

HOW A DISTRICT IS ROUNDED UP.

It is Effected by Means of Long Days of Hard Riding.

The general round-up of a district requires from sixty to one hundred cowboys and from three hundred to five hundred cow-poles. Two or three big wagon, filled with bedding and cooking and camp utensils accompany the round-up over mountains and across valleys and bad lands.

The entire district is ridden over thoroughly by the cowboys. Gulches, canyons, draws, sagebrush, bottoms, cotton-wood groves, bad lands, in fact every foot of the district is explored and every head of stock driven to the daily camp of the round-up. Viewed from the hills fringing some vast valley a round-up, with its circling cowboy riders, big herds of noisy cattle, bands of led horses for the riders and the wild Western landscape of far-stretching plain and distant mountain, combine to make a thrilling and picturesque scene.

Fifty or sixty miles of hard riding a day is the average distance covered by a cowboy during a round-up. Five to seven horses are in his string. Tough and wiry as they are, the fierce chasing over broken, rough and stony country wears them up, and for a time takes the spirit out of them. No day's riding is too hard, however, to keep a cowboy out of a race if one is proposed. No country charge could be a more spirited sight than that of a race of cowboys, every man yelling like an Indian and every horse doing his best in a half-mile race across some level stretch of soft prairie. There is quick work to be done when some mother and calf too weak to be driven with head are found. A couple of ropes thrown around the head and legs of the lusty young calf hold it to the ground. A fire of sage brush or drift-wood heats the branding irons to a dull red, and the cabalistic signs which mark the ownership of the victim are burned irradically into the animal's quivering side.

There are but two meals a day on the round-up. Breakfast is long before sun up, and dinner when the day's work is over. After dinner is a period of enjoyment. The appetites, sharpened by fifty to sixty miles of hard riding, have been appeased with bacon, potatoes, hot biscuit and coffee. Unlucky candidates for the duties of night herd have gone swearing and grumbling from the camp to their leafy duties, and there is nothing to do but talk over the day's adventures, smoke and tell stories. The anticipated roasting out at 4 o'clock the next morning cuts short the evening's pleasures, and by the time dusk changes into the early darkness of the spring night, the camp is asleep. (Chicago Tribune)

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES

A French statistician has been making and has published some rather curious calculations as to the height of man at various periods of his existence. His contention is that humanity at the commencement of its career on the globe averaged 16 feet 9 inches in height. At the time of Charlemagne it had dwindled down to 8 feet 8 inches. At present the average height is 5 feet 4 inches, and in the year 4000 the height of man will be 15 inches. Showing the forethought in nature of decreasing the size of man; as if he multiplies so largely, more space will be required and there would not be room for a few even now were man to be close of 17 feet high.

Says an amateur in astronomy: "One of the most startling facts that I have learned about other worlds than ours, and one that brings the immensity of the sun before the mind in an impressively practical way, is this: that if the earth were placed at the centre of the sun, and the moon should retain the same relative position it now has, the distance from the earth to the moon would be only a little more than half the distance from the centre of the sun to its circumference—that is, the entire orbit of the moon, 480,000 miles in diameter, is not much more than half the size of the sun, which is over 800,000 miles in diameter. It seems to me that nothing can convey to the mind an idea of the immensity of some things in the universe and the smallness of others—our earth for example—in a more practical way than this plain statement of simple astronomical facts."

The announcement was made some time ago, and created no little interest, of the invention of a tool by which sculptors and others engaged in the carving of marble, stone, or granite could dispense with much of their slow and laborious handwork. The details of this mechanism, as recently given, show that it is worked by two or three storage battery, giving four to six volts and eight to ten amperes of current. The device weighs about six pounds, and is provided with a plunger, the rapidity of stroke being regulated by a button on the side of the tool; the stroke can also be made to vary from one-eighth of an inch to one inch, at a speed varying from 300 to 600 strokes per minute. Instead of having to strike the tool itself, the operator needs only to guide its movements, and is thus able not only to accomplish the work much more rapidly, but to give greater attention to the working out of the design. Although six pounds is the heaviest tool thus far constructed, it is claimed that the principle of the machine can be widely extended and applied to very many purposes, from the most delicate sculpture to the heaviest of granite drilling and mining; it is found particularly useful for the carving of letters and similar work, where it is necessary to follow accurately straight or curved lines.

Effective.

There is a kind of reproof that seems very gentle, and yet cannot be forgotten—like this one, chronicled by the Kennebec Journal.

"A section boss on the Maine Central Railroad was sitting idly by the station when the manager of the line stepped off a train, and asked him if he needed more help. The boss was taken by surprise, but answered promptly that he didn't.

"The manager walked down the track a few rods, picked up two bricks, and removed them to their proper place.

"Every time I have passed here for several weeks," he said to the astonished boss, "I have seen those two bricks lying there, and I thought maybe you hadn't helped enough."

"With that he mounted the train and moved off, waving a pleasant good-by to the section crew, who will never, no never, be caught in that way again."

A Topeka undertaker records a recent death from "plurage."

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used Snow's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have never failed, and I must say that I am now in the world." Felix A. May, Teacher, St. Paul, Minn.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomas' Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by using Halls Catarrh Cure.

J. C. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known J. C. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALLING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that (starbald tea, a stimulant to the system, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

Twenty-five hundred dollars were paid for a couple of canaries in London recently.

Wanted, 5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottle of Kossuth's Blood Purifier of all druggists for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

There is a danger of a rabbit plague in Kansas, similar to that of Australia.

The barbed wire fence is the thing that can give you points.—Puck.

FARMERS SEND YOUR PRODUCE
To F. I. Sage & Son,
122 N. 4th Street, NEW YORK
receivers of all kinds of Country Produce, including Game, Live and Dressed Poultry and Live Cattle, Horses, Swine, Sheep, Goats, etc. Also, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, etc. and all kinds of Country Produce. References: Dun's or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, to be found at any bank.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS,
June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of

St. Jacobs Oil, was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.



BRUISES.

PITTSBURG, PA.,
302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used

St. Jacobs Oil and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

IT COSTS MORE to make Royal Baking Powder than any other, because its ingredients are more highly refined and expensive. But the Royal is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and of greater money value to the consumer.

The difference in cost of Royal over the best of the others does not equal the difference in leavening strength, nor make good the inferior work of the cheaper powders, nor remove the impurities which such powders leave in the food.

Where the best food is required, the Royal Baking Powder only can be used.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT



CURES A PHYSICAL WRECK!

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Gentlemen: I desire to tell you just how I was, so that the people may know of your wonderful Swamp-Root. Two years ago last October I had spells of vomiting, I could not keep anything in my stomach; the Doctor said I had consumption of the stomach and bowels; continued to run-down in weight; I was reduced to 60 lbs. I would vomit blood, and at one time as much as three pints; we had two of the best Physicians and they said, my case was hopeless. "Oh, my sufferings were terrible." A neighbor told us of your Swamp-Root, and my husband got a bottle; I took it to please him. I used six bottles of Swamp-Root and I am now nearly as well as ever. I weigh 108 lbs., do my own work and take care of my baby. Every one says, I was raised from the dead, and many will not believe that I am still living until they come and see me, and then they can't believe their own eyes. I am looking so well. Very gratefully.

Mrs. JOHN CHAMPINE,
Jan. 10th, 1888. Antwerp, N. Y.
At Druggists, Price—50c. or 1.00.

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived
with Fake Enamels and Paints which stain the bands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



"Fool's Haste is Nae Speed." Don't Hurry the Work Unless You Use

SAPOLIO

A SHARP JOKE YET A POINTED FACT! IN 4 ACTS.

ACT I. (Morning.) Man buys paper of tacks—Man takes home and uses a few—three paper in closet.
ACT II. (Evening.) Wife goes to closet for brush—spills a tack on the floor.
ACT III. (Night.) Man discovers find tack with sole of his foot.
ACT IV. (Next day.) Man tells a merchant how he is surprised and is delighted.

Home Tacks

Packed in a box of six compartments, all different-sized tacks which will accommodate themselves to all home uses. You don't want to indulge in Act III, you do want a box of Home Tacks.
Made solely by the Novelty Dept., Atlas Tack Corp.,
Warehouses—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.
Factories—Tucker, Mass. Fairhaven, Mass. Weymouth, Mass. Duxbury, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no glue to be made in the leather nor time for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.
Ask your dealer for them, or send 50c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mail to
JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.



Cures Consumption, Cough, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.



Cures Consumption, Cough, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.



Will be Glad to Start a GARDEN For any one, in this anniversary year, FREE OF CHARGE. HOW? IN THIS WAY.

Send them 25 cts. to pay postage and packing and they will mail you gratis, their JUBILEE YEAR COLLECTION OF SEEDS, consisting of Succession Cabbage, New York Lettuce, Ponderosa Tomato, Bonfire Pansy, Zebra Zinnia, and Shirley Poppies. (The six packets of seeds named, composing the Jubilee Year Collection, cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 50 cents.)

BUT THIS IS NOT ALL.

For with every Collection they will also send, Free, their Catalogue for 1893 of "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," provided you will state where you saw this advertisement. Every copy of this grand Catalogue alone costs 25 cts., and its 100 pages are strewn with hundreds of new engravings and colorable illustrations of the best seeds, all of which truthfully point to the "Garden of Everything in Seeds and Plants."

EVERY EMPTY ENVELOPE Is worth to the buyer 25 cents.

Purchasers of the Jubilee Year Collection will receive the seeds in a card envelope, which they should preserve, because every such envelope, when enclosed with an order for goods sent out from the Catalogue here referred to, will be accepted as a cash payment of 25 cts. on every order amounting to \$1.00 and upward. These Collections can be written for, or if more convenient, be obtained at the stores of PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York, where Seeds, Plants, etc., are sold at retail all the year round. Postage stamps accepted as cash.



All cannot possess a \$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for \$1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As these early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs it would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

\$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing \$5,000,000, and using additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but 5,000,000 of these coins to be distributed among 65,000,000 people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins and in order to make it convenient him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold through the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send \$1.00 each for not less than five coins, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, all charges prepaid.

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.