GENERAL INTEREST.

water sponges have been dis-in the lake at Chautauqua,

is a pear tree in Windsor, hich produces annually two

e-legged colt died at Brockrecently. The owner had fteen hundred dollars for it before.

s who wish to avoid drownvised by an Eastern physi! k the hands behind the bac's te the lungs and close ne

y manufacture in rovi-, which has been precticalfive years, is enoying a greatest since 188 .- Provi-

used by Harford, Conn., city reservois clean. The mpletely claned one reserstable growth, and are now n a secoad. stroyed a quantity of water-

he farm of William Avery, Ky. Avery's hounds folrail and chased one of the ee after a run of several

e made by the fast trains cago and St. Paul is fournd thirty-five minutes; the about four hundred and illes, making nearly thirtyhour, including stops .-

of lions belonging to a lingston, Can., fell into a papsized, the lid being mpletely out. A fire was id the cage in order to animals into remaining incage was replaced by the two elephants.

ung men of Augusta, Me. riving out lately thought it to scare an old soldier who ng out in his yard. They tol at him twice, when the ged into the house, got a ad succeeded in wounding young seamps in the hand.

ink Stockton is credited by with sending a ponderous o a friend just sailing for h the message: "He says it o one of the very best board-in London. He is sorry he an the address: but if you s until you find the one this be sure the place is a cap-Chicago Inter Ocean.

-Then you think my finger to be amputated, doctor? es, it will have to come off. ow much will the job cost? ifteen dollars. Patient-Is st you can do, doctor? I'm Surgeon-Yes, fifteen e best I can do for one fin-'ll cut two of 'em off for dollars.—N. Y. Times.

on board a steamer at Chateard a splash and saw a chair he water. Next rose above he head of a man, who re-"Don't mind me, I can The spectators, not to be out-politeness, fished him out at had placed a chair for hima position that it went with him when he sat down

ant meteor was observed one itly at Washington, Me. It ared like an electric spark, g the city in a startling Then a blue ball of fire turned red, flared again, e extinguished. The phe-peupied half a minute. Then fell, leaving behind it a cross the sky, which faded

s after the fall. Phillips, of Binghamton, nty, Cal., has just completed containing four hundred longest being sixteen feet. es are made of old newspaand fastened with a paste ue and alum. The woodmade entirely of old fence ts, dry-goods boxes and the was two years in building ent, which is said to have t tone. - San Francisco Cail. arkable freak of lightning erred at Plainfield, N. J. ). Paul lives in West Fourth shutters of the bay windining-room of his large were open, and in the he window stood a small thich rested a polished old ese tray. Upon this tray imprinted the photograph llian Paul, a young lady en years of age, who had to the table to remove it. said to be the only one on will be scientifically inves-Y. Sun.

joke was played on the Brunswick, Ga., while they recently. Colonel Dart put gh a few evolutions, and them a fictitious letter to come from Washington how many men he could to the Mexican frontier at rise not unmixed with conuperseded the jollity that but a moment before. The er, soon rallied, and almost clared that it would be imthem to "go to Mexico just h their business and incliseled their remaining in When the hoax was diswever, there was no little

ng them that they had not ently .- Chicago Times.

oo Stupid to Live.

e playing a nice little game aded euchre and chatting

u heard of the new game he asked, innocently, as he hand. e said. "What do they call

ony." exclaimed, rapturously,

know how," replied the ed fellow, and the girl got t she wouldn't talk to him -Washington Critic.

AMERIC-N HOGS.

Leading Featur, of the Various Breeds to Be Four in the United States.

Be Four in the United States.

The Polad-China is distinctively an American reed, having been made up by crossig many others. The hogs of this bed are of dark spotted color. with me drooping ears, small heads, lop bodies and short legs. They fatte at an early age, but eighteen to airty months make very heavy hogs.

The Berkshires were introduced into the United States from England over fifty years ago, and have since been greatly improved. They are black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail and an occasional splash on arm or some part of the body. The face is short, tine, dished; ears almost erect, but inclining forward; back straight, body round, tail fine, legs short and set well apart, length medium, bone fine. They mature very early. Their flesh is well marbled and skin thin.

The small Yorkshire is a white breed recently introduced from England. Their faces are very dishing, giving rather ludicrous expression; ears nearly erect, inclining forward. In general form they possess much genune porcine beauty, and are very popular in England.

The Chester Whites are truly Amerian swine, having originated in Ches-er County, Penn. Being a "made-up" reed, there was great variation among em, but at length a distinctive type as been obtained by careful breeding. he Chester Whites are large white gs, with small heads, ears projecting ward and lapping at the points; at thin, with no bristles; long, deep

The Cheshires are supposed by good athority to have been derived from " New Yorkshires. 'In form and othpoints, except color, they resemble e Berkshires. They are pure white, maller and finer than the Chester Yhites, and larger than the Suffolks. They are prolific, mature early, and their flesh is nicely streaked with fat and lean, like the Berkshires.

The Suffolks are small white hogs, with very thin hair and fine pink skin. They are not popular among the great pork producers of the West, but are animals for the village mechanic who keeps one pig, and the amateur. In short, they may be regarded as a fancy breed, rather than one for business. They mature early, fatten easily, and make fine delicate pork if killed at eight to ten months old.

The Essex hogs are black, and in all points except color greatly resemble the Suffolks. They are less sensitive to hot sunshine, keep in good condition on grass alone, and fatten easily. They are quite popular at the East, but are not kept largely in the West. There is a larger, or, as it is called, an improved Essex, made by crossing with larger breeds, for which much is claimed.

The Duroc-Jersey is red in color, and is supposed to have descended from the old style of Berkshires, among which that peculiar color is prevalent. The Duroc-Jersey has been bred under other names in the United States for more than sixty years, but it is only recently that the present name was adoptforward; bone rather large; body deep and long; legs firm and short. When fully matured they dress four hundred to five hundred pounds, and pigs at nine months old should dress two hundred and tifty to three hundred pounds. -Indianapolis Sentinel.

WASHINGTON'S SMILE.

Cause of the Twist in His Mouth Observable in Wright's Busts. Washington had constant applica-

tions from persons who wished to write his life or paint his portrait. There was a sculptor, named Wright, who undertook to get a model of Washington's face. "Wright came to Mount Vernon," so Washington tells the story, "with the singular request that I should permit him to take a model of thy face, in plaster of Paris, to which I consented with some reluctance. He oiled my features, and placing me flat upon my back, upon a cot, proceeded to daub my face with the plaster. Whilst I was in this ludicrous attitude, Mrs. Washington entered the room, and seeing my face thus overspread with the plaster, involuntarily exclaimed. Her cry excited in me a disposition to smile, which gave my mouth a slight twist, or compression of the lips, that is now observable in the busts which Wright afterward made." A more successful sculptor was Houdon, who was commissioned by Virginia to make a statue of Washington. He also took a plaster model, and the fine statue which he made stands in Richmond. A portrait painter, named Pine, also paid a visit to Mount Vernon about this time with a letter from one of Washington's friends, to whom Washington wrote during Pine's visit:

"In for a penny, in for a pound," is an old adage. I am so hackneved to the touch of the painter's pencil that I am now altogether at their beck, and sit, like "patience on a monument," whilst they are delineating the lines of my face. It is a proof among many others of what habit and custom can effect. At first I was as impatient at the request, and as restive under the operation, as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flouncing. Now no dray moves more readily to the thill than I do to the painter's chair. It may be easily conceived, therefore, that I yielded a ready obeyance to your request and to the views of Mr. Pine." Horace E. Scudder, in St. Nicholas.

-For the past two or three years the continent has been deluged with forged Bank of England notes, executed in a style defying detection, even by the most experienced. From Paris, Co-Vienna, Berlin, Milan, penhagen, Vienna, Berlin, Milan, Rome, all the towns of the south of France, frequent complaints bave been made by the victims of these frauds. It is evident that the forgers have either access to the bank paper or have found means of copying it exactly, for the strictest comparison between the real and forged notes fails to show any difference in the water mark or quality

of the paper.

THE LOCAL PAPER.

The Valuable and Frequently Unappre-ciated Services It Renders to the Com-munity in Which It Is Published.

The benefits cenferred by a well conducted local paper are seldom appreciated by the people who enjoy them. Whether we consider it as a promoter of business prosperity, or as a moral and educational institution, its real value is much greater than that usually attributed to it by those who ought to value it higher. No other business establishment contributes as much toward the upbuilding of a town, and no other business man is called upon to do as much gratuitous work in the interest of his neighbors and the public as its editor. The amount of free advertising done in the local paper in the course of a year is simply enormous. Every church festival, every school exhibition, the meetings of the sewing circles, mite societies, masonic and other lodges, village officials, church and school boards, and promiscuous gatherings of all kinds are duly announced without charge. If such announcements were paid for, even at half rates, the pubisher's income would be materially increased. But these are nothing as compared with the free advertising in behalf of projected railroads, turnpikes, and public improvements in general. Few men, it seems, are capable of correctly estimating the obligations of the community to the local paper and its editor. The masses accept the benefits and the services as matters of course. When he has paid the subscription price the average subscriber appears to think the account balanced. indeed, there are those who appear to think they are doing an extremely generous thing to pay for their paper at They seem to think the editor

community share, produced by the publication of the local paper. They do not stop to consider what would be the effect if its publication were stopped. A very little thought is, however, sufficient to convince any sensible person that the support of the local paper is, from a purely business standpoint, a most profitable investment for the community at large. Compare, for instance, the amount of capital invested in the mercantile business of a town with that invested in the local papers, and note how inconsiderable the latter is; the ratio is perhaps one hundred to one. Then compare the amount annually spent at the stores with that paid to support the local papers and again note the insignificance of the latter amount; the terms of the proportion are even more diverse. Who will

ought to be grateful for his proper

dues. They regard the paying of their

subscription as the doing of a charitable

deed, and this, like other charities, is

generally performed very grudging y. They do not think of the beneficial ef-

fects upon the business interests of the

place, in which every member of the

say that the comparison is unfavorable to the newspapers? The comparison does not fail, either, when applied to moral and educational institutions. A community that supports two or three papers is generally found supporting perhaps a hundred churches and schools. Compare ed. They are long, deep hogs, with the cost of maintaining all these insti-moderately small heads, ears drooping tutions, including the salaries of of supporting the local papers. Then compare the moral and educational results, one side with the other, and it is pretty safe to say that the result will not be unfavorable to the properly conducted paper. (And, right here, it is proper to say that a fair and just comparison must exclude all immoral publications. A paper, the moral tone of which is low, is no more worthy of toleration or encouragement in a community or in a home than any other institution or individual tainted with moral leprosy.)

Every man engaged in business, or in any way interested in the material prosperity of his town and vicinity, or in the educational affairs of his community, or in the moral purity of society in his neighborhood, is under great obligations to his local paper, and should give it a liberal support, not as a charity, but as a duty to himself, to his family and to his neighbors, and as a wise investment of his money. -Exchange.

ENGLISH QUAKERS.

Decrease in the Membership of the British Society of Friends.

The statistical statement just issued for the Society of Friends in England shows that for the first time in many years there has been a decrease in the membership of the body in Great Britain. The number of members reported in Great Britain is 15,390, which is one less than in the preceding year. The deaths in the past year numbered 276, which is about 17.95 per thousand. The decrease has taken place over the larger number of the districts of the country, but it is nearly counterbalanced by the increase in a few of the others. The total membership is divided into 7,332 males and 8,848 fe-males; and Yorkshire, London and Middlesex, Durham and Lancashire, and Cheshire are the parts where the largest number are located. In addition to the number of the members of the body there are 5,712 adherents not yet in the membership in Great Britain, which is an increase of 83 on the number last year-the increase being most apparent in the southern counties and in Scotland. In all 317 regular meetings of the body are held in Great Britain .- N. Y. Post.

-Talking about busy men, who leave their homes early and get back after dark, and never see their children, a man of that sort was hurrying away one morning when he found that his little boy had got up before him and was playing on the sidewalk. He told the child to go in. Child wouldn't. Man spanked him and went to business. Child went in howling. The mother said: "What's the matter?" "Man hit me," blubbered the youngster. "What man?" "That man that stays here Sundays. "- Boston Post.

-In the midst of his infirmities, during which he has sometimes for days together been unable to hold a pen Mr. Spurgeon has issued his nineteen-hundredth sermon.

Malaria killed by using Irish May

When Baby was sick, we gave ner Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she come to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Casteria,

"Seal of North Carolina" Plug Cut is the boss Smoking Toba co. It is kept by every first-class dealer in town. "King of all," Irish May Flower. 75c.

IS YOUR BLOOD POOR! For impure blood the best medicine known, SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, may OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, may be implicitly relied on when everything else fills. Take it in the Spring time, especially for the impure secretions of the blood incident to that season of the year and take it at all times for Cancer, Scrofula, Liver Complaints, Weshpass, Ball, Tam. Liver Complaints, Weakness, Boils, Tumors, Swellings, Skin diseases, Malaria, and the thousand i is that come from impure blood. To ensure a cheerful dis osition take this well known m dicine, which w li remove the prime cause, and restore the mind to its natural equilibrium.

Ready Remedy: Irish May Flower. 75c. TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

UNCLE SAM'S BOOKS.

Some Curiosities of a Lengthy Document

Recently Issued by the Government. The House of Representatives, on July 27, passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of balances due to and from the Government of the United States. The answer, which was very voluminous, was sent to the Public Printer, and the work of placing it in type was completed a few days ago. The fact that certain sums are charged against individuals as due the United States does not indicate that the persons so charged with indebtedness have profited by the amount involved or that they owe the money. In the great majority of cases the accounts are held up awaiting the settlement of some technical question as to the legality of the expenditure.

Among those who are carried as debtors on the treasury ledgers are: President John Adams, who owes \$12,898 on account of "household expenses;" Major-General Lafavette, who owes \$4,895, on account of an overpayment made to him, and Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, who owes \$61,355, on account of various expenditures made before 1834. The diplomatic, and particularly the literary men, who have been sent abroad as Ministers and Consuls, seem to be more generally in debt to the Government than any other class of public servants. James Russell Lowell owes \$93.68 in his account as Minister to Great Britain in 1885; John Lathrop Motley owes \$2,498 as Minister to Great Britain in 1871; Reverdy Johnson owes \$5,388 as Minister to Great Britain in 1869; Bayard Taylor owes \$102 as Minister to Germany in 1879; Washington Irving owes 3 cents as Minister to Spain in 1847; Alexander Everett owes \$893 as Minister to Spain in 1831; Ninian Edwards, Minister to Mexico in 1826, owes \$924; James Gadsden, Minister to Mexico in 1857, owes \$540; Andrew J. Curtin, Minister to Russia in 1872, owes \$944; E. W. Stoughton, Minister to Russia in 1879, owes \$12,160, John Bussell Young, Minister to China in 1885, is debited with \$3,145 and is credited with \$507; Stephen A. Hurlburt, Minister to the United States of Colombia, is debited with \$13,228 in 1871 and \$7,000 in 1872; James A. Bayard, Envoy to Ghent, is debited with \$400; Adam Badeau is debited with \$10,572 as Consul-General to London in 1382 and with \$9,165 as Consul-General to Havana in 1884; William D. Howells is debited with \$24 as Consul to Venice in 1863 and credited with \$71 in his account for 1865; John S. Mosby is debited with \$2,118 as Consul to Hong Kong in 1885; Thomas J. Brady owes the Government \$3.75 as Consul to St. Thomas in 1874; Titian J. Coffee is debited with \$1,990 as Secrewary of Legation at St. Petersburg in 1870 and 1871; Beverly Tucker is debited with \$21,264

Simon Wolf with \$293 as Consul General at Cairo in 1882. On the the other hand the statement shows that the Government owes John Quincy Adams \$1,600, as Minister to Russia in 1818; Alphonso Taft, \$1,940, as Minister to Russia in 1885; John M. Francis, as Minster to Austria in 1885, \$3,000; Edward F. Beale, as Minister to Austria in 1877, \$1.11; John A. Bingham, as Minister to Japan in 1885, \$2,950; John Howard Payne, as Consul at Tunis in 1853, \$205.92; Bret Harte, as Consul at Glasgow in 1885, \$185.16. and Henry Bergh, as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg in 1865, \$135.44. One of the largest debits in the list is Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, \$389,267.46. on account of bullion deposited with A. J. Quirot, treasurer of the mint in New Orleans, in 1866. Dr. George B. Loring's disputed account for \$20 .-808.89, as Commissioner of Agriculture, is, of course, charged up against him. - Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.

-An Englisman, calling at the White House, was descanting to Mr. Lincoln who had never been abroad-about the difference between Englishmen and Americans. "Great difference in some respects," he said, "great difference, You Americans do things that an English gentleman would never think of doing. Now, for instance, an English gentleman would never think of blacking his own boots." "Ah, indeedl" said Mr. Lincoln, "whose would he black?"-Argonaut.

-A great many drummers, when trade is dull, take the liberty of shipping goods without ever receiving an order for them. One of these liberty-taking drammers shipped a firm in Atlanta ten boxes of totacco a few days ago, and wrote the firm that he took this liberty. The merchant wrote to the drumme that he took the liberty of leaving the tobacco at the station, subject to his order. -- Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

EXPERIENCE OF AN EX-CHAMPION. Athletes and men who take ordinary out-door exercise such as walking, run ning, bicycle riding, jumping, swimming. tennis, etc., are often the subjects of acute troubles. The experience of an ex-champion walker will be of interest to all who are afflicted. Read the following letter :

Numerous statements relative to the merits of diff-rent plasters having been brought to my attention I take this op-portunity to state that I have used Ali-co k's Porous Flasters for over 10 years and prefer them to any other kind. I would furthermore state that I was very sick with catarrh of the kidneys, and attribute my recovery entirely to Allcock's Forous Plasters. HARRY BROOKS.

A wonderful medicine; Irish May

There are 127 aged persons in Fran e who are upwards of 100 years.

Sick and bilious headache cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets.

To remove ink stains, soak in sour milk

The popular medicine now is Irish May Flower. Its immense sale is astonishing. Lyon's Patent Reel Stiffener is the only invention that makes old boots straight as

Staple as gold; Irish May Flower. 75c



mine has above Trade Mark and crossed red line in wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD. Wholesale Agents Portland, Or.



DR. FLINT'S HEART REMED

Heart disease is developed by modern civilization, and is increasing to an alarm-ing extent. Let him who suspects the existence of this cause of sudden death take this remedy at once—it will core you. \$1.50. Descriptive treatise with or mailed free. as Consul at Liverpool in 1862, and

> At all Druggists; or address J. J. MACK & CO., 9 and 11 Front St., Ean Francisco, Cal.

TARRANT'S NATURE'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER CURE FOR CONSTIPATION: legant efficacious, ples aperient in the form



DYSPEPSIA fin every household a ried by every traveler. by drugglets everywhite

ant aperient in the a powder, producing whe clisosteed in water an fixhit rating, Effertenesing Draugi's recommended by our be Physiciann as a reliable as agreeable remote. It

No. 204 East 19th St., New York, April

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical that the ordinary kinds, and cannot be noid in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass Boran Barine Fowers Co., 106 Wall street, M. E.



Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute

StaT of Eighteen Experienced and Skill-ful Physicians and Surgeons. ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—
Patients treated here or at their homes. Many treated at home, through correspondence, as successfully as if leare in person. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "invalids" Guide-Book, "which gives all particulars. Adhress: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.



For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, scamstresses, bouse-keepers, and overworked women generally. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-ali," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. The treatment of many thousands of such cases, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Justitute has afforded a large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this vast experience. For internal congestion, in itiam matten and diceration, it is a specific. It is a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prestration, exhaustion, detaility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle.

PRICE \$1.00, FOR \$5.00. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's largo Treatise on Discuses of Women (165 pages, paper-covered). Address, Wonto's DISPEN-SARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



PILLS.

SICK HEADACHE,

Ellious Hendache, Dizziness, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Piorce's Pleasant Purgative Pelicts, 25 cents a visl, by Druggiets.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year. \$27 313 pages, \$3/2 113/2 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations — a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you, Respectfully, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

**WELL DRILLING** 



N. P. N. U. No. 155-A. F. N. U. No. 222

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that castoria cures Colle, Constipution Sour Stomach, Diarrhou, Eructus Kills Worms, gives sleep, and puttern to make the commendation of the com ecommend it as superior to any prescription own to me." H. A. Ancura, H. D., III So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.