Our Rapid Transitory Existence

To brief enough without our shortening it by seeking medical aid, when we are somewhat unwell, from sources where it is only obtainable with great risk. Even if the old doctrine were true that violent diseases require violent remedies, it does not follow that drastic purgatives, narcotics, powerful "sedatives" of the nervous system are advisable in cases where slight disorders manifestly call for the use of milder means of recovering, involving no subsequent danger, but equally efficient. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters not only relieves, but ultimately and completely relieves disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and nerves. It is a genuine tonic, and fully stimulates the kidneys, it is a thorough alterative, and a most effectual preventive of chills and fever and bilious remittent. The utmost confidence can be reposed in the purity and safety of its medicinal ingredients.

Unnecessary.

Mrs. Henderson has a family of nine children, and the skeleton in her house is in the shape of a stocking-basket which is never empty.

With this specter before her eyes she said, playfully, in response to a question from her maid-of-all-work as to what she supposed would be the duties required in the next world:

"Well, for one thing, I am quite sure we shan't have to darn stockings after ten o'clock at night, Bridget."

"Shure an' that's fine for you, ma'am," replied the sympathetic Bridget, "for all the pictures av angels that iver I saw was barefutted."

THE ruby in the center of the Maltese cross on top of the British crown is the stone that was given to the Black Prince by King Pedro, of Castile, after the battle of Najara. Henry V., of England, wore it in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

BERCHAM'S PILLS are a painless and effectual remedy for all bilious disorders. 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

TURKS believe that women have no souls.

N. K. Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger is a resident physician—always at hand. Try it. 25 cts.

"August Flower"

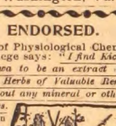
My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. ⊙

HIGHLY ENDORSED.

The Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale College says: "*I pronounce Kickapoo Indian Sagwa to be an extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs of Valuable Medicinal Action, without any mineral or other harmful admixtures.*"

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa is the grandest Liver, Stomach, Blood and Nerve Remedy Known.

Cleanses, Purifies, and Renovates every part of the human system. All Druggists, $1 a bottle—6 Bottles for $5.



TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Burlington Route

HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Will be run from CHICAGO, PEORIA and ST. LOUIS via the

BURLINGTON ROUTE

AUGUST 22, SEPTEMBER 12, OCTOBER 10,

On these dates ROUND-TRIP TICKETS will be SOLD at

LOW RATES

To all points in NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, MONTANA.

Tickets good twenty days, with stop-over on going trip. Passengers in the East should purchase through tickets via the BURLINGTON ROUTE of their nearest ticket agent. For descriptive land pamphlet and further information, write to P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. Form 43-101-93

LEWIS' 98 % LYE

Powdered and Perfumed.

(PATENTED.)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for cleansing waste-pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

PENNA. SALT MF'G CO., Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably

DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

This article is a carefully prepared, physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all cases of inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y., Established 1835.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief in ASTHMA. Price 50cts. All Druggists, or by mail, Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

S. N. U. No. 34—93

JENNINGS SEMINARY offers 100 Free Scholarships. Send 10 cts. and special Novelty Key privileges. Add. Prof. C. C. LOVEJOY, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

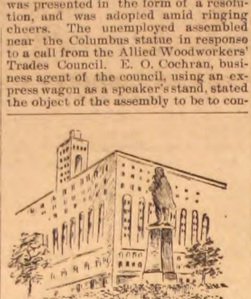
THEY DEMAND WORK.

GREAT MASS MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO.

Nearly Five Thousand Men Out of Employment Gather About an Express Wagon, Near the Statue of Columbus, and Listen to Speeches from Their Leaders.

Labor Blames Capital.

There was a great mass meeting of the unemployed on the Lake Front, in Chicago, the other day. The men decided to march to the City Hall, carrying the banners of their various unions, and demand work of the city. This was presented in the form of a resolution, and was adopted amid ringing cheers. The unemployed assembled near the Columbus statue in response to a call from the Allied Woodworkers' Trades Council. E. O. Cochran, business agent of the council, using an express wagon as a speaker's stand, stated the object of the assembly to be to consider what the unemployed workmen of Chicago should do in the present hard times. A number of speakers of different nationalities were introduced, who spoke in unmistakable tones.



CROWD ON THE LAKE FRONT.

A resolution was adopted demanding the removal of the Haymarket monument, as they consider it a relic of one of the worst judicial murders that ever disgraced the history of civilization. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the capitalistic class and demanding relief from the present Congress.

DROPPED TO DEATH.

Terrible Accident on the Atlantic and Danville Road Near Milton, Va.

A Danville, Va., dispatch tells of an awful accident which occurred on the County Line trestle just east of Milton at 2:50 o'clock in the morning, by which two passenger coaches and a sleeper were precipitated into the creek below, a distance of sixty feet, killing seven persons outright and wounding a number of others. The train bound for Portsmouth left Danville at 1:35 in the morning and was the regular train. After passing through Milton and going over the trestle the engineer, Peyton Tunstal, who says he was running at the rate of ten miles an hour, felt the bridge giving way. He threw open the throttle and the engine, tender and a box car got safely over, but the first passenger car was too late, and the span went down under its weight, the second passenger car and sleeping-car following.

The cars were shivered into kindling wood and the escape of any of the passengers was a miracle. The water in the creek had risen to the depth of twelve or more feet, and it is the general belief that the rise had undermined the foundation of the under pieces, causing the trestle to settle. On the train at the time were about sixteen persons, including the trainhands, but only one of the latter—Conductor H. Morris, of Portsmouth—was killed, none of the others receiving serious injuries. In the sleeper were Mrs. Harvey Giersch, two children and nurse, of Winston, N. C.; Conductor J. L. Siser, of Richmond; and J. R. Townes, colored porter. The nurse was drowned and the conductor and porter were slightly injured. Mrs. Giersch was on her way to Lawrenceville to visit friends.

MAY RESUME SILVER.

Said to Be Probable that India Will Return to Free Coinage.

Private cablegrams from London received in New York contained the important information that the Indian Council or Herschell Monetary Commission appointed by the British Government to readjust Indian finances, had receded from the position it took when it closed the mints of India to the free coinage of silver and was selling council bills below the rate fixed at the time this action was taken. Later cablegrams from London confirmed the report and said that the council had sold 20 lacs or 2,000,000 rupees at 15d pence. The rate fixed by the council a few weeks ago was 1s to 1; that is, the commission decided that 1 rupee was worth 16 pence, or 32 cents in our money. The sales were at a discount of 1/2 cents per rupee of 32 cents fixed valuation.

The advices accompanying the announcement of the Council's action were very meager, and the exact significance of the decline in the price of rupee paper could not be definitely determined by any of the bankers seen in Wall street. It was thought by some that it might mean a return to free coinage at the Indian mints, and the theory was advanced that the present decline in the value of the rupee, which is the silver money of India, might be for the purpose of stimulating trade, which has been at a standstill since the Indian Council attempted to fix an inflexible ratio between gold and silver.

M. JOSE BOBADILLA, deputy of the Congress of the state of Jalisco, Mexico, was assassinated a few days ago at Sayula, in that state. He was stabbed several times with a sort of knife or poniard.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for the Pacific Bank of San Francisco.

HARVEST OF THE YEAR.

Summary of the "American Agriculturist's" Annual Review.

The harvest of 1893 in the United States is in many respects similar to that of three years ago, but with every prospect that home consumption and an increase of foreign demand will also advance values so as to yield as large a net return to farmers as on the average of recent years. Indeed, the American Agriculturist's annual review makes a distinctly encouraging exhibit in spite of the prevalence of drought, though it is admitted that the financial stringency may interfere with the early movement of crops and have a temporarily restorative influence on prices.

Present indications point to a crop of 1,750,000,000 bushels of corn, contrasted with 1,650,000,000 last year, and over 2,000,000,000 bushels in the immediately preceding seven previous. But unless abundant rains prevail throughout the corn belt in August, followed by milder weather, the production may shrink to 1,600,000,000, and must be less than the size of the 1890 crop, when we harvested less than in any year for a decade with a single exception. While the area in corn is some 2,000,000 of acres greater than in the year of the seven previous States, over 8 million less acres are devoted to maize than was the case two years ago. The corn crop has been greatly injured so far during August. But the two weeks of the month having wrought ten times as much damage as the whole month of July, Kansas will not raise more than half a crop, being but very little except the east-ern quarter, and Nebraska's crop has been seriously curtailed.

The wheat out-turn will not exceed 440,000,000 bushels, compared to 614,000,000 bushels as the average for the past two seasons and 403,000,000 bushels in 1891. Nearly 2,500,000 less acres were devoted to wheat last year, and the bulk of this decrease was in the surplus States, which bid fair to raise 75,000,000 fewer bushels than last year and 105,000,000 bushels under the surplus States' product in 1891.

Available supplies of old wheat are 40,000,000 bushels greater than a twelve-month ago, but even allowing that farmers also hold 17,000,000 bushels more old wheat than then, the total supplies for the ensuing year are only 500,000,000 bushels or 117,000,000 bushel less than the average of the two previous crops. Our home consumption has averaged 350,000,000 bu-hels annually, leaving an apparent export surplus of 175,000,000 bushels, against exports last year of 192,000,000 and the season before of 265,000,000 bushels.

This year's acreage of oats was never exceeded except in 1889, when over 965,000,000 bushels were grown on 37,640,000 acres, compared with 670,000,000 bushels on a slightly smaller acreage this season. This is within 40,000,000 bushels of last year's out-turn and just about an average of the three previous crops.

Reviewing the financial situation from the farmers' standpoint, the American Agriculturist concludes:

The prospect for prices in the early future depends more upon the monetary situation than upon natural conditions, all of which point to causes that should result in higher prices. But the wheat crop is conceded to be over 150,000,000 bushels less than last year in the leading importing countries. Stocks abroad are not much larger than a year ago, so that the excess of 50,000,000 bushels in the United States in old stocks still leaves an indicated shortage on the bread crop of the world of 100,000,000 bushels, which will allow Russia as good as last year. The European rye crop is hardly a fair average; oats are under average, and potatoes are injured by drought. The principles of the world's food crops and an assured deficit of wheat, the United States are likely to be called upon to export as much wheat as last year, if not more. Indeed, exports have been much heavier since July 1 than last season. The conclusion is justifiable that present prices of all grains are abnormally low as there is little evidence of our ability to spare as much wheat as Europe wants, indicating underconsumption prevails in the United States.

The hay crop is believed to represent a value to the farmers of $1,000,000. Corn at 45 cents per bushel comes next with a total of $725,000,000, followed by wheat valued at $300,000,000, if worth 60 cents a bushel and oats worth $180,000,000, if valued at 30 cents on the farm. Potatoes promise to net an average of 70 or 75 cents per bushel or a total of $125,000,000. The list is about one-half the prospectly value of the cotton crop of 1893, reckoned at $8 per bale.

APPEAL TO WESTERN FARMERS.

Asked to Send Provisions to the Hungry Thousands in New York.

The delegates and speakers to the Farmers' Alliance and People's Party State Convention at Sylvan Beach, N. Y., issued the following appeal:

Farmers of the West: A cry of hunger and starvation comes up from the heart of the great metropolis—New York. It comes from the throat of tens of thousands of American citizens who are without work and without bread. It ascends to heaven amid the noise of the call-board on the stock exchange and the jingling of the gold on the money counters of Wall street. It is intensified by the tears and wails of starving mothers and faculishing children. Men are becoming desperate from want, and the gaunt specter of famine stalks abroad unheeded by those who have grown fat by the pillage of labor and the ravazing of industry. The lobby approaching the council chamber of the republic is filled with the rapid agents of the moneyed oligarchy ready to debauch the people's representatives and weld the chains of financial slavery still more securely on the neck of labor. The money sharks are unrelenting, the Government indifferent, and the people desperate. By the pangs of hunger, law-abiding, honest men are being transformed into wreckless wolves and this is the condition described by the enemies of the people. They starve them first in order to furnish an excuse to kill them afterward.

This must not be. The starving poor of New York must not become the prey of designing enemies. Farmers, you must feed them. Work people, you must feed them. Work people, you must feed them. We know the labor of your hands is unrequitted and your toil and perseverance unrewarded. But these men and women are your brothers and sisters. Their cause is your cause. Their starvation and your poverty are the joint production of our present system. Send speedily of your corn and wheat, your potatoes and breadstuffs, that disorder and bloodshed may be averted, and we call upon every Alliance call his alliance and act without delay. Ask your railroads to furnish transportation free and we give you our solemn Organize relief commit ees at once and communicate with Mr. David Bonsseau, 310 Mott avenue, New York city, who has been selected by us as the consignee of relief supplies and who will arrange for their prompt and effective distribution.

J. B. WEAVER, Iowa.
T. E. DEAN, New York.
MARY E. LEASE, Kansas.
WILLIAM J. KERR, Colorado.
MRS. MARION TODD, Michigan.
L. C. PADDOCK, Colorado.

Delegates and Speakers to the Farmer's Alliance and People's Party State Convention.

Notes of Current Events.

THE Bank of Albany, Mo., has suspended.

MALIGNANT diphtheria has broken out in Findlay, O.

THE German-American bank at St. Paul will re ume business.

CONGRESSMAN DUNN, of New Jersey, is seriously ill with heart failure.

DETROIT bankers are issuing certificates of deposit in place of currency.

THE Sons of Veterans have adopted black belts instead of belts of gold color.

S. M. DORR & SON, in western bond and mortgage business at Rutland, Vt., failed.

THE steamer Wever, from Naples, has arrived at New York with 1,000 passengers.

THE great Bruce photographic telescope, with a twenty-four-inch lens, was successfully tested at Boston.

IT has been necessary to call out troops to prevent rioting at the scene of the miners' strike in Wales.

THE entire police force of Harrisburg, Pa., is threatened with arrest on a charge of embezzling city funds.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad shops in Altoona, Pa., employing 8,000 men, will be working on half time hereafter.

WILSON IS CHAIRMAN.

HE HEADS THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Speaker Crisp Announces the Full List—Springer Will Consider Banking Affairs—Bland in His Old Place—Disposition of Holman—The Great Debate.

Crisp Completes His Task.

Washington correspondence:

The announcement of the standing and select committees of the House has been made by Speaker Crisp. Mr. Springer is displaced from the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee by William L. Wilson, of West Virginia. Mr. Holman is succeeded by Sayers, of Texas, and Bland remains at the head of the Coinage Committee. Mr. Springer is made Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee.

The two committees having to deal with the currency attracted the greatest interest, and their standing was eagerly inquired for by hard money men and silver men alike. The retention of Mr. Bland in the chairmanship of the committee on coinage, weights and measures was generally expected, since the House took up the silver question for itself and left the committee with nothing at present to do. The majority of the committee appears to be on Mr. Bland's side, but by no such overwhelming majority as when General Tracy and Mr. Williams made

WILLIAM L. WILSON.

the fight almost alone in the last Congress. The Banking Committee contains a large contingent of members who have not served on it before, but has somewhat the appearance of being made up to report in favor of a repeal of the tax on the circulation of State banks. The known opponents of such a measure are Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, and the six Republican members, making seven out of seventeen. Mr. Warner of New York, Mr. Johnson of Indiana, and Mr. Cobb of Missouri are counted as opponents of repeal, but Mr. Warner favors removal of the tax under certain conditions, and it is possible that the other two gentlemen and the chairman, Mr. Springer, may foster it. The other six members are from the South and are undoubtedly in favor of repealing the tax.

Make-Up of Committees.

The four most important committees are the Ways and Means, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Banking and Currency, Appropriations and Foreign Affairs. They are made up as follows:

Ways and means—William L. Wilson, West Virginia; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; H. G. Turner, Georgia; A. B. Montgomery, Kentucky; J. R. Whiting, Michigan; W. Bourke Cockran, New York; M. Stevens, Massachusetts; W. J. Bryan, Nebraska; C. R. Breckinridge, Arkansas; W. D. Bynum, Indiana; J. C. Tarsney, Missouri; T. B. Reed, Maine; J. C. Burrows, Michigan; S. E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; A. J. Hopkins, Illinois; J. H. Gear, Iowa.

Coinage, weights and measures—R. P. Bland, Missouri; Charles Tracy, New York; A. S. Bilgore, Texas; J. F. Epps, Virginia; W. J. Stone, Kentucky; J. M. Allen, Mississippi; J. H. Bankhead, Alabama; Isidor Raynor, Maryland; M. D. Harter, Ohio; H. A. Coffin, Wyoming; W. A. McKeighan, Nebraska; C. W. Stone, Pennsylvania; W. N. Johnson, North Dakota; Nelson Dingley, Jr., Maine; Willis Sweet, Idaho; A. Hager, Iowa; J. Frank Aldrich, Illinois; J. L. Rawlins, Utah.

Banking and Currency—W. M. Springer, Illinois; Louis Sperry, Connecticut; N. N. Cox, Tennessee; S. W. Cobb, Missouri; D. R. Culberson, Texas; W. T. Ellis, Kentucky; J. E. Cobb, Alabama; J. D. Warner, New York; T. L. Johnson, Ohio; J. A. Black, Georgia; C. R. Hall, Missouri; J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; M. Broslus, Pennsylvania; T. J. Henderson, Illinois; A. Kennedy, Connecticut; N. P. Haugen, Wisconsin; H. N. Johnson, Indiana.

Appropriations—J. D. Sayers, Texas; W. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky; H. A. Dockery, Missouri; Barnes Compton, Maryland; J. H. O'Neill, Massachusetts; L. F. Livingston, Georgia; J. E. Washington, Tennessee; S. M. Robertson, Louisiana; E. V. Brookshire, Indiana; J. R. Williams, Illinois; W. J. Coombs, New York; D. B. Henderson, Iowa; W. Cogswell, Massachusetts; H. P. Bingham, Pennsylvania; Nelson Dingley, Jr. Maine; W.W. Groat, Vermont; J. G. Cannon, Illinois.

Following are the chairmen of other committees:

Elections—O'Ferrall, Virginia.
Judiciary—Culberson, Texas.
Foreign affairs—McCreary, Kentucky.
Interstate and foreign commerce—Wise, Virginia.
Rivers and harbors—Blanchard, Louisiana.
Merchant marine and fisheries—Fithian, Illinois.
Agriculture—Hatch, Missouri.
Military affairs—Outhwaite, Ohio.
Naval affairs—Cummings, New York.
Postoffices and post roads—Henderson, North Carolina.
Public lands—McRae, Arkansas.
Indian affairs—Holman, Indiana.
Territories—Wheeler, Alabama.
Railways and canals—Catchings, Mississippi.
Private land claims—Pendleton, West Virginia.
Manufactures—Page, Rhode Island.
Mines and mining—Weadock, Michigan.
Public buildings and grounds—Bankhead, Alabama.
Pacific railroads—Reilly, Pennsylvania.
Levees and improvements of the Mississippi River—Allen, Mississippi.
Education—Enloe, Tennessee.
Labor—McGann, Illinois.
Militia—Forman, Illinois.
Patents—Covert, New York.
Invalid pensions—Martin, Indiana.
Pensions—Moses, Georgia.
Claims—Bunn, North Carolina.
War claims—Boltzhoover, Pennsylvania.
District of Columbia—Heard, Missouri.
Revision of the laws—Ellis, Kentucky.
Expenditures in state department—Lester, Virginia.
Expenditures in treasury department—Bartwig, Wisconsin.
Expenditures in war department—Montgomery, Kentucky.
Expenditures in navy department—McMillan, Tennessee.
Expenditures in postoffice department—Oates, Alabama.
Expenditures in interior department—Turner, Georgia.
Expenditures in department of justice—Digby, New York.
Expenditures in department of agriculture—Edmunds, Virginia.
Expenditures on public buildings—Crain, Texas.
Library—Fellows, New York.
Printing—Richardson, Tennessee.
Civil service—De Forest, Connecticut.
Election of President and Vice President—Fitch, New York.
Ventilation and acoustics—Shell, South Carolina.
Alcoholic liquor traffic—English, New Jersey.
Irrigation of arrid lands—Cooper, Indiana.
Immigration and naturalization—Geisenhainer, New Jersey.

The New Bread

As endorsed and recommended by the New-York Health Authorities.

Royal Unfermented Bread is peptic, palatable, most healthful, and may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort even by those of delicate digestion, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

To make One Loaf of Royal Unfermented Bread:

1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* cold boiled potato about the size of large hen's egg, and water.

Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4½ by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing. Do not mix with milk.

** Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder, because it is the only powder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necessary to raise the larger bread loaf.*

* * *

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and, as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly.

Cyrus Edson, M. D.
Com'r of Health, New-York City.

Breadmakers using this receipt who will write the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

House Communities.

One curious development of the co-operative principle applied to housekeeping is of very ancient date as applied in Bulgaria, and still flourishes—that of house communities—men, women and children live together on a farm, and have all things in common. One member will be by trade a field laborer; a second a shepherd; a third a miller, wine seller, or tailor. All these, besides their share of the farm work, ply their several trades for the benefit of co-members.

There is often a pope or village priest among the members of a community, and such fees as he may receive from the villagers for marriages, baptisms, burials will be paid into the common fund. One among them, but not necessarily the senior in point of age, is chosen general manager; he may be married or a widower, but is rarely a bachelor. He represents the community before the world, keeps its accounts, adds to its landed property, buys seed for the farm, and sells produce.

The community, in general meetings, decides in what manner the various duties of the farm are to be allotted, and the manager sees that the duties are properly carried out. All moneys, property, and title deeds are in his hands; if he fails to administer the community honestly, a mark is put in his place.

The stewardess plays an important part. Usually the wife, though sometimes the mother or sister, of the manager, her authority is usually exercised over the women of the community. She allows them from time to time brief intervals of leisure from the labors of the community, during which they see to the children, nurse sick husbands, or spin the wool allotted to them twice annually by the community into clothes for themselves or their families, personal apparel being the only private property owned by the members.

The men are usually blood relations, though in communities where the daughters are more numerous than the sons, it is often customary that the husbands join the community, and thus participate in all its rights and obligations.

Evidence Against Him.

A Harlem parent has a son who took piano lessons at Professor Zwelbeer's house, but was supposed to do his practicing on the piano at home. The parent had a suspicion that the youth did not practice much. One day he said:

"Tommy, do you practice regularly on the piano when I am down town?"

"Yes, pa."

"Every day?"

"Yes, pa."

"How long did you practice yesterday?"

"Two hours."

"And to-day?"

"Three hours."

"I am glad to hear that you practice so regularly."

"Yes, pa."

"And next time you practice be sure you unlock the piano. Here is the key. I locked the piano and put the key in my pocket a week ago."—Texas Siftings.

Silver by the Car-Load.

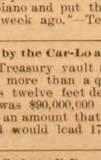
The great Treasury vault at Washington covers more than a quarter of an acre and is twelve feet deep. Recently there was $90,000,000 in silver stored there—an amount that weighed 4,000 tons and would load 175 freight cars.

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A ONE-ARMED resident of Yoncalla, Ore., built a house twenty-four feet square without assistance.

Salt Rheum 5 Years

In the form of a running sore on my ankle, four physicians failed to cure. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and using Hood's Olive Ointment, and at the end of two years I was completely cured, and have had no trouble with it since." SIMEON STAPLES, E. Taunton, Mass.



Mr. S. Staples

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.

They Are a Commercial Race.

The number of Hebrews in Poland is 1,380,000 in a total population of 8,252,000. They form 40 per cent. of the population of Warsaw, and in all the other towns an average of 50 per cent., while in the villages it falls to 7 per cent. Trades and industries in the city of Warsaw are almost entirely in the hands of the Hebrew population. In the higher branches of commerce the ratio is 16 Hebrews to 3 Christians, in the lower branches 19 Hebrews to 2 Christians, and in the agency and brokerage business 8 Hebrews to 1 Christian. Of the large industrial enterprises of the city 63 per cent. are in the hands of Hebrews and only 18 per cent. belong to native Christians. But few of the race are common workmen.

The Age of Iron.

Government statistics, recently published, show the product of iron ores last year to have been 16,296,638 tons, of which amount 46.29 per cent. is credited to Michigan. Alabama ranks second, then come Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Virginia, New Jersey, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, Colorado, Missouri, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and Texas, 44,875 tons being distributed among the remaining States. The average value of the ore is given at $2.04 per ton.

THE New York obelisk was brought to this country in a specially prepared vessel, the hold being opened at the bow to admit the stone.

KNOWLEDGE

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