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Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she begun it, and an improvement was noticed. The cancer commenced to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned.

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Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY OREGON AND WASHINGTON MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

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Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhœa?

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SOME ANIMAL HUNTERS.

Strategy by Which California Coyotes Ran Down a Jack Rabbit.

An Indian will often take a deer's trail, when deer are scarce, and follow it for days, preventing the deer from feeding or resting and making it so weary and careless that in the end he kills it by a shot at short range. Probably the Indians first learned to follow a deer in this fashion from observing the habits of wolves, panthers and other wild and tireless trailers of game.

The coyote is not so strong a wolf as its big gray cousin in Maine and other wolf countries. Nevertheless he has been known to run the jack rabbit down as surely as death, but in a more expeditious way than the Maine animal adopted. Whether it is a habit or not of the coyotes to run jack rabbits in pairs cannot be said for certain, but a story was told some time ago in a well known sportsman's paper which, being backed by a similar story of English foxes, has every appearance of being truthful.

The two coyotes were seen to jump a rabbit one day out in California on a mesa. One of the coyotes took after it on the dead jump, the other trotted to a near by rise and lay down, with its nose on its paws, knowing that the rabbit would surely circle. Pretty soon along came the jack rabbit with the other coyote behind, both going full tilt. Up jumped the waiting coyote, and away it went after the rabbit, while the other dropped out of the chase and waited, as its companion had done, to take the trail on the rabbit's return. It was not long before the rabbit was exhausted by the strategy and endurance of both the animals of prey and soon fell an easy victim to be eaten by both the hunters.

J. B. Bennet of Brooklyn saw a fox early one morning lying beside the open, narrow gate of a rabbit proof fence that surrounded a 40 acre plantation not far from the Marquis of Queensberry's game preserve in Scotland. Looking over into the inclosure, he saw another fox chasing the rabbits that had entered the open gate to get at the cabbages there. The rabbits—eight or ten of them—were headed for the gate and running like "cutty sarks." When one plunged through the gateway, the fox lying alongside it leaped and had it by the back of the neck in a jiffy. Then the foxes tore the rabbit to pieces and "enjoyed the feast like honest sportsmen."—New York Sun.

THE KAISER'S NEW METEOR.

Built on the Lines of Valkyrie III, With Certain Improvements.

The yacht Meteor, now in process of construction at Meadowside, Glasgow, at the yards of D. & W. Henderson, the dimensions and design having been carefully guarded, is being pushed rapidly toward completion.

The new yacht, which has been designed for Kaiser Wilhelm by Watson, measures 120 feet over all, with a load water line length of 88 feet 10 inches. Her extreme beam measurement is 25 feet and her draft is estimated to be 16 feet 3 inches. Her racing length, according to the eminent designer's figures, will be 99 feet 6 inches.

Her sail spread is enormous, being calculated at 14,000 square feet, and her immense boom extends far out beyond the long overhanging stern.

The planking, from keel to water line, is of American elm, while her top sides will be of selected mahogany. Her frames are made of steel, similar to that used in the construction of the 30 knot torpedo boat Destroyer, now building on the Thames. The latest creation of the English designer is similar to Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie III in appearance, but the German emperor's yacht is an improvement on the above mentioned vessel, Mr. Watson having learned a lesson from the Herreshoffs and made her keel shorter than the Irish earl's yacht, and tapering from the bows to the water line in a more gradual curve.

She will have three sets of spars made, each of which will be given a trial before the new yacht will be tried out in a race.

Difference In Con

It took only one rib for a woman, but it takes several to make a good umbrella.—Florida Times-Union.

The spring trap is constructed on the principle of the jaws of a shark or dolphin.

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By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

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With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Unfavorable Condition of Affairs in the Farming Industry Is Reported—Dirty Eggs Will Not Keep—Value of the Harrow as a Cultivator.

Condition of the Farmers.

The statistical report of the department of agriculture indicates a rather unfavorable condition of affairs in the farming industry. The exhibit shows the number of head of live stock in Jan. 1, 1895, and again on the corresponding date of the present year. Every kind of live stock shows a very marked decrease during the year. As between the two exhibits there is a decrease of 4.8 per cent. in the number of horses, 2.3 per cent. in mules, 2.2 per cent. in milch cows, 6.6 per cent. in oxen and other cattle, 9.4 per cent. in sheep and 3 per cent. in swine, or a decrease of over 28 per cent. in the number of live stock in the country in a single year.

With the exception of horses and mules the stock named is all in farmers' hands, and constitutes not only a very considerable part of their wealth, but is one of their chief means of accumulating property, while they are important in maintaining the fertility of the soil and the production of the farm. Not only does the report show a decrease in the number of animals, but a shrinkage in the value of all except cattle and sheep, which average a little, but not much, higher. As a rule, surplus of grain, such as there has been in the northwestern States the last year, makes the price of stock firm, because it is more profitable to feed grain to stock than to sell it at the low prices that abundant harvests generally create. But the indications are that owing to hard times and low prices of grain farmers have had to dispose of such commodities as could be most readily exchanged for money to enable them to pay their debts and taxes.

The showing of the department does not give a very flattering indication of agricultural prosperity, and without prosperity among farmers and producers there can be no very stable condition of business generally.

Dirty Eggs Will Not Keep.

In laying down eggs for winter use care should be taken to see that they are perfectly clean. The shell is porous and the odors of any filth attached to it quickly penetrate to the interior and begin the process of decomposition. It is impossible to keep eggs many months and have them exactly like fresh eggs. The evaporation from the egg robs its of moisture, though this is largely prevented by immersing the egg in lime water. But all water except that which has been just boiled contains some air. Packing eggs in salt will keep them for a short time, and is the easiest and cheapest way for keeping for home use.

Don't Spare the Harrow.

The progressive farmer now does most of his cultivating of what used to be hoed crops with the harrow. He harrows before planting and after planting, before and after the crop is up, and keeps harrowing until the cultivator is called in because the harrow can't reach the ground on account of the big growth of the crop. Such use of the harrow would have scared a conservative farmer out of his wits a few years ago, but it means clean fields and good crops at the minimum cost of labor.

Black vs. White Oats.

There is a popular prejudice against black oats in this country, owing to a belief that they are more chaffy, and their chaff is harsher than that of the white oat. This is not true, however, of all kinds. We have seen white oats that would weigh within a few pounds as much per bushel as barley, and whose husk was almost as hard as a barley beard. It is the kind of husk, rather than its color, that the purchaser of oats should look to. It is not a good plan to feed oats unground, especially if they are of the rough, bearded kind. The ground oat will be digested better, and in any event its husk will be so broken up in grinding that it will aid perfect digestion, instead of preventing it, as white oats often do.

Crossing Brahmas and Leghorns.

The first cross of Brahmas and Leghorns makes a very desirable fowl for farmers' use. They are good layers and are more hardy than the pure Leghorns and are also better for the table. But the cross must not be interbred or it will inherit the poor points of both strains. The roosters should always be pure-bred fowls, either of the Brahma or Leghorn, according as which style of fowl is best adapted to the breeder's aims. Where there is poor range and restricted quarters the Brahma fowls will do best. Leghorns are an active breed, and will not do well when closely confined.

Cleaning Land with Buckwheat.

The quick growth of buckwheat, and its broad leaf completely shading the ground, fits it to suppress most of the annual weeds. It has even been said to kill the Canada thistle, but this is more probably due to plowing the thistles under in June as preparation for the buckwheat than the crop which followed. But there is a better reason for the belief that growing buckwheat clears the land of wire worms and insects that destroy vegetation. There is no insect that will eat either the root or stalk of buckwheat, and sowing it on any piece of land for two years will kill the wire worms by furnishing nothing for them to eat.

Feed for Moulting Hens.

The hen that begins to moult is usually fat. She has stored up flesh for the purpose of maintaining her vigor while producing a new coat of feathers. No fat-forming food should be given the moulting hen, as she uses up part of the fat on her body. Instead she should have plenty of nutritious food. There is none better than whole wheat for this purpose, with occasional variations of ground or sliced bone. By hastening the moulting the hens may be got to laying before severe cold weather. If they don't the moulting will probably continue all winter, and the egg production will only begin when eggs are low in price.

The Time to Plow Orchards.

"Plow before the leaves are out" is the advice generally given by our agricultural exchanges. That is all well enough for trees that are in full bearing and past their prime. Such trees need all the vitality they can comand to perfect their crops. Plowing while the tree is dormant does not seriously injure it if the plow is not run deeply near the tree. The cutting off of small roots is easily replaced when the growing season begins. But if the roots are cut badly after the leaves are out the tree cannot supply sap as fast as the leaves exhale it, and there is a consequent check in growth. This is for young trees that are making too much wood growth is just what is needed. It used to be said by farmers that the buckwheat crop was the best for young orchards. The plowing for that is done in midsummer, and one or two years of such treatment will always induce the formation of fruit buds, and bring the tree into bearing. This habit of fruit bearing once formed is continued, unless insects or blight cause the fruit to fail after it is set, and the blight is very largely prevented by liberal use of mineral manures.

Turnips Are Exhaustive.

Turnips are often sown on land that has borne a crop of corn or potatoes with the idea that they will grow after frost has killed the main crop, and that thus some profit may be got without cost. But this overlooks the fact that turnips are a very exhaustive crop, especially of phosphate. In England phosphate is mainly used in growing turnips which are fed off by sheep, and their plant food is thus returned to the soil almost immediately. In this way the land is put in good condition for a wheat crop. Here where the turnip crops is always removed, its effect is to make the soil poorer for the crop that follows it.

Shrunken Wheat for Poultry.

The very best use of shrunken wheat, some of which will be found in every crop, is as food for poultry. The grain being shrunken, is deficient in starch, but it has all the greater proportion of gluten, which is the chief element of the egg, while the outside husks or bran is rich in phosphate, which helps to make the egg shell. The poultry dealer can usually buy shrunken wheat at a lower price than the perfect grain, while for feeding fowl it is really better for being shrunken.

Keep Only Good Cows.

Good judges of cows are careful of the expenditure. They are economical, and pay a fair price for a choice animal rather than to incur the extravagance of feeding one that does not pay. The rule now among experienced dairymen is to keep no cow that will not produce at least three hundred pounds of butter a year. Such a cow may cost more than the average sum usually paid, but she will give more profit in one year than some cows will in twice that period of time.

Honey from Alsike Clover.

Farmers should keep more bees than they do. If they did Alsike clover would be more sown. It has the advantage of the common red clover, that its honey is within reach of the common bee. It makes a light honey quite as good as from the white clover, and there is never any failure to blossom, as there often is with white clover in time of drought. By cutting some of the alsike before it comes into blossom the time when it blooms may be protracted and thus make the honey-producing season longer.

An Irrigation Hint.

If windmill irrigation or pond irrigation or any other kind of irrigation can ever be made to answer the purpose of giving a small tract of ground on every farm a good soaking just in the nick of time between tardy showers in July or August, there can be no question but that even so small a piece of individual enterprise as this would prove of vast public good.

Cut Out the Knots.

At a recent New York horticultural meeting Prof. Lodeman explained that the black knots of plum and cherry trees produce two crops of spores, one in January and February, and another early in the summer. After that the old knots are harmless. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is a safe remedy, but the knots should be cut out in the fall and also in the spring.

Farm Notes.

Professor Crozier, of Michigan station, after a careful study of the subject, especially recommends broom corn millet for poor soils. It is inferior to many other crops on good soils, but seems especially suited to poor soils. It stands drought well.

It is the labor that is the most expensive item on a farm. It is much cheaper to have a good man at high wages, who can handle the maximum number of cows, than to have a cheap man who can do only half as much work. A good farm hand who understands his business saves time and labor.

If you desire a full matted row of strawberries next spring, work the plants in the row with a hoe, so as to kill the weeds and grass, and then go deep on each side with a cultivator, applying fertilizer liberally, so as to have the plant food ready for the runners that may be sent out by the parent vines.

The temperature of the soil regulates the growth of the crops. The farmer cannot regulate the temperature of the atmosphere, but he can influence that of the soil by cultivation. The entrance of air carries warmth and reduces the water in the soil, thus preparing the plant food for use by the roots of the plants.

Gooseberries and currants are the most neglected of all fruits, receiving but little cultivation, yet they pay well when made specialties. The bushes need trimming and careful protection from weeds and grass, and should receive an abundance of manure or fertilizer, which will induce them to produce more and better fruit.

If a burdock, at any stage of growth, is cut below the surface of the ground and a handful of salt thrown on the cut surface it completely destroys it. The moisture from the cut dissolves the salt, and this, in turn, helps to rot the root, so that no sprout from it is possible. The earlier this is done the less trouble it will be to cut the root below the surface.

Proud of His Poetry.

The late Sir Henry Parks, the Australian statesman, had a great opinion of his poetic gifts, and on one occasion, when addressing a Sydney meeting, he said: "I would rather be known as a third-rate poet than as a first-rate politician." Here he paused for breath and admiration, when "the man in the crowd," seeing his opportunity, exclaimed in strident accents: "Well, and aren't you?"

Deep Down.

Gaping Ghyll, an unfathomed abyss near Ingleborough, in Yorkshire, was recently explored by M. Martel, the French cavern hunter. After a stream which falls into the cave had been diverted he was let down a depth of 350 feet, and there found a chamber hollowed out in the limestone 450 feet long by 130 feet broad, and 100 feet high, with a level bottom, covered with sand and pebbles.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A man never complains of a girl being cold if she shows her iciness to some other fellow.

A man who is willing to live by his wits, is willing to steal.

CHEATING UNCLE SAM.

Clever Manner in Which Gold Coins Are Sweated.

There is an unusually large amount of gold coin in circulation at present that is below its proper weight and the yellow metal is being subjected to a careful scrutiny. Some of the new methods of coin sweating are particularly ingenious and difficult of detection. It is stated that fully two-thirds of the coins found thus mutilated have been lightened by Chinese and Japanese, whose patience and perseverance has become proverbial and whose skill in delicate metal work approaches the marvelous.

One specimen of their ingenuity is shown in a $20 gold piece, which might well pass the severest test of the bank tellers, and even escape the trained eyes of the United States experts at Washington. It had been sawed in two through the edge, and about $14 worth of gold gouged out of the two inner surfaces. Thus the coin was reduced to a hollow shell in two halves. It was then filled with platinum, which is just about as heavy as the yellow metal and costs about half as much. The cut edge of the reconstructed coin was disguised by a rim of gold soldered on, and by means of a reeding machine the original corrugations of the minting were renewed. A method somewhat similar, though much less artistic, is to substitute for the inferior portion of a gold piece a core in the shape of a planchet of silver. Its chief drawback is that the coin thus treated is noticeably light in weight.

The most common method of all, and one that shows most unmistakably the handiwork of the Oriental craftsman, is that known in detective parlance as plugging. It is safe to state that no American or European criminal would spend a whole week of tedious and exacting labor in thus manipulating a coin with but a profit of $3 or $4 in view, not to speak of the chances of capture and the cost of the tools. In this method a hole is bored into the coin from the edge and a fraction of the gold scraped out. It is then filled up with a metal composition and soldered at the opening with gold. The whole coin is then gone over, and from every possible place a tiny scrap of gold is scraped off, care being taken to do this work in a manner almost unnoticeable to any but the most experienced eye.

A most radical method, and one that almost defies the scrutiny of the storekeepers, is that known as rimming. By cutting a rim from around the coin, as a tire might be removed from a wheel, a piece of gold weighing twenty-six to twenty-nine grains and worth about a dollar can be removed from each $20 gold piece. Subsequent re-reeding of the double eagle by means of a machine renders it as perfect as ever to the eye of the casual observer.

Many counterfeits of eagles and half eagles are extant, cast in base metals and gilded. Some of these are platinum for the sake of weight, but almost every other known metal and many compositions have been utilized. This gilding process has been most ingeniously combined with sweating. By suspending a gold piece at one end of a copper wire and a base metal counterfeit at the other and in a tank of cyanide of potash, the operator can chemically transfer a coating of gold from the good coin to the bad one. By this method the bad coin obtains the appearance of a gold coin, while the real gold piece is apparently uninjured and easily negotiable at the face of its original value.

A century or more ago the clipping of coin was carried on extensively in England as well as elsewhere. Gold pieces which had lost more or less of their substance were common enough, and some most clumsy specimens of sweated coins passed current without objection. But in time, as the evil became still more rabid, penalties of the most severe order soon rendered this crime extremely unprofitable. Fortunately for our own currency, almost every gold coin in circulation passes through the treasury, or at least one of the sub-treasuries, every few years. Each piece received at those institutions is weighed and critically examined, and if found light in weight is stamped by a big L. Such coins are only redeemed at their bullion value, and are sent to the mints, where they are melted and recoined. In this case the people lose by the deficiency and not the Government.

Tranquil, But Severe.

"My boy," said the examiner, in the friendliest of tones, to a lad who had just finished a piece of Latin prose, and was about tremblingly to place the composition in the gentleman's hands, "my boy, I looked over your shoulder while you were writing; you have every reason to be satisfied with yourself, and with care, will get a scholarship easily, and a good class in 'Mods' as well."

The examiner whose kind manner reassured the nervous boy had been sent by the University of Oxford to test the classical attainments of the Bath scholars. He was six feet in height, very thin, very tranquil, with that studied softness which seemed to conceal a severity that could be merciless. That side of his character showed itself a few hours later. Mr. Escott describes the exhibiton, in his book, "Platform, Press, Politics and Play."

It was winter; the Avon was frozen over, and examiner and examinees were skating over the surface, the former no less at home upon steel shod feet than in the teacher's chair hearing a recitation in Greek.

An overgrown lout, whose ignorance in Greek grammar had been detected by the examiner, thought he would obstruct the examiner's progress and send him sprawling. Fancying that his act was not observed, he placed in the path such obstacles as happened to be at hand. Along swept the examiner, and as he came to the obstruction, lifted with a single stride his tall form across the barrier.

"My young friend," he called out in a voice heard by all, "the next time you want to play any of these monkey tricks, try them on one of your own height. And now, remember that you have in front of you for to-morrow the verbs in MI, which may present difficulties to you, greater even than this truck and broomstick did to me."

The laugh was turned against the ill-mannered lad, who, as his conqueror left the river, shouted, "Three cheers for the examiner!" The man was Mr. Percival, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and to-day Bishop of Hereford.

New Mummy Process.

A method of mummifying the dead by absorption of humidity and gases after the body is placed in the coffin has been devised by an Italian named Vercelloni. The body seems to be preserved as if in life, except that the color is the yellowish copper tint peculiar to Egyptian mummies.—Boston Herald.

No girl with a pretty mouth should ever say, "I just sassed him right back."

TREASURES IN OLD BOOKS.

Valuable Document Discovered by a Second Hand Dealer.

In reply to a query from a correspondent a London second-hand book-seller said: "I frequently make finds in books I buy. It is extraordinary the number of things that are slipped between the pages of books for a moment and afterward entirely forgotten. Letters without number I have found, and flowers, locks of hair, unmounted photographs, bank notes, checks and many other things, too.

"I bought a volume of a well-known work from a lady some years ago, and when she had gone, while turning over the leaves, came across a will which disposed of some thousands of pounds' worth of property. I put the will carefully away, and the following day the lady returned in a frightful state of excitement and wanted to buy the book back at my own price. I guessed what she really wanted, but thought it rather strange that she should ask to buy the book instead of merely asking to be allowed to examine it, which would have been just as effective. However, I told her I had found the will, and supposed that that was what she wanted. She looked confused, but confessed it was, so I handed it to her and she went away. Up to this time that will has not been filed, so I have learned, and I have not the slightest doubt that it has been suppressed for the purpose of depriving some one of the property which it disposed of. But the most interesting case in which I have been concerned in this way happened not long ago.

"A well-dressed gentlemanly man brought me three bulky volumes and wanted me to purchase them. As they were of a class of books the value of which varies considerably, acording to the condition and edition, and I was very busy at the time, I asked him to leave them that I might examine them, and call the next day. This he consented to do, and went away. When I looked at them I came across a large number of bank notes. They were evidently quite new, and there was something about them which made me doubt their authenticity. I compared them with notes of my own, but could not discover the faintest dissimilarity. However, to make sure of the matter, I sent them to be paid into my bank. Naturally when my messenger came back, having passed the notes without the slightest difficulty, I concluded they were all right.

"The next morning I received a message from the manager of the bank saying he would like me to call upon him. I went round, and was not very much surprised when he said that every one of the notes I had banked the day before were forgeries. I explained the matter, and we wired to Scotland Yard. That afternoon I had a new assistant in my shop. Toward the close of the day the owner of the three volumes came sauntering into the shop and asked if I intended to buy them. At a sign from me my new assistant—a detective—pounced upon him and hurried him off. Scotland Yard had been looking for him for a long time, it appeared. I have still the books in my library. I keep them as a memento of the occurrence."—Cassell's Magazine.

The Only Way.

Mr. William Spark, in his "Musical Memoirs" tells a story of the famous organist Wesley, which was related to him by Mr. Bishop, the London organ-builder. Wesley was a great extemporaneous fugue-player, and on the occation to which Mr. Bishop referred, had been asked to show off a new organ by playing a voluntary at the afternoon service, previous to the reading of the first lesson. Before going to the organ he asked the vicar (who was an amateur organist) how long the voluntary should last.

"Oh," replied the vicar, "please yourself, Mr. Wesley. Say five or ten minutes; but we should like to hear as much of the different stops as you can oblige us with."

When the time came, after a few preliminary chords, Wesley started a fugal subject, which he worked out in a masterly way in about a quarter of an hour; and the vicar was about to commence reading the lesson when the inexhaustible organist started a second subject, and this he developed in the same abstruse, elaborate manner as the first.

The congregation at the end of half an hour began to show signs of weariness. The vicar beckoned to Mr. Bishop and begged him to stop the too prolix organist.

"Oh," replied the organ-builder, "I can soon stop him if you give me authority and will take the consequences."

He approached the organ-blower, and holding up half a crown, he said hurriedly, "Come and take this, I am just going."

The blower pumped the bellows full, and made for the half-crown. Bishop detained him until the wind went out with a suck and a grunt, and poor Wesley was left high and dry in the middle of his double fugue.

Lincoln's Story.

Very often when President Lincoln could not or did not care to give a direct reply or comment, he would tell a story, sometimes funny, but not always so, and these stories were the best responses possible.

In the gloomiest period of the war, he had a call from a large delegation of bank presidents. In the talk after business was settled, one of the bankers asked Mr. Lincoln if his confidence in the permanency of the Union was not beginning to be shaken—whereupon, says Walt Whitman, the homely President told a little story.

"When I was a young man in Illinois," said he, "I boarded for a time with a deacon of the Presbyterian Church. One night I was aroused from my sleep by a rap at the door, and I heard the deacon's voice exclaiming: 'Arise, Abraham! the day of judgment has come!'

"I sprang from my bed and rushed to the window, and saw the stars falling in great showers; but looking back of them in the heavens I saw the grand old constellations, with which I was so well acquainted, fixed and true in their places.

"Gentlemen, the world did not come to an end then, nor will the Union now."

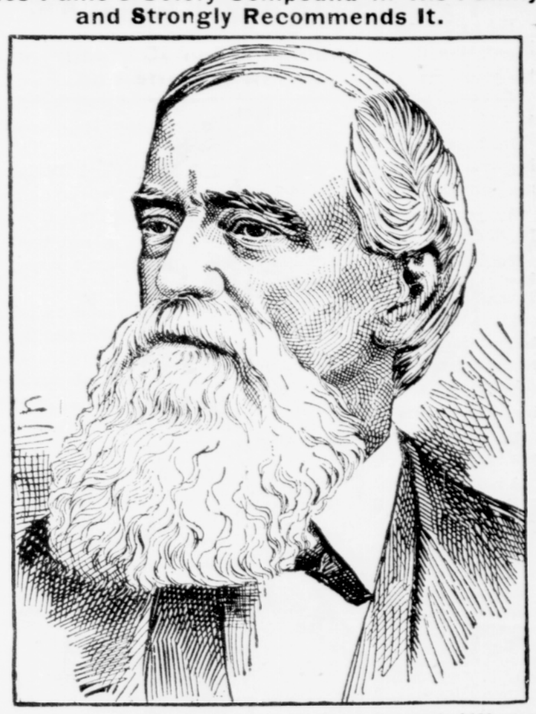
How to Remove a Fishhook.

The angling season being well on, the usual number of mishaps will occur with the fish-hook. When this accident happens the hook, if not too deeply imbedded in the flesh, may generally be removed without surgical aid. If the hook is fastened in the hand cut the line from the hook, turn the point upward and push it through as a needle would be in sewing. If the hook has a broad end or eye snip this off before attempting to remove it. Do not try to draw the hook out backward, as the barb will lacerate and inflame the flesh.

When a flirt has a pain in her heart, we suppose she does not know whether it is dyspepsia, or a man.

MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY.

Uses Paine's Celery Compound in His Family, and Strongly Recommends It.



Major-General Birney, who is now, at the age of 75, practicing law and doing departmental work in Washington, in a letter to Wells & Richardson Company, says:

"My wife has been taking the Paine's celery compound for some time past, and is so much pleased with it that she wishes me to express to you her high opinion of its merits. She thinks it is the best remedy she has ever tried."

General Birney's hearty acknowledgment of the great and lasting good that his family has received from Paine's celery compound is repeated, in substance, in countless testimonials, written in the same grateful spirit and sent from every part of the country.

Don't sit with folded arms and do nothing toward getting rid of poor health. Drive out all impurities from your blood; build up the vigor of the body with Paine's celery compound—the one remedy that has kept all its promises in the past.

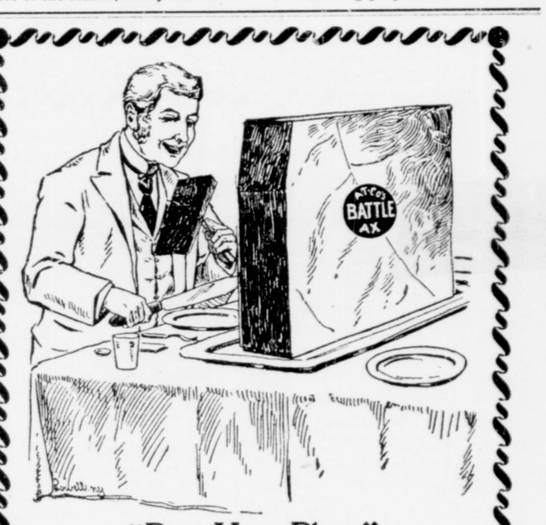
The tired nerves and brain need just the sort of nourishment that this great invigorator is able to supply.

Now is the time when Paine's celery compound, aided by the favorable influences of the season, fairly outdoes itself. It searches out the hidden causes of debility, neuralgia, rheumatism and those constantly recurring headaches. The worn out nervous tissues are invigorated. Paine's celery compound is the one successful nerve regulator that cures disease without any possibility of a return of the trouble.

Take Paine's celery compound this very day. It won't do to postpone getting strong and well until you have a vacation. Do as thousands of others have done to their great joy, take Paine's celery compound! It will invigorate at once your impoverished nervous system.

If you really want to get well, read the letters recently published from such men as Justice Powers, Congressman Grout, Congressman Meredith of Virginia, Assistant United States Attorney John C. Capers, Congressman Wilbur of New York, Congressman Bell, Lieut. McAllister, Congressman Neil and many others who are fully as careful of what they recommend. The perusal of a few of these personally signed, hearty testimonials of Paine's celery compound will give any one a clear idea of what this wonderful remedy is doing in every state in the Union, and in every city and village.

It is making people well.



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A pound of feathers contains sixteen ounces, or 7,000 grains; a pound of gold contains twelve ounces, or 5,760 grains.

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