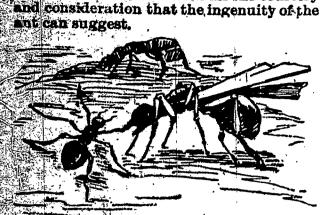
CURIOUS HABITS OF ANTS.

The Queen a Prisoner in State-Slave holding Ants-The Ant Cow. An amusing instance has been witnessed of the artifice to which the workers somedimes resort in order to retain a queen in the colony. When she shows a disposition to fly away they forcibly detain her, strip of her wings and convey her back to the nest in triumph a prisoner closely guarded, but one to be treated with all the courtesy



SLAVES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE QUEEN. The peculiar habit of some ants is their disposition to furnish their own habitation with slaves at the expense of neighboring communities. They assemble in large numbers and set out on maranding expeditions, capturing nests by assault and carrying off the slaves and young in the teeth of opposition, to be brought up in their own colony to work for their captors. Another curious and interesting habit of some ants is their cultivation of the ant cove, an insect from which they obtain a kind of honey. The cows are not admitted to the habitation of the ants, but have a separate establishment built for them by their masters, who rear their young with much care as they bestow on their own. The ant cow derives the milk that it yields from the sap of plants which it sucks. and its master frequently depends almost en-



tirely on it for food supplies for itself and young. The liquid sometimes flows spontaneously from the cow, but the ant can obtain it whenever needed by a process of

Sir I. Lubbock has made some interest ing experiments pointing to the fact that ants by some means or other contrive to recognize their kindred after long periods of separation.

Bodies at the Bottom of the Sea.

There is a common notion that a human body or even a ship will not sink to the bottom of the profounder abysses of the oceans, but will on account of the density of the waters at a great depth remain suspended at some distance above the surface of the earth. A writer in Scribner's Monthly explains that this is an error. No other fate awaits the drowned sailor or his ship than that which comes to the marine creatures who die on the bottom of the sea. In time their dust all passes into the great storehouse of the earth, even as those who receive burial on land. However deep the sea, it is but a few hours before the body of a man who finds his grave in the ocean is at rest upon the bottom. It there receives the same swift service from the agents which in the order of nature are appointed to care for the dead as comes to those who are reverently inhumed in blessed ground. All save the hardest parts of the skeleton are quickly taken again into the realm of the living, and even those more resisting portions of the body in time are in large part appropriated by the creatures of the sea floor, so that before the dust returns in the accumulating water to the firm, set earth, it may pass through an extended cycle of living forms.

The Finest Mother of Pearl. The most beautiful mother of pearl, un-

less that of the obalone be excepted, is obtained, according to The Manufacturers? Gazette, from the nautilus, which is a cephelon and related to the cuttlefish. Occupying only the mouth of its dwelling. the latter is composed of a series of empty chambers, each of which the animal has successively lived in and vacated as it grew bigger, building up behind it at each move a wall of purest pearl. These vacant rooms of pearl are all connected by a pneumatic tube, which enables the creature to so control the air supply to its house as to make the domicil lighter or heavier at will in order to ascend or descend in the water. The shell is too thin to bear grinding, and so muriatic acid is used to remove the outer coat and disclose the exquisite nacre beneath.

The Brutal Dove.

Naturalists are aware of the sentimental error which typifies gentleness in the dove and have often remarked its ferocity, according to a correspondent of Science, who supports this idea by the following evi-

About twenty one years ago a mature male dove flew into the house of Mr. Paul Closius, of Chicago and soon became quite domesticated. Old Tom, as he is called, was rescued from the great fire of the following October, and later was given a female mate, which he pecked to death. Thinking that it might be an instance of incompatibility, he was given another,

which he tormented, neglected and abused until she also perished. This instance also confirms the belief that doves are long

Teak Wood for Shipbuilding.

Test wood is known to be undoubtedly superior to all other woods for shipbuilding purposes. The Industrial World tells that this superiority is due to the fact that tsak wood contains an essential oil which prevents spikes and nails driven into it from rusting. This property is not pospessed by any other wood in the world, and furnishes an explanation of the fact that ships built of teak are practically indestructible. Some have been known to last 100 years, and when broken up their beams were as sound as when first put together.

To Restere Old Oak. To revive old oak furniture first wash it Ath warm water and a little soap, to get il dust and dirt off; then make a mixture becawar and turpentine, and with a green baize well saturated with reb hard and long. It will take a long to do but with plenty of "elthe articles will be returned



CANNING FOOD.

The Preservation of Small Fruits, Vege-

tables and Meats. It is well known that the destruction of germs and the exclusion of air are requisites in the preservation of food by the process of canning, and Miss Maria Parola states in The Ladies' Home Journal that if these be properly attended to no preservative need be added, except to give a flavor. Some substances require long exposure to a high temperature before all the germs are destroyed, while others need only to be heated to the boiling point, and then be boiled for a minute or two. Nearly all small fruits are easily preserved by thoroughly heating and then canning. The larger kinds require a longer time for the heat to penetrate every part. Some vegetables, such as peas, beans, corn, etc., require a long exposure to a high temperature. Meats are still more difficult to keep. and it is the practice to add a chemical to the water in which the cans stand that the temperature may be raised to a degree even

higher than that of boiling water. The essential things in canning fruit are to have the jars and covers hot, and the fruit boiling hot. The jars also should stand perfectly level; fill them with fruit and juice, passing a silver knife between the can and the fruit that all the spaces may be filled with the juice. Now pour in sirup until it runs over the top of the jar; seal at once. When the jars are cold set them in a cool, dry, dark place. Fruit is always better flavored when sugar is put

with it; the amount is a matter of taste. To preserve fruit sirups prepare the fruit as for jellies. Strain the juice and put on to boil. To each pint of juice add half a pound of sugar; boil for fifteen minutes, stirring well; bottle and seal while boiling

Peeling Tomatoes.

The skin of the tomato is very tough and disagreeable, and its presence in a tomato salad is a decided drawback to that dainty dish. The ordinary process of peeling is however, accompanied with much difficulty, so that it may be of interest to our readers to know a better method, especially when tomatoes are to be peeled in large quantity for canning. Drop the tomatoes into boiling water, remove after a few seconds' immersion, and the skin will come off without any trouble whatever. The reason of this, of course, is that the heat of the water acts on the skin and causes it to expand before it has time to are novel effects in striped stuffs, and the affect the fruit itself, hence the skin be- new vicunas and habit cloths have come comes detached and can be peeled off with out great difficulty.

Care of Carvers.

Fine carvers should be treated with the same respect as fine razors. They should be laid always by themselves. On no account should the edge of one carver touch that of another carver, nor should it touch any other hard substance.

A carver must always be sharpened on its steel before it is offered for use, unless a contrary direction is given, and when necessary should be taken without delay yellow velvet, and a round, slightly turned to the shop of a careful workman to have the edge renewed.

own cases. When they are laid in a fixed with two black quills, with a black drawer it is well to keep each one in its osprey standing erect. own simple case of heavy gray flannel.— Good Housekeeping.

For Polishing Floors. For polishing floors. The Industrial World recommends to throw permanganate of potash crystals into a pail of boiling water. and apply the mixture as hot as possible to the floor with a large flat brush. If the stain produced is not dark enough, apply one or two more coats, as desired, leaving each wash to dry thoroughly before applying another. If it is desired to polish the surface with beeswax, a/coat of size should be applied to the boards before staining, as this gives depth and richness to the color. After three or four days polish well with a mixture of turpentine and beeswax. A few cents will cover the cost of both size and permanganate of potash.

Corn Fritters.

Remove the corn from the cob. Use a sharp knife, and shave off the tops of the kernels. Scrape off what remains, using the back of the knife for this purpose. Cold boiled corn may be used or the fresh corn uncooked. Take two cups of corn pulp, two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one-half even teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Make with flour a batter stiff enough to fry like griddle cakes. Have the griddle hot to begin with; fry a nice brown, and serve immediately. If the griddle is hot and they stick to it, add a little more flour to the batter.

Compote of Peaches.

into the pan with a little white wine and stretched feathers. sugar; blanch the kernels of half a dozen stones, add them to the fruit; boil not less than five and not more than ten minutes: lift out with a strainer, arrange neatly on a dish, and proceed as usual. The syrup can then be boiled down till the necessary reduction has taken place. Pour a little over the fruit, the rest in the dish, and cerve either just hot or quite cold.

California Fruit Grower. To every ten ing teaspoonful each of cloves, spice and and some "horse cloths" in new shades. pepper, a grated nutmeg and two quarts of vinegar. Boil slowly till it is as thick as catchup ought to be, then bottle.

Art Pottery, Bric-a-brac, Etc.

Gilt tracery is found on nearly all glass. There are rainbow hued glasses vases and dishes of every sort.

Chippendale glass is in tall, slender, angular pieces, with delicate gold tracery. Vases of glass bubbles surmounting one another, as delicate and iridescent as soap

bubbles, are new. Flowers in all the new pieces are to be arranged in small nosegays or a few cut flowers only in each, but there are many little branching cups.

A centerpiece in green glass has a central dish for fruit. Around it are arches of clear crystal, and between them are flower receptacles with several branches of pale green

Pale green glass is the mode. It is of every sort. Large flower shaped bowls are But in the morning they are made in crape man and wife, he leaves two of his own mounted on brass and are drawn wheelbarrow styles Between the handles of the barrow is a branching glass design for flowers, Jewelers' Circular,



TRAVELING DRESS.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

L Sensible Traveling Costume—A "Smart One Illustrated and Described. A sensible traveling dress is neat and simple in style with an easy fitting bodice, and is made of soft woolen material that



TRAVELING COSTUME.

are, perhaps, the best two shades. The gown shown in the right hand sketch. however, is of neither color, but is made of one of the new spotted serges. It has a trim, loose fitting jacket and a check linen waistcoat, fastened with pearl buttons, worn over a tucked shirt. The dress is blue with red spots, and the tie and waistdoat are in the same shades. The serges with white, yellow or light blue spots are very pretty.

In new stuffs for tailor made traveling and sporting dresses tartans, shepherds' plaids, diagonal herges with colored spots and all kinds of rough surface materials are expected to be fashionable, but the chief novelty predicted is shot serge. There out in beautiful shades of every color. Tartan silk blouses will, it is said, be much worn with serge skirts. The favorite skirt for practical purposes just now has a Swiss and braces. The latter are not a pretty adjunct, but they prevent the skirt bodice in its place.

New Autumn Hats.

A hat suggestive in its bloomless condition of the autumn is depicted in the cut. It has a Tam o' Shanter crown of deep the crown with black satin ribbons ar-It is safest to replace carvers in their ranged at one side into rosettes and trans-



A DEMISEASON HAT

hother hat—and one that could not fail to be becoming to any woman, be she ever so difficult to suit—is of tan brown straw. turned up at each side, lined with coarse white lace, and caught at the back with small pink rosettes. The crown is of medium height and bound with a broad band of brown velvet and a narrow fold of pale pink satin while in the front are widespread double bows of the brown vel-

Incoming Styles. There is a tendency to exaggerate the

width of the shoulders, and most of the new coats are being made with short triple capes. The sleeves of gowns are made enormously full at the top, but are not raised high above the shoulders, as formerly. The sackcoat is going to limbo, and is only worn now for driving. Waistcoats are as much worn with open jackets as Stem and wash wild grapes and boil till | they were last year. Among some new soft, then pass through a coarse sieve, says patterns of vestings, the smartest is a lightish blue cloth, with a red and white pounds of pulp add half as much sugar, fancy check. Then there are shepherd's If you are in mourning, your bordered an even tablespoonful of cinnamon, a heap plaids in red and black, and brown and red, cards explain your regret sufficiently.

Watteau Plaits:

The newest are simply brought up in a point between the shoulders and not caught down at the waist so that the figure is seen. Others, again, have this same point of material secured between the apparent slashings of a senorita jacket. Some, again, form two box plaits on either shoulder, while some come in a heavy double box plait from the neck. They are generally becoming, and it is a style that has added a great deal to the picturesque element in dress this year, and rarely has it been more varied or more generally effective.

Bust Bows.

Bust bows are introduced in both morning and evening dresses. They are about six inches long, according to the figure, and three to four deep. They consist of a couple of loops with a small tie in the than the more professional M. D. When a center, and in the evening serve as the foundation for the display of diamonds. leaves separate cards, as, if calling upon a or crepon of some bright, contrasting and one of his wife's. The Mr. and Mrs. color, and many a black gown has been beautified lately by a pink bow of this with a wedding gift or something of that

EQUIPOISE OF THE BODY.

Exercises That Lengthen the Body and Improve the Shape of the Waist. There are very few mature bodies which have not some slight deformity, yet most of such irregularities may be remedied if not removed by the persistent use of the right kind of exercises. Each case needs ercises which will establish the equipoise of the body, and this helps to remove all kinds of angularities and misplacements. In the two exercises given the entire body and the clear atmosphere. and all the limbs are used to the best advantage, because while there is hardly an acquired defect which will not be remedied. where there are no such defects the body will be given "tone" and muscular bal ance.

Two extremes are noticeable in the movements of the American people. Their manner of motion is most inclined to be "jerky" and spasmodic, showing an inability to control the nervous and muscular force, and at the same time these people lose great amounts of energy by wasting power not needed.

The other extreme is noticed less frequently in the languid and devitalized movements of some people. This loss of nervous force comes from some form of illness or is the result of heredity. The mus cles and nerves are intimately connected, for "the muscle obeys the nerve, and its degree of contractility depends upon the degree of irritability of the nerve.

A writer in Country Gentleman, whom we quote in the foregoing paragraphs, gives illustrations of two beneficial exercises as follows:



must be held erect, and all the weight lect of Italian and Spanish. thrown upon the right foot. Raise the left leg and swing it back by throwing force into the thigh. The right arm is It is wonderful what unlike things raised and thrown up and out, with palm | The school bell says to the boys when it rings forward. Then, while the balance of the body is firmly maintained, push with the up brim of black straw, and it is tied round extended arm some imaginary object, putting force into the entire body, with the exception of the left arm. If really pushing against something, this would not assist one, and consequently should not be taxed. The weight of the body must be carried over toward the extended hand slowly and as far as possible and retain a balance.

> In No. 2 the left leg is thrown out forward diagonally and with force, while the right arm is thrown back, with the palm taken very moderately, without any "jerky" movements, and when practicing them it is best to hold one position as long as you can without feeling any strainsay for half a minute—and then reverse to the other position. These exercises, while tending to lengthen the body, will greatly improve the shape of the waist, making it more round and supple.

PRACTICAL NOTES. Useful Information on a Variety Everyday Matters.

From Harper's Bazar are gleaned the following helpful items: Teach your little girls to courtesy when

they are presented to an older person. Have the wedding breakfast on a table vet and the pink with a paste buckle in the dining room, and serve it to the classed in the knot in the center, seeming guests standing, as few rooms are large to hold in their place two large wings of a enough to seat so many. The feast con-Peaches or apricets are peeled, cut in very superior order, with every shade of sists of bouillon, croquettes salads, sandhalf and (the stones being removed) put pink and brown wisible on their out wiches, ices and sweets. The wedding cake is a rich fruit cake put up in small white sweet will in the woods near its owner's boxes to be carried away as souvenirs.

No call is necessary in acknowledgment of the invitation to a church wedding. If the bride had desired a call from you she would have sent you an "at home" card. The spoon remains in the saucer except

when in actual use. You should not ask a man to enter the house after your return from theater. Certainly thank a man for any attention that causes him trouble. If you desire the man to call upon you again ask him to do so. Send your acceptance to the lady to old friends. So they all went home towhom you are indebted for the invitation, gether.

Surely a girl need not take a man's arm unless she wishes to do so. Many girls prefer to walk independently. Send a note of congratulation to your friend on receiving cards announcing her

marriage. The groom at a quiet home wedding should wear gloves matching those worn by the bride, either gray or tan, as best suits her traveling dress. The gloves should be worn during the ceremony There is only one way to serve coffee at dinner in small cups after the dinner. Artificial flowers are in the worst possible

taste for table decoration. There is no such title as "Mrs. Dr." At table serve the ladies of the family before the man guest.

A man would naturally ask permission of a girl before writing to her, and of course the first letter would come from Dr., or Doctor, is better for a calling card man leaves cards for himself and wife, he

Interesting Surroundings. Naples, as older readers may know, is famous city of southern Italy and capital of the province of Naples. It is built partly at the base, partly on the slopes of two crescent shaped acclivities on the beautiful bay of the same name. Naples special treatment, but there are certain ex- is one of the chief centers of the commerce and industry of Italy, and is also famous among the cities of the world for its beautiful scenery, the softness of its climate

A City Noted for Its Picturesque an



FISHER BOY OF NAPLES. The surroundings of Nanles are not only noted for their beauty of scenery, but are highly interesting. They contain the tomb of Virgil, the disinterred towns of Hercu

laneum and Pompeii, the volcano of Vesu vius and the Roman remains of temples palaces and tombs. The beauty of the Bay of Naples has long been famous. This bay is about twenty miles across. A striking feature of Naples is its singular population and the publicity in which life is passed. The inhabitants swarm in the thoroughfares, where venders, purchasers and idlers in-

variety of their costumes. are the hardy and industrious fishermen who live on the sunny shores of the bay. The children of the fisher folk are set early to work. They need and wear little clothing, for the weather is generally warm. On his breast he wears a little charm ment. No. 1 shows what is called an elongating which his mother has doubtless given exercise, and this is the forward position, him, and which they both believe will taken in this manner: Raise the right arm | keep him safe from danger, for these simand left leg in such a way that a diagonal ple fisher folk are very superstitious. The line starting from the wrist, passing language which the fisher lad speaks and through the center of the body, would end in which he sings popular Neopolitan slipping at the waist and help to keep the in the toe of the opposite foot. The body songs is the native patois, a corrupt dia-

What the School Bell Says. For instance, the laggard, who drags along On his way to school, hears this sort of thing: Oh-suz-hum!

Why did I come? Study till four-Books are a bore! Oh, how I wish I could run off and fishi See! There's the brook. Here's line and hook. What's that you say? Hurry up-eh? Oh-hum-hol S'pose I must go. Study till four. Books are a bore

held up. Both of these exercises must be Then the boy who loves to be faithful and true Who does what his parents think best he

Comes bravely along with satchel and books, The breeze in his whistle, the sun in his looks, And these are the thoughts that well up like a As he hears the old bell, with its faithful ding-

Cling, clang, cling-I'm so glad I could sing! Heaven so blue, Duty to do! Birds in the air. Everything fair, Even a boy Finds study a joy! When my work's done I'm ready for fun. Keener my play

For the tasks of the day. Cling, clang, cling-I'm so glad I could sing! Those are the songs which the two boys heard When the school bell was ringing, word for

Which do you think was the truer song? -Which do you hear as you're trudging along? Don't be a laggard!—far better, I say, To work when you work, and play when yo

-Journal of Education.

Audubon's Tame Turkey. Audubon, the great naturalist, succeeded in rearing a wild turkey that became very tame. Still love of freedom was inborn. and it had to be allowed to roam at its own house. It spent the whole day in the forest, returning home only at night. At last it forgot to come back. Some time afterward Audubon went a-hunting and saw in the distance a splendid wild turkey, on which he set his dog. To his surprise. however, the bird did not fly away nor did the dog seize it when he drew up to it. but instead turned his head toward his master. When Audubon approached he at once identified his missing pet. The turkey and the dog, too, had recognized each other as

> Where Will They Turn Up Next? "There!" said grandpa at last. Tearing up some letters fast— "I have read you all quite through This is what becomes of you!"



A JACK-IN-THE-BOX. To the basket then stepped he, Oh, so neat and orderly; Went to raise the lid. when "Bor" Up sprang doll and I, you know.

Grandpapa is clever yes; But he says, if asked to green Where we two shall turn up next He'd be really unite perpless

CONCERNING SUPERSTITIONS

alter Besant's Notes on a Few Conmeeted with Birds and Sailors. Of superstitions there is no end. Here. however, I have noted down a few connected with birds and sailors. That is to say, the birds hold the same superstitions as the sailors, only the other way about. The magpie considers it unlucky to see a sailor. The kite, on the other hand, thinks it lucky to see a sailor, but a raven would fly a dozen miles to escape seeing a sailor, and a swallow crossing the sea despairs of getting safe to shore again if it passes a ship. A flight of curlews presages east wind. Many gulls show that herrings are about; when gulls cannot get herrings they eat shooting stars. No one must kill an est shooting stars. No one must kill an albatross. If you want to know the direc-

with the compass, and not to trouble about catching the kingfisher; in fact, I never knew any one who had ever caughtakingfisher. When a sailor is drowned, his soul goes into a stormy petrel, and would have a very good time indeed if there were any rum about. Lastly, do you know where sea birds—such as puffins, shags and the like-are bred? Out of eggs, you think. Nothing of the kind. They are bred in the decaying timber of wrecked ships; they grow in the wood like fungi; when the proper time arrives they drop off into the sea; the moment they touch the water they receive life. All these notes I find in a piece of paper. I do not know where I found them, but to judge by the appearance of the paper and its companion sheets, I should say it was fifteen years ago at least, and where I found or was told these interesting facts I do not remember.

Beauty Among American Indians.

Science has directed attention to the power of beauty in developing the race toward a certain standard of physical perfection, and it notes some interesting facts presented by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt in a termingle and dazzle with the brilliant pamphlet on Indian types of beauty. Dr. Shufeldt begins with the suggestive re-Not the least picturesque in this throng mark that men of the lower type of development cannot perceive the beauty in the women of the higher type nearly so readily as the men of the higher type can recognize the comeliness in the women of the lower. This is as we might expect: The lad in the picture is carrying two of | the education in the elements of the beautithe wicker traps used for catching fish. ful being principally a result of develop-

Dr. Shufeldt inserts a number of photographs of Indian beauties, an inspection of which will satisfy any one that the opinion which in their own tribe awards them the palm for good looks is justified by all standards. The same fact is borne out by Mr. Power in his work on the Indians of California. He calls attention to the attractive appearance of the maidens of several tribes reputed among their own people as beauties.

While in all stages of civilization there are false and abnormal standards of the beautiful—notably so among ourselves there is also a gradual and certain tendency toward that ideal of physical form which the keen artistic sense of the ancient Greeks recognized as the perfection of corporeal symmetry. Wherever it is present in any degree it is sure to be recognized. As Novalis says in one of his anothegms. "Beauty alone is visible."

The Menu of Leo XIII.

In a chatty article in The North American Review, by Signor Giovanni Amadi, we are told that Leo XIII dines at 1 o'clock in the old Roman style. The dinner is composed of a soup, generally pate d'Italie, a roast. a vegetable, very often fried potatoes and fruit. Pius IX was very fond of boiled meat, which was served to him daily in a triple form-boiled chicken, boiled beef and boiled mutton. This plate is banished from Leo's table as well as bacon and cheese. The only wine served is old Bordeaux. The pope is very apt to glance over the journals at meal times. He dines alone generally, waited upon, in addition to the valet, by his scalco segreto, or carver, Commendatore Giulio Sterbini. This official is a gentleman of refined tastes and arnre-Raphaelite pictures. An invitation to No cure, no pay. take coffee and milk after the pope's mass is considered a great honor, and is only extended to those who have heard the mass and received the holy communion from the pope's hands. It has lately been granted to the ex-Grand Duchess of Tuscanv and to the Princes Borghese, Aldobrandini, Altieri and Ludovisi. The same favor is shown sometimes to the nephews of the pope. In all cases the visitors sit at

a small table placed next to the pope's. Highest Mountain Railway of the World. The new mountain railway from Brienz to the summit of the Brienzer-Rothhorn. which is now open to tourists, is not only the highest in Europe, but the highest in the world, according to The Swiss Verkehrs Zeitung, which gives the following table the comparative elevation above sea level of the principal mountain railways: Brienzer-Rothhorn, 2,252 meters; Central Pacific, 2,160; Pilatus railway, 2,070; Rigi railway, 1,750; Monte Generoso, 1,639; Murren railway, 1,611; Brenner railway, 1,367; Canadian Pacific, 1,312; Arlberg, 1,310; Vesurius, 1,185; St. Gotthard railway, 1,155; Brunig, 1,004; Einsiedeln, 894; Jura Simplon (at Tavannes), 761. All these are more than 2,000 feet above the sea.

Strange Effect of Diving. One of the strange effects of diving, as recounted by an Australian pearl diver, is the invariable bad temper felt while working at the bottom of the sea; and, as this usually passes away as soon as the surface is reached, it may be supposed to be due to the pressure of air inside the dress, affecting the lungs and through them the brain. A diver often becomes so angry at some imaginary wrongdoing on the part of those in the boat above that he gives the signal to be pulled up, "with the intention of knocking the heads off the entire crew," only to forget what he came up for when the surface is reached.

A Gigantic White Oak Tree. The largest piece of white oak probably that was ever sawed to order and shipped to New York, is stated by The Recorder to have been 30 inches square and 50 feet long and measured 3.750 feet, board measure, It weighed 22,500 pounds, railroad standard weight for green oak timber. The tree measured over 81/4 feet in diameter fifty feet from the ground. Another piece was also received at the same time which was 24 by 20 inches and 60 feet long. The two pietes made 6,150 feet and were all that was shipped in two cars which came from



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Pastor Koendr's Nerve Tonic has been used for
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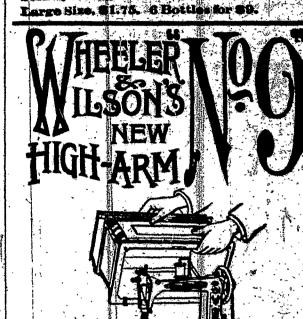
STREAMOR, TIL. Dec. 4. 90. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is the very best I have ever found I certainly deem it a great blessing to all presons amisted. May the blessing of God be upon it. Yours most respectfully, SISTER OF ST. FRANCIS, O. S. F.

DELEI, Ohio, Feb., 1890. A young man 23 years old who is subject to

albatross. If you want to know the direction of the wind you must catch a king-fisher and hang him up to the mast, when he turns his breast to meet the breeze.

A shorter way is to compare the flag with the compass and not to trouble about

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