

JUSTICE IN RUSSIA.

Collisions Between Juries and the Imperial Authorities—Peasant Courts.

Twenty years ago the Czar Reformer substituted trial by jury for the system of Crown Judges. It is the general opinion here that, with the abolition of serfdom, the introduction of trial by jury has served for the moral elevation of the people far more than any other reform. The jury system, however, has not been introduced in all the provinces of European Russia. A part of the Caucasus and all of Siberia and Central Asia are still under the jurisdiction of the Crown Judges. Trial by the Crown Judges is usually called trial by Judge Shemiaka. Instead of listening to the testimony, that worthy Judge used to keep his eye on the caps of the plaintiff and defendant, in which was kept a scale and a pair of scales, and the shape of copper and silver coins. The balance of justice turned in favor of him whose cap contained the larger bundle. As the cap evidence can not be conveniently presented in public, the plaintiff and defendant to this day hold court behind closed doors. And yet there are many Russians, Mr. Kathoff of the Moscow Vedomosti, included, who give preference to the Crown Judges. In justice to the Russian people, it must be said that the jury is not quite compatible with the autocratic regime. The Czar, being the sole legislator, issues his laws regardless of the views of his people. The jurors, as the people's representatives, are called upon to pass a verdict according to their own convictions. But the trouble is that there are many things which, though forbidden by the imperial law, are in fact a popular opinion. Hence come collisions between the Russian jury and the imperial authorities.

In a village stricken with famine the imperial tax collectors undertook to empty the village granary and drive away the domestic animals. Starvation stared the villagers in the face, and a peasant shouted to them: "Brothers! Let us take sticks and drive away the tax collectors, who have come to rob us of our last morsel of bread. The treasury may safely wait for our taxes, and at any rate the Czar would not starve us. To the sticks!" And to the sticks they betook themselves, and drove off the tax collectors. The next day a regiment of soldiers came to the village, and the leader of the riot was put in chains and carried away. On the trial the Crown Attorney demanded that, according to the law, the defendant should be sentenced to Siberian mines for twenty years. But the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The acquitted peasant, however, was kidnapped by gendarmes and disappeared forever.

This is one of a thousand cases of collisions between juries and the imperial authorities. It seems to me that the jury system, though far from being what it ought to be in the interests of justice, is one of the best factors in the development of the Russian people, which are undermining the autocracy.

There are some special courts here, such as the Merchant's Court, the Craft-men's Court, the Church Court, the Military Courts, the Land Surveying Courts, and others, in which specific offenses are tried.

But there are many subjects of the Czar who quite ignore his law. Over fifty millions of peasants dispose of their civil suits in their own way, by their own courts. If a peasant is caught stealing, if he drinks too much or beats his wife for no cause, if he indulges in idling and loafing, if he offends a priest or somebody else—in all such and like cases the villagers sit as a court of justice. Their verdicts are exceedingly plain and sensible. In all cases where damages or loss of property is involved, the guilty party is bound to make good the damage or loss. In the cases of some personal offenses, they usually resort to "the lynch law," as they call it, and hang the offender. The verdicts of the village courts are explicitly obeyed, for the villagers have the power not only to exclude obnoxious members from the village, but even to send them to Siberia for life.

Among the mountain tribes of Caucasus, if a murderer does not pay the blood fine he is sure to pay with his life, for the relatives of the victim make it their sacred duty to take a bloody revenge. The undertaker will pay the fine the murderer takes the best horse he can purchase and loads it with such goods as costly arms, clothes and money. Then placing a rope on his own neck he leads the horse to the family of his victim. If the murderer wife of the dead man takes off the rope from the neck of the murderer, he is safe. Having surrendered the horse, money and other presents, he returns home. If, however, nobody takes the rope from his neck, that means that he is under the penalty of death, unless he can appease the wrath of the family by costly presents.

In Turkestan, according to the Kirghiz notions of justice, a murderer expiates his crime by paying a blood fine, which consists of a number of camels, sheep and goats. In some cases, however, the family of the victim refuse to accept any presents, and then a judicial duel is arranged. The murderer, armed to the teeth, appears on his best horse. Two or three male relatives of the victim, also armed and on horseback, meet their foe. Then begins a wild and awful scene. The murderer tries to escape, or at least to meet his foe separately in combat. If the murderer remains alive until sunset he is safe, but that rarely happens, and sometimes one of the avengers loses his life, too.

Some of the Mohammedans living in Russia, in case of murder, resort to what they call God's judgment. The nearest and strongest of the relatives of the victim, with axes in hand, meets the murderer. If he kills his man, the avenger exclaims: "Now my soul shall have peace," and there the matter ends. If, however, the murderer proves the best man, he is to meet still another avenger.

The Czar reigns, but does not rule all of his subjects.—St. Petersburg Cor. N. Y. Sun.

CARE OF THE HORSE.

Rules Laid Down by Secretary Russell of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

Too many horses are annually sacrificed by ignorance or carelessness in their management. Good horses cost from two hundred to three hundred dollars, and they should remain serviceable till twenty-five or thirty years old; but a horse is usually regarded old by the time he reaches half those years. With proper care, a young horse kept on a farm should improve on the farmer's hands, so that it would bring more than its cost after a few years of growth and training.

The feet are the most important part of a horse, and yet they are the part most to fail, because the weakest part, and because we interfere more with them in the treatment of the feet than in the treatment of any other member of the horse's body. Shoeing the feet of horses is a comparatively modern practice, and not a universal one, even now.

Horses were domesticated and used more or less for man's service longer ago than we have any authentic history. Indeed, the date of the domestication of all our domesticated animals antedates history. Shoes with sharp calks were used upon horses in northern countries in Europe in the ninth century, because it was found that, in these cold countries, horses could do more serviceable work in winter when shod. The use of shoes has spread and been continued partly from habit or fashion. Shoeing is both an evil and an advantage. The question is: Does the good overbalance the evil? The lecturer believes it does. But, in his opinion, about one-third of the horses might safely be shod for the year around; another third might go without shoes part of the time, while the remaining third must be constantly shod.

Some eminent writers and lecturers have contended that all horses should go barefooted; but such conclusions result from limited experience and observation.

Horses' feet are unlike, and their work is not alike for all. There have been good feet and bad feet, ever since horses were known. The old roads of Rome, that led out from that "Hub of the Universe," like the spokes of a wheel, were, many of them, built of blocks of stone that must have been very trying to the feet of horses used for pulling the heavy loads drawn over them; and we know by the writings of the men of those days that, as now, the foot was considered as the best part of the horse.

The fore feet of a horse correspond to the hands of a man, the hoof representing the fingers. The hoof grows downward, like the nails on our fingers, and any treatment to improve the hoof must begin at the top, near the hair, where all growth begins. Every farmer has no doubt that if a horse gets a hoof called near the hair, the blemish will never disappear till the hoof grows down the whole length of it.

The bottom of the foot, however, grows in another way. The frog grows from the heel, and the hoof grows downward, like the nails on our fingers, and any treatment to improve the hoof must begin at the top, near the hair, where all growth begins.

Very few farmers have ever seen a perfect frog. Shoeing always changes the character of this organ, and often ruins it, and the whole fact with it.

Through all ages indicates bad treatment of the feet. Some think the frog useless, even bad for the horse. Some men have charged it with being poisonous to the foot, as though nature ever created a disease. Nature strives to make us healthy, never to make us sick. That part we call the hoof is really a boot for the foot of the horse, and a most admirable boot it is when not interfered with by man. The real frog of the horse is inside of the boot, but comes so near the surface as to have sensation, and to give the animal a knowledge of the character of the ground trodden upon. The toe bone is sometimes within a half-inch or less from the surface of the hoof, but the hoof with a hot shoe to make a seat for the shoe, and to save using the buttress, is a practice to be severely condemned, as the hoof is liable to be severely injured by such treatment. The danger is still greater when the toe nail is also buried in deeply, too. In such cases the hot iron may come within an eighth of an inch of the real foot, and make a horse, when shod, feel like a cat shod with thorns and shells.

Shoeing with high calks raises the frog above the earth, so that little moisture reaches it. The frog is intended as a cushion for the foot, and to prevent concussion when it comes to the ground; but a dry frog is a very poor cushion. Lifting the foot from the earth upon high calks also prevents the frog from keeping the walls of the hoof spread in their natural position. Calks indirectly cause contracted heels, and quarter-cracks are only Nature's efforts to get more room, to burst upon the contracted boot and relieve the pressure upon the sensitive parts. High calks prevent the horse from feeling the ground, and they get double price for making and setting them. Probably three-fourths of the team horses in Boston are wearing them.

The term "corn," as applied to a horse's foot, is a misnomer, for what are called corns start from the inside of the foot, while a true corn, like those men have, is caused by pressure from without.

The inflamed spots near the heels of horses are the result of internal inflammation, caused by concussion as the horse brings his foot to the earth. With a sound frog and no calks they could never occur.

It would not be understood as denouncing the blacksmith, for he is a useful member in a community. The farmer is more often to be blamed for the horse's lameness than are the blacksmiths.

Some farmers think more of a set of shoes than they do of the horse that wears them. The foot is constantly growing, and the shoe that fits the foot-day will not fit it five or six weeks hence. The hoof grows long and downward at the toe, and unless the growth is worn off by going barefooted, or is pared away by the blacksmith, the toe gets so long that the horse can not travel except with difficulty. The wild horse knows enough to wear off the toes of his feet that he may travel with ease and flee from his enemies. Sometimes horses are brought to the shed, that require a dollar's worth of paring by the blacksmith before the shoes can be set.

The hoofs need paring as often as

once in four or five weeks in summer to keep them in perfect shape. In winter the hoof grows more slowly, and may not need paring so often.

A barefooted horse will stand better on ice than a smooth-shod horse, provided they are given a loose rein, so they can keep their balance. The frog on a barefooted horse holds to the ice and prevents slipping. The frog should be let alone by the blacksmith. The shoe should be so light and low that the frog will have a bearing on the ground. The frog should be kept at a level bearing all round, neither the heel nor the toe being the longest; and the shoeing should never disturb this evenness.

If an ignorant blacksmith refuses to shoe a horse as an intelligent farmer directs, the best thing to do is to tell the blacksmith that the horse can work on the farm without any shoes. Many farmers would be surprised to learn how many of their horses might safely go unshod through the summer. Some foolishness from going barefooted never does any permanent injury. The feet wear thin under hard driving upon gravel roads, so the horse may go ten days or two; but if the rest, or change to farm work, will give time for the feet to grow out again.

Hard feet are much stronger than fore feet. They seldom cause any trouble from corns or quarter-cracks. The hind feet will bear heavy shoes better than the fore feet. If horses are shod at all, they should be shod behind. It has been said that poor men must do mean things; but it never pays to do mean things to a horse. It is not a thing that it can pay to save in the cost of shoeing, and, as a result, to shoe a good horse. He could not recommend tips for general use, because blacksmiths seldom pare down the toes sufficiently to keep the foot level. Tips must be set very often.

A "dry sole" horse can never be cured, and one that will interfere when barefooted, should be worked slow, or sold.

Most farmers feed their horses too much, rather than too little. Two pounds per day of hay and grain for each one hundred pounds of live weight, is usually enough to keep a horse in good condition. A horse should not be run as a manure-making machine. It is not profitable. Horses that bolt their grain should be taught to eat slowly. They may be cured of the habit of keeping several quarts of stow in the mouth, and mixed up with the grain. Horses that are being worked without much labor, will not need more than eight or ten pounds of hay, two quarts of oats and a few apples, without any concentrates. Dry food is to be preferred to wet, except for heavy horses or those that cough.

The horse has the smallest stomach of any domesticated animal, and if we feed and then the food will be washed out the stomach before it has had time to digest. The writer has had seen the experiment tried in France, of feeding whole grain to the most intelligent and killing the animal within an hour. Some of the whole grain was found washed into the intestines, a distance of twenty feet beyond the stomach. It is a good rule to wait half an hour before or an hour after eating.

It is dangerous to chill a heated horse and to let him cool water, but a horse is never too warm to eat, if not too tired.—N. E. Farmer.

A NEW ENGLAND TAVERN.

Recollections by a Poet of a Peculiar Yankee Institution.

Midway between the two extremities, on the eastern shore of the lake, is a valley between two hills, which come down to the very edge of the lake, leaving only room enough for a road between their base and the water.

This valley, half a mile in width, has been long settled, and here for a century or more has stood the old Anchor Tavern. A famous place it was so long, its sign swung at the side of the road, famous for its landlord, portly, paternal, whose welcome to a guest that looked worthy of the attention was like that of a parent to a returning prodigal, and whose parting words were almost as good as a marriage benediction; famous for its landlady, ample in person, motherly, seeing to the whole household with her own eyes, mistress of the inn, and whose pride, of famous also for its ancient servant, as city people would call her—help, as she was called in the tavern and among the inmates, who were changing, so that the help was always who cared for the guest as if she were their nursing mother, and pressed the specially favorite delicacies on their attention on a connoisseur calls the wandering eyes of an amateur to the best of the inn, who has never been at the old Anchor Tavern forgets Mr. and Mrs. "A lit of o' this tricease?—it is ver-y nice!" or "Some of these cakes? You will find them ver-y good."

Nor would it be just to memory to forget that other notable and noted member of the household, the unsleeping, unresting, omnipresent Pusher, ready for everybody and everything, who, where with a hand, and ready establishment at all hours of the day and night. He fed, nobody could say accurately when or where. There were rumors of a "bunk," in which he lay down with his eyes closed, and at the service of as many guests at once as if there had been half a dozen of him.—Liner Wendell Holmes, in Atlantic Monthly.

A sutitor who lost a case in the law courts through the ignorance, as he asserts, of his solicitor, always alludes to the latter individual when he speaks of him as "Old Necessity." Asked to explain this appellation, he answered, "Well, I call him Necessity, you see, because, as you perhaps may have heard, Necessity knows no law."—Chicago Tribune.

Reported at case: The elegant, titled Sir Thomas Hunt Ton Fell in love with the only fair daughter of an old man, and she was in love with him. Her affections by swearing, his honor upon that he would never have any but her.

Also: He repented the pun at his case. They were very much in love, and he must smile when addressed as "My Lord" to "Your Honor."

When a daughter came, even, the joke didn't cease. But they marked Margarine on her collar.—Harper's Bazar.

A BOON COMPANION.

Mr. John Rolfe, Champion Cyclist of Australia and England, writes to the Argus, Melbourne, Australia, that in the six days contest for the championship, after riding 8 consecutive hours each day, his limbs became stiff and sore, and he was unable to ride another 100 miles against time immediately afterward, from the wonderful effects produced by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, in training and racing. He calls it his boon companion, and recommends it to all athletes.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

If the thousands and tens of thousands of weak and weary sufferers throughout the land, who, in spite of care and skill, are steadily drifting downwards, could have the benefit of that singularly "Vitalizing" treatment now so widely dispensed by Dr. Starkey & Felen, of 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, the help, and ease, and comfort it would bring to wasting bodies and depressed spirits would be blessings beyond price. If, reader, you have an invalid wife or mother, or daughter, or sister, or any one who is under your care or dependent upon you, and to whom life has become a burden through weakness and pain, consider seriously whether you are not bound, in both love and duty, to give this sufferer a chance of recovery, or, at least, the blessing of ease from pain. You are offered the amplest means of information in regard to this new Treatment. Without prejudice, and can weigh evidence with judgment and discrimination, write to Dr. Starkey & Felen for such proofs in documents and reports of cases as will enable you to fairly examine and decide for yourself. They will be promptly supplied.

All orders for the Compound Ointment, Hemorrhoid Treatment directed to H. E. Mathewson, 107 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Philadelphia.

A bounty of five cents is paid for each crow killed in Cape May, N. J.

"A little fire is quickly trodden out, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench." Procrastination may rob you of time, but it will not rob you of life. If you lose the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your nervous system in a state of disquietude, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Great Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

The Black Hills tin region is found to be much larger than was supposed.

WHAT IS CATARRH? Catarrh is a mucous discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite in the internal lining membrane of the nose, throat, and lungs. It is a disease of the mucous membrane, and is characterized by a mucous discharge, which is often accompanied by a sense of heat, redness, and swelling of the affected part. It is a disease of the mucous membrane, and is characterized by a mucous discharge, which is often accompanied by a sense of heat, redness, and swelling of the affected part.

Large quantities of sturgeon are said to be converted into salmon in China.

Piles, fistulas and rupture radically cured. Book of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Baltimore is to have an electric railway.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA. When she became a child, she clung to CASTORIA. When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA. When she had children, she gave them CASTORIA.

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

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Files has been discovered by Dr. William C. Hooper. A single box has cured the most chronic cases of Files, and has relieved the most suffering. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists and chemists. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Regeneration for a general class of cases suffering from a general want of tone, and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness, is seldom effected by the use of a nourishing diet and stimulant of the system. The specific obstacle to the recovery of the system is a general want of vitality, and it is the duty of the physician to remove this obstacle by the use of a powerful and effective agent. TOTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to this purpose, and are sold by all druggists and chemists.

"THE OLD RELIABLE." 25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! Indorsed all over the World.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the right side of the chest, Indigestion, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Tingling of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, REMEDY SHOULD BE RESORTED TO. TOTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to this purpose, and are sold by all druggists and chemists.

TOTT'S HAIR DYE. TOTT'S HAIR DYE is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists and chemists.

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VERY POOR ECONOMY.

Some people make a business of cheating themselves by eating very mean and cheap food, or else by eating too small a quantity of good food. Elber way is as bad policy as it would be to buy a coffin instead of a suit of good clothes. Just because the coffin would cost less. Poor diet means impoverished blood; and that means misery. Brown's Iron Bitters enriches the blood, gives it the iron it needs, and tones up the whole system. Cures dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, malaria, etc.

Three deaths from hiccough occurred within a week at Chattanooga, Tenn.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS" When it is the old-fashioned blue mass, or any other medicine, that is used, Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medicine, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanent healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequalled.

The new college building of Oberlin College, Ohio, will cost \$60,000.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. 25 cents a box.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

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.

I am an old man. For 28 years I suffered with ulcers on my right leg as the result of typhoid fever. I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I am now 70 years old, and I can do all the work of a younger man. I am now 70 years old, and I can do all the work of a younger man.

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DEBILITY OF THE GENITAL ORGANS quickly cured by the CIVILIAN METHOD. Adopted in all the leading hospitals of the world.

ENGLISH COOKING. An Expert Declares That, in Cookery, the English Excel.

After a long experience of the cuisine Francaise and of American cooking and of English cooking, I have arrived at the conclusion that the last named is the most secular, substantial and health-bestowing of any other in the world.

After a long experience of the cuisine Francaise and of American cooking and of English cooking, I have arrived at the conclusion that the last named is the most secular, substantial and health-bestowing of any other in the world.

GENERAL GORDON.

The Unique Characteristics of the Hero of Khartoum.

The life of General Gordon is without a parallel in history. He had a will as imperious as Napoleon's; he had a nature as inflexible as Cromwell's; he had Clive's genius for war and fertility of resource; he had Jan Lawrence's capacity for governing semi-civilized races; he had Francis Xavier's overmastering love of humanity. But with these traits were combined a chivalrous devotion to the races for whom he labored, with a contempt for the statesmanship of Europe, an unquestioning reliance upon the law of his own conscience, and an intense religious nature that reflected at once the mysticism of the middle ages, the austere virtues of Puritanism and the fatalism of the East.

A man of commanding genius in achieving great results by means of insignificant instrumentalities, and in conciliating the prejudices and overcoming the resistance of barbaric hordes, he was at once a hero among men, and a solitary figure removed from them by unique characteristics.

There is, perhaps, no other country in the world where such a character as General Gordon's would be so easily misunderstood as England. His somber genius, his medieval piety and his devotion to the cause of semi-civilized races, had little in common with the intensely practical instincts of the Nation. His contempt for the tedious processes of diplomacy, and his indifference to the fate of ministries and the policy of governments, marked him out as a vigorous idealist, whose judgment was not to be accepted without hesitation and reserve. He returned from China to face a storm of obloquy and reproach from the humanitarians who mistook him for a cold-blooded butcher of the Chinese population. His work in the equatorial provinces and his battles with the slave-hunters were neither understood nor appreciated by Englishmen, while he incurred the hostility of the ruling class in Cairo through his administrative reforms. At Mauritius, in Basuto-Land and in India he found it impossible to endure official restraint.

His mission to South Africa was a complete failure, and it was his ground as an arbitrator he had personally decided that China should not declare war against Russia that the English people began to comprehend the genius of this grim Puritan warrior. His roving commission as a miracle worker in the Soulan was regarded at first with enthusiasm, but the moment he arrived at Khartoum every proclamation that he issued, every proposal that he made, was criticized and misconstrued. The Government which had dispatched him across the desert refused to follow his advice. The humanitarians denounced him as the slaveholder's ally. Practical politicians condemned his nomination of Zetzel as his successor as the act of a fanatical madman. But even Englishmen awoke at last to a consciousness of General Gordon's heroic qualities. For nearly a year that solitary European had held his ground against a horde of barbarians. He had raised armies and paid them without money. He had conducted a marvelous campaign by promising liberty to several thousands of blacks and by mounting artillery on the backs of the leading bulks. He had stood on the broken rampart, a solitary English soldier refusing to desert those who had trusted in him, and awaiting an army of rescuers which never came. And there he will remain in the memory of the nation a sublime figure, never to be forgotten; his heroism, fortitude, chivalrous loyalty and Christian faith understood at last.—N. Y. Tribune.

No Danger. Mr. Minks—"My dear, you should not put coins in your mouth, for diseases are often caught in that way. I noticed yesterday that while you were looking through your pocketbook for small change to give the street-car conductor you placed a quarter between your lips and held it there."

Mr. Minks—"Well, suppose I did; where's the harm?" "You should read the papers, Mr. Minks. Scientists have discovered bacteria on river coins. Do you know what terrible things bacteria are?" "Not exactly, no."

"Why, they are little animals which get into the human system and cause all sorts of diseases."

"Is that all? Well, then I am in no danger from the money you give me."

"And why not, pray?" "You always squeeze a quarter hard enough to crush all animals on it out of it before you part with it.—Philadelphia Call.

—The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, was established three years ago for the prosecution of classical study and archaeological investigation, similar in scope to the French and German schools already there. The latter are upon an endowed basis and have, therefore, permanent directors. The American school has as yet no endowment, and the directors are changed annually.—N. Y. Sun.

ROYAL MAIL DANISH POWER Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can be sold in conjunction with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cases No. 4, Baxter Power Co., 100 Wall Street, N. Y.

The Mirror is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charm that almost cheats the looking-glass.

STEWART'S HORSES. H. T. FAIRBANKS & H. WILSEY, THE ONLY direct importers of Norman Stallions from France to California.

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ANTISEPTIC GOLD MEDAL PIANOS. A new, quick, permanent, absolutely reliable method of disinfecting pianos.

VARICOCELE. A new, quick, permanent, absolutely reliable method of curing varicocele.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by the use of the CIVILIAN METHOD.

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