Some time ago my pupils were muck interested in finding what they inap propriately termed a hand-to-hand con flict between a sumach (Rhus typhina) and a climbing bitter-sweet (Celastrus scandens). Judging from the appearance when found, the sumach was about two inches in diameter when the bitter sweet first wound its coils about it. As the growth of each proceeded, these coils became tighter and tighter, cutting into and through the bark and growing layer of the sumach which seemed to be threatened with strangulation. It was not, however, to be so easily vanquished. It reselutely kept up its manufacture of new material, which, owing to the tight embrace of the vine, had to be distributed tlong a spiral line immediately above be coils. Just below the coils the supply appeared to be cut off, as the trank was then shriveled and in most places dead. Although rendered unsightly, the tree presented the curious feature of having two spirals, one of living, growing, the other dead and dewood, so that the whole resembled a huge auger. To venge this deformity the sumach proceeded to push its new growth out above and over the coils of the vine until at one place it had completely encompassed it. The vine, in turn, was now so tightly squeezed as to be cut off from communication with the ground, and below this point aut little life remained. Victory now seemed within the grasp of the sumaeh. The vine, however, in its last extremity now united itself with the growing layer of the sumach, and thuy literally drew from the cause of the everny whatever supplies were needed to keep its top bright and thrifty. At this stage the conflict was cut short by the age of the collector, and the combatants, locked in each other's arms, were laid away among the curiosities of a museum.-Journal of Education.

OUR COAL FIELDS.

Why They May Be Termed Immense Cellars of Bottled Sunshine.

A remarkable peculiarity of the life of these modern days is the discovery of immense cellars of bottled sunshine. For, speaking unconventionally, how can we better describe our coal fields? From these we obtain heat, light and force, by fires, gas and steam engines, to a wonderful extent. At present we use this in a very wasteful fashion. And as a rule we do not get five per cent. of the energy stored in the coal we use. At a recent trial of steam-engines one was able to use twelve per cent. of the energy stored in the coal it burned, and that was thought a remarkable result. The great problem evermore is, at which shop can we get our sunshine most cheaply? Direct solar power can only be had very occasionally, and the cost of bottling is high. Water power can only be had at certain places and hence often leads to expenses which prevent it being economical. Similar is it with wind power. Horse power is dear, the growth of the food of the animal, his stable, and attendants run into money. At present coal careful that no sediment is left in the ectric machinery is not a source, it is only a medium, not a bottle, but a glass, from which energy is consumed. It needs power to produce an electric current. perfectly dry. Warm some linseed Its value in the conveyance of energy is very great. So that in time it may prove a cheap way of getting sunshine to work. It is not always least costly to buy at the cheapest market, the conveyance of goods home may cost more than the extra price of purchasing nearer home. For a particular work at a particular place it is an open question whether sunshine can be cheapest gained from the winds, from a swift stream, from coal mines, or from the sun direct. So also whether it can be best applied direct, or through the agency of steam or of electricity. Mr. John Stuart Mill, an acute though not over-wise thinker, signalized a brief political career by starting a scare about the exhaustion of our coal mines. This will not take place for centuries, so we can leave posterity to take care of itself. Recently a new cellar of immense extent has been found in mineral oil springs. By the time these enormous stores are exhausted it is highly probable that some method of getting at and using the mighty central heat of the earth may be discovered. We have no need of anxiety as to the supply of energy running short—Christian at Work

-All the Tarm implements should now be taken apart and well cleaned. Rub kerosene on the iron portions as a protection against dampness and rust.

Knives should be sharpened, and all such work performed, while other farm

Bunks "'I don't believe a woman ever read a novel without looking at the last chapter first to see how it turned out." Omaha Girl-"I have, many a time." "Perhaps some one "Perhaps some one had already told you how they turned out." "No, no one knew." knew?" "No. They were published serially in the magazines."—Omaha World.

-Some Catch to the Business-"Do inshure hosses, sah?" inquired Uncle Zeke of an agent. "Oh, yes, we issue policies on them." "Well, sah, I'se gwine to take out a policy on my ole saw-hoss. Sam Johnsing am gwine to steal him, I'm tole, an-" don't insure saw-horses." "Well, if yer gwine ter tro bizness away like dat, all right. I 'spected dar wuz some ketch to dis bizness wen I heerd ob it." - Tid-Bits.

-"I should think," said Miss Tron teau, "that the anxiety, the terrible strain, the distrust and suspicion of this terrible world of business you men live in would drive you mad." "Mad?" exclaimed Mr. Ballenchain, just over from the States, "I should say so. I've lived without sleep for three years or I of the Children's Corner' department wouldn't be over here to-day. And of a weekly paper."-Lincoln Journal, distrust? Why, I tell you, you can't trust anybody. The assistant bookkeeper or the discount clerk may be a he added, business was business, and he'd go back to New York to-morrow, If it wasn't for arrest. And Miss Tronsean said that he certainly needed one. | rouf' - Qmaha World.

WASHING OIL-CLOTHS.

How to Do It and What Material Should Be Used in Doing It. To keep oil-cloth looking nite it is essential that proper attention shall be given to the washing of it. Nothing will ruin it quicker than carelessness in this, and it will take very few washings of this kind to do it. A good produce the leading points therein: ousewife is more careful of her oilcloth than of her best carpet, for the latter, not being in use as often, she knows does not require as much care, while the former, being in constant fully in order to have it present as wash-towl before us and examine it." good an appearance as possible. An cared for carefully.

Too frequent washing, no matter how well it is done, will not improve oil-cloth in the end. Usually this is the kind of treatment it receives, for difference between a dusty oil-cloth and a dirty one, and treat both the same. After it has had a thorough sweeping, if it looks dull and dusty, go over it, a little at a time, with a dry mop cloth, frequently shaking the cloth outside to relieve it of the dust collected in its work, and it will look as bright as though washed and will wear a great interior. deal longer. Frequent dustings of the oil-cloth will save it many washings, and the housewife also some extra time just the thing for this work, for with its aid the floor can be gone over in onehalf the time, or even less, than if done

Never use soap in the water when washing oil-cloth; it is good for a great many things but this is not one of them. It will, to be sure, remove any grease or dirt there may be, but with t it will also remove the paint and fade the colors. An oil-cloth that has been always washed in soap and water is easily discovered by its faded look. Ammonia should never be used in the water, which is one of the few things for which it can not be recommended although some women use it for this work. It may not injure the colors or emove the paint, but it will deaden the luster and give to the cloth a dull, dead look. There are very few housewives that do not know that a brush should be used on oil-cloth only on rare occasions, and that only a very soft one should be used then. When an oil-cloth has been neglected, and

by faulty washings or dryings the water or suds has been allowed to settle and dry between the rough surfaces, a brush is the only thing that will thoroughly remove it, but it should be a soft one and used as lightly as possible, but just enough scouring done to loosen and remove the sediment.

water, which is much to be preferred when it can be conveniently obtained. With a clean flannel cloth wash as this poison as it sweeps along into large a space as you can without doing much reaching. Have a dry cloth of cle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your flannel or coarse crash for a wiper, and after wiping as well as the wrung-out damp cloth will admit, go over it again with a dry cloth, being corrugated surface, and wipe thor tion in weak lungs, dyspepsia where oughly dry. Go over the whole floor in this way, then let stand until all the dampness has disappeared and it is oil, and with a flannel cloth apply it while yet warm to the oil-cloth. trouble with most housewives when using oils is that they use too much. when a very little is all that is necessary. Rub a very little into the oilcloth, just to give it a nice gloss. It too much is used it will be worse than none, for the cloth will be sticky, and catch and keep every particle of dust

like the linseed it will do more harm than good. In the country, skim-milk is often used for washing oil-cloth, and is an excellent thing for this purpose, as it gives the cloth a beautiful gloss and dispenses with the use of oils altogether. - Boston Budget.

touching it. If linseed oil is not conve-

Keep the Best Calves.

dairymen to sell off their calves and replenish their stock by the purchase of cows in the market, where the value timated only by her appearance. This is not a judicious plan, for it must often result in disappointment, no matter how promising the animal may be. A much more satisfactory course, and the one adopted by the most successful sold off because of age or aecident, or because no longer found to be profitable. Where pains is taken to secure a good bull from a superior milking strain to use in the herd, selections can be made from the calves that, when properly raised, may be depended upon to prove profitable milkers, and thus the herd be improved from year to year. It will cost less to raise the calves than to buy cows and the result will be much more satisfactory .-National Live-Stock Journal.

-A mixture of eight pounds corn meal, three pounds linseed meal and six pounds wheat bran, with as much hav as a steer can eat, is an excellent ration for fattening.

-There is annually a large amount of bogus butter made in the churn, owing to lack of skill, care and proper temperature of Aurning .- N. Y. Wit-

-"Who is that brute across the street who slaps those little boys? For a cent I'd go over and kick him." "Leave him alone. It's the only com-fort he has." "Why?" "He's editor -Tenant-"Say, there's a million rats in that house of yours." Landlord-"Well?" Tenant-"What are ective for all you know." And still, | you going to do about it?" Landlord "Do about it! Nothing. You don't nest of rice paper. There are a great expect me to stock the place with white mice at fifteen dollars per month, do the ladies. Messenger boys come some

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH.

How Escape Small-pox With a Pest House on Broadway.

Some time ago an article was pub lished in the Scientific American which at the time attracted wide attention. By request of a correspondent we re-

To understand how intimately related are the human kidneys to the follow closely enough the architecture physical health, "we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from use, needs to be looked after very care- the human body and place it in the

You will imagine that we have beoil-cloth that has been neglected, aside fore us a body shaped like a bean, Van Cott was one of its early hosts, from its not looking as well, will not smooth and glistening, about four inlast as long as the one that has been ches in length, two in width and one in thickness. It weighs in the adult about five ounces.

The body of the average size man every drop of which passes through Tories. Beneath a pear tree, now few housewives seem to recognize the these filterers or sewers, many times a day (as often as through the heart), making a complete revolution in three minutes. The kidneys take away deadly impurities from 65 gallons o blood each hour, or about 49 barrels each day, or 9,125 hogsheads a year.

> Let us slice this delicate organ open lengthwise, and roughly describe its

We find it to be filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and threadlike, starting from the arteries, ending and strength. A long-handled mop is in a little tuft about midway from the outside, opening into a sac which holds the water to further undergo purification before it passes into the ureters, by hand, and look every bit as bright and out of the body. These little tubes are filters which do their work automatically, and right here the disease of the kidney first begins.

From the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other daily causes, they lose their force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked: these delicate membranes are irritated; inflamma. tion is first set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon totally unable to do their work. The sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terribly disgusting pus, for it cannot take any other route.

It would be just as reasonable to expect to escape contagion if a pesthouse were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through such a diseased kidney. Use clean, warm water, or milk and

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits every organ, into every inch of mus head to your feet. And whenever. from hereditary influence or otherwise, one part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumpthere is a delicate stomach, nervous ness, insanity, paralysis or heart disand bad circulation.

But the medical profession, knowing that they cannot cure diseases of the kidneys, treat the manifold symptoms caused by this primary or causative disease. As fast as they cure one symptom, another secondary one appears, and so they go on, uselessly treating effects, the cause being untouched.

But you say "my kidneys are all right. I have no pain in my back." Mistaken man! People die of kidney nient, kerosene will do very well, but disease of so bad a character that the even this should be used sparingly, or organs are rotten, and yet they never there had a pain nor an ache.

"How can you know that you have kidney disease?" Only by noting the general effects

disease disguises itself under symptoms of common head, lungs, skin, liver and stomach disorders.

If you notice that you are not in as It is the custom with a majority of reliable health as formerly, in any respect, then the chances are that, though you may have no known chronic disease, your blood is full of of the cow for her use can be es- uric kidney acid. Then comes in the ounce of prevention. Then you should use Warner's safe cure, the only trustworthy specific for uric acid or kidney diseases, primary or secondary.

The most skillful physicians cannot detect such disease at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined by any means which we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many ases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as shown by after death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

Warner's safe cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians known. It is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the

Take it when sick, as a cure, and never let a month go by without tak-ing a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessing."

-"There are more women in the city of Brooklyn who smoke cigarettes," says a tobacconist of that city, "than anyone not in the tobacco business would ever dream of. They prefer a cigarette made with a waxed mouthpiece or with a stiff paper end, as in their use the tobacco does not stain the lips or get into the mouth. We have them made of the mildest and best grade of Turkish tobacco and the thinmany boys sent here for the goods by

AN ANCIENT TAVERN.

Captured By the British.

The Place Where General Woodbull Was

There are plenty of pretty, new Queen Anne cottages scattered about the suburb of Hollis, near Jamaica, Long Island, but nothing in all that region has the eighteenth century flavor of the old Hollis Tavern, built in 1710. Doubtless the Queen Anne cottages of one hundred and eighty years ago. but not one of them has a history more than ten years old, while this old hostelry is redolent of Colonial and revolutionary times. Nobody knows who built the old house, but a certain and when the revolutionary war came on Increase Carpenter had taken Van

Cott's place. In those days this tavern was the resort of the patriots, as another old contains about ten quarts of blood, house hard by was the favorite of the dead and leafless, in the yard of the old tavern, General Woodhull, of the patriot army, surrendered to the British on August 28, 1776.

"Say God save the King!" commanded Lieutenant Huzzy, of the royal

"I will say God save all!" was Woodhull's reply, and the British officer struck him with a broadsword. Another officer begged the brutal captor to desist, but too late, for General Woodhull died two mouths afterward, on board a prison ship, from the wounds received at his surrender. There is a movement on foot looking toward the erection of a monument, or at least a tablet, on the spot where General Woodhull gave himself up.

The ancient tayern's various landlords have each left some memento of the revolutionary struggle. Landlord Charlick, the present proprietor, shows a perfect museum of curious things. Not long ago his children playing in a field near the house, came upon a heap of curiosities washed into view by recent rains. These were two bones apparently the arms of a man, for they fit well together, and two buckle plates, one bearing the figure of an American eagle and the other that of a Grecian woman. Old coins are now and then found in the tayern yard, where they may have been dropped a century and a half ago by tipsy guests. One of the rarest of these pieces is a Washington penny bearing the head of the Pater Patrice.

Within, the old house has a fireplace proad enough to take in great six-foot ogs. Above rises a mantel of wooden seroll-work. A rough open stairway, with rudely-fashioned balusters, leads to the second story, where the visitor s shown half a dozen little chambers lit by tiny panes of glass. Idle guests have written their names upon the glass in chambers and bedrooms, and the dates show that even as far back as 1820 the old house was visited by the curious. - N. Y. Mail and Express.

HE ATE AN ELEPHANT.

New and Delightful Anecdote of Wil Ham Makepeace Thackeray.
The publication of the Thackeray etters in Scribner's Magazine has called forth much new material of an anecdotal character, both in this country and abroad. Miss Henriette Corkran, the writer, tells what she rememease, in those who have weak nerves bers of the genial novelist when a child kindness of heart and love for children. I could hardly stand up. As soon as pos-She writes of him:

"I can distinctly recall the big white head, the spectacles, the rosy face and the sweet, sunny smile which positivey illumined his countenance and made t almost beautiful. I grew even to love the broad, broken nose, and used to wonder how a boy, at any period, could have been so wildly audacious as to punch that feature. I wondered at the softness and gentleness of his voice and manner, and why so great an anthor should care to come amongst us little children in such a simple, friendly way. He had a formidable appearance, being over six feet and broad in proportion. We children were like pigmies clustering around the knees of Brobdignag. Mr. Thackeray was our favorite giant. But evidently he was not too tall or too great to take an interest in our girlish games. How often has he sat amongst us, inquiring tenderly about my dolls. He remembered all their names and had made out a genealogical tree, that every poupee a distinct history of her own. One late afternoon, after having told us delightful stories, Mr. Thackeray remarked that he must leave us at once, he was so terribly hungry. We coaxed him to

could give him a good dinner. "There is nothing, my dears, you can give me," he answered with a funny little sigh, "for I could only eat the chop of a rhinoceros or a slice from an elephant."

remain, and told him that we really

"Yes, I tan," exclaimed my threerear-old sister. We saw her disappear into a large cupboard. She emerged a few seconds after, with a look of triumph on her fat little face, holding in er hands a wooden rhinoceros and an elephant from her Noah's ark, and putting the two animals on a plate, she handed them with great gravity to Mr. Thackeray. Never can I forget the look of delight on the great man's face; how he laughed and rubbed his hands with glee, and then, taking the child up in his arms, kissed her, remarking : Ah, little rogue, you already know the

value of a kiss. "Then he asked for a knife and fork, Temple Bar.

-mr. Burdette says that the Southern poetess who rhymes "corn" with "gone" knew what she was doing, and made a correct rhyme, for in the locality where the poem was written, they say "coan" and "goan." Also, that Vermont "loss" rhymes with 'hoss," and that the Arkansas poet would rhyme "a kiss, did he," with 'yesterday' -- pronouacing it "yistiddy." There is a poet in Camden, N. J., of whom Mr. Burdette may have heard, who rhymes "cornucopia" with 'homogeneous' In New Jersey 'homogeneous' may be pronounced 'homogopia," but it aust be a frightful strain on the United States language. - Norristown Herald

The unusually large number of young men who have been committed to the State Insane Asylum of Michigan in the last year and a half has led to the discov-ery that almost all of these smoked cigarettes to excess.

READ THE DEATH ROLL

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies, that is to say hose that affect the kidneys or bladder, have those that affect the kidneys or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—prependerence. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrn of the bladder and enuresis, slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nu lifted by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over-exciting them, and the uss of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspep.ia, a usual concentiant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably p-oduce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

The Penusylvania Railroad Company

five years of age.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrotilous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrotila, or blood purifier and strength-restorer—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs spitting of blood and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption, send 10 cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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John McKenna, a plumber, fell sixty feet into a well at Lexington, Ky., but escaped unhurt.

DO NOT THINK FOR A MOMENT that catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold in the head remain unsubdued. It is liable to develop into catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If already afflicted rid yourself of this troublesome disease speedily by he same means. At all druggists.

Some men find fault because they as never lucky enough to find anything else WHAT SENATOR NELSON THINKS OF ALL COCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

E CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y On the 27th of February, 1883, I was taken with a violent pain in the region of of seven. One anecdote illustrates his the kidneys. I suffered such agony that sible I applied two ALLCOCK'S POROUS FLASTERS, one over each kidney, and laid down. In an hour, to my surprise and delight, the pain had vanished and I was well. I wore the plasters for a day or two as a precaution, and then removed them. I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the last ten years, and have always found them the quickest and have always found them the uickest and best external remedy for olds, s rains and rheumatic affections. From my experience I believe they are the

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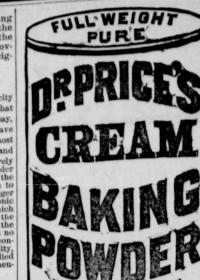
purifying and beautifying the skir and it curing to turning, disfiguring, litching, realy and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and clood with less of hair.

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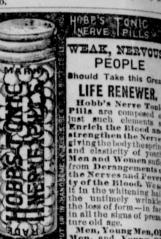


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om the skin, cause a dull yellow skin to blaced by a Clear Complexion, and le



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