the record of their road-building. The Legislature should build experimental roads at once. The cornering of a market would be a colossal undertaking with good highways leading from every granary in the Western States. The gilt edge would come off the price of butter, and the farmer would be none the poorer, were the products of France did not grow. They were bought and paid for. What we need to know is how many the people were able to build at first, and in what manner those first roads were apportioned.—Chicago Current.

Another "fresh-air" story, this one from Litchfield, Conn.: A woman had agreed to take a boy and his sister for their second visit to the place. The boy came alone, however, and, being asked about his sister, replied: "Mother wouldn't let her come to Litchfield this year. She says she got the malaria coming out with the fresh-air fellows last year." The children live on Baxter street, New York.

Wendell Phillips was once waiting for a train at Essex Junction, Vt., where passengers exercised at times great patience. He saw a graveyard away from the village, near the depot, and very full. He inquired the reason, and a Green Mountaineer calmly informed him that it was used to bury passengers who died waiting for the train.—Boston Herald.

Too Much Study.

Recently an English higher Court had before it on appeal a case of assault by a teacher on a pupil who had failed to learn certain lessons that would have had to be studied at home. Both courts decided that "home lessons set by teachers can not be enforced." The case has not infrequently come up for discussion in regard to our own public schools, and, apart from the manifest impropriety of teachers throwing any portion of their work upon parents—and this is practically the result of home study—a more serious objection is in the increase of the hours of study thus occasioned. Children, as a rule, do all the work that is good for them in school hours, and it is neither good policy nor wise culture to force them during their hours of freedom, which should either be devoted to recreation, or to proper home duties. Two weeks ago a young girl living near Pittsburgh, Pa., committed suicide because of despondency brought on by over-study and a fear of being behind in her class. The responsibility of teachers rests quite as often in the necessity for repressing the ambition of their pupils as in stimulating it. Certainly, whether a child be an apt scholar or a dolt, all that is right and necessary in the way of education can be effected without either overtaxing or dragging upon time which should not be at the teacher's command.—Toledo Blade.

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