FIRING A SNAKE'S DEN.

Plan to Destroy an Army of the headwaters of Bushy Crees the ruins of Old Hampshire Fur en the hills caion betwe is a depr as Rattlesnake Hollow, and t is that it bears out the idea.

ratin it is that it bears out the idea, greated by its cognomen, as a greater of these poisonous replies not be found in a similar area elsenet bear out the face of the earth. In either side of the gorge the mounts is rise almost perpendicularly sey-thundred feet, and abound in towards of the stream of the first warm spring days hours the first warm spring days hours. g the first warm spring days, hun s of monster rattlers may be se ging in the sunlight. The mountain covered with dense masses of bushes and tangled vine ich the reptiles lurk, ready ink their deadly fangs into any obbold enough to invade their re A great many brutes annually from the bites of these poisonous rom the bites of these poisonods ents, and within the past dozen s no less than seven persons have to their death from the same

uring the present season several have been bitten, and the became so numerous and bold kes became so numerous and the inhabitants decided that the inhabitants determined the definition of the the country to the serpents short time ago a caucus was held.

after a great deal of consultation, ovel means of dealing with the rep was adopted. It was thought that firing along the entire crest of the intain surrounding the hollow the pents could be driven down the ge to its mouth. With this object jew a trench four feet in width and feet in depth was dug across the th of the gorge.

plin of the goals in readiness last lesday was decided upon as the time the great round-up. A dozen men, ch with a pocketful of matches, diselves around the crest of mountains, at intervals of ndred yards, and at a given signal cess of firing the leaves began process of fifing the feates began-ere had been no rain for nearly weeks, and the brush leaves and ad brush upon the grounds were Lighted matches were ppped every few yards, and in the urse of twenty minutes a wall of me cucircled the gorge on all sides. e a space a couple of rods in width its mouth, where the trench had n cut and where the men soon all cted to witness the success or fail of the scheme.

good stiff breeze was blowing ditly down the hollow, and the roar crackling wall of fire rapidly added, the circle gradually narrowing ill sides as it approached the mouth ore long a few-startled bares and es came fleeing like the wind bethe advancing flames, and with a and cleared the ditch and soon diseared. As the fire approached rer several blue racers glided up fell plump into the ditch

The fire was now within 100 yards of mouth of the gorge, and the men once climbed into the trees which od close by. Presently the rattlers gan to arrive. A few great, repul re-looking fellows, with heads erect.
eir tongues darting out and their
tall eyes sparkling wickedly, tumed into the trench and lay there ttling viciously

resently a shout was raised, and all and their eyes in the direction of fire, when a sight met their gaze it caused their hearts to leap and or hair to stand on end. A few rds in front of the fire came an army glant rattlers, apparently gliding ing upon their tails,, with their heads evated three feet above the earth, d looking back at the advancing enby, from which they seemed loath to be. It was a grand and majestic sight to the magnificent serpents, like a ly of fleeing soldiers, came gliding and disappearing the moment they ched the edge of the trench. It was a short time until all was over, and exultant men climbed down from ir perches to view the scene. The and struggling in their vain envors to escape.

After gazing at them in bewilder a time they began to fill the with stone and dirt, and soon the was hidden from sight. onfidently predicted that it will be any years before the reptiles again uré so firm a foothold in that local-

The Safest Piece in Bettle.

cheral Lee told an amusing story Charlottsville Chronicle renorter. n he was about to deliver his ad-a at the Confederate reunion in g county, recently, some one came im and asked him if he would to an old colored man shed to speak to him. The General mented, and the old man whose me was "Sam," and who had fought oughout the war, came and re-red the proffered hand. General at once began to put questions to old fellow, who answered with inderful skill. The General then ded him where he had seen the best during the war

ckameus, at once sailed

you mon white way al Lee, with a merry twinkle in

"I went directly to the safest place, and the first place I could find," answered Sam, counting to his climax.

Again he was asked how he could tell which place was safe.

"I knowed it was safe," answered Sam, "cause I skipped for de place de Concelle sage."

General Lee enjoyed the joke, and laughed hearthy at the colored man's.

Freaks of the Honeybird.

The honey bird of which we saw sev eral during our travels in Somali land, is well worthy of mention as a natural curiosity. It is a little gray, commonlooking bird, about the size of a thrush. It first forces itself upon the notice of the traveler by flying across his path uttering a shrill, unlovely cry. It will then sit on a neighboring tree, still call-ing and waiting for him to follow, says a writer in the Nineteenth Century By short, rapid flights the bird will lead its guest on and on, till after awhile the traveler notices that the bird has stopped its onward course and is hanging about among a certain half-dozen trees. These being visited one after another and carefully examined the search will be rewarded by finding a nest of bees in one of them. The probability is that there will be honey in it, but I have known the bird to be mistaken. It is a matter of honor with the natives to set aside a good portion of honey for the bird.
Although this action of the honey-bird is an established fact of natural history, it is none the less unaccountable, and it would be interesting to know whether he ever tries to entice quad-rupeds also to assist him in obtaining his much loved honey.

Russian Beggar Associations.

Of all the artels, or associations, the beggars' are the most interesting—the most immoral. In no European country but Russia would such institu-tions meet with toleration. But there begging is a recognized profession. In many villages, as soon as the harvest is in, the whole population forms itself into a huge artel, which is split up into a number of parties. The halt, blind, malmed, etc., are divided out equally among the parties, so that each of them may have an equal claim on public sympathy. They then start off on a begging tour, in the course of which they sometimes go 200 or 300 miles away from their homes. During the day they go about in different directions, no two parties being allowed to enter the same village; but at night they all meet together, and then, if all tales be true, they have "high jinks," They put everything they receive into a common stock; they eat the food and sell the clothes, dividing the proceeds.

Hybrid Apple and Nut.

On the farm belonging to T. L. Bor den, near Sardinia. Ohio, there is an apple tree. This tree is about twenty-five feet removed from a hickory nut tree, and just now there is considerable interest in the five-bushel crop of arples yielded by the free this rear, on account of the fruit very closely re-sembling hickory nuts in shape and being little larger than the nut before its husk is removed. Heretofore the fruit of the tree has manifested no peculiarities of this kind, and the sud den caprice of nature has aroused no little interest among students of hor ticulture. When the apple is bitten the presence of tannin in its meat is plainly determined by both the senses of taste and smell. The question now is: "Is the strange production a hybrid or not?

Chinese Superstition.

Among the many singular supersti-tions of the Chinese people is one which corresponds closely to the miaumai of the Hindus—a belief that West-ern physicians use the eyes, brains and hearts of infants in the concocand hearts of infants in the concoctions of their medicines and of those magical notions which are to be used in the fullness of time to kill off the inhabitants of China preparatory to the confiscation of their land. This absurd belief probably originated from their own practices in this direc-tion. The Chinese, as their law books show, are firm believers in witchcraft by spells and drugs, and those parts of the human frame which we have mentioned are frequently employed by them in the way of medicines-a practice, by the way, not unknown in our own country, even in the eighteenth century.

Mother of Three Preachers

Three brothers who were preachers made a visit to their mother. One of them said: "Do you not think, mother them said: "Do you not think, mother, that you ruled us with too rigid a rod in our boyhood?" It. would have been better, I think, had you used gentler methods." The old lady rose to her full height and replied: "Well, William, when you have raised un three as good preachers as I have, then you can talk."

London pays forty-two per cent. of the income tax of England and Wales.

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PROFIT IN DEAD HORSES.

The Many Uses to Walch the Car-

Down the Hackensack River, between Jersey City and Newark, N. J., is a small building, which, while not particularly attractive or peculiarly savory, accommodates an interesting enterprise. It is there, says the New York Mercury, that Jersey City's worn out horses go. Some of them are dead when they arrive at the works, while others require the services of the executioner, who is in constant attendance during business hours.

When a trolley car has butted the life

ance during business hours.

When a trolley car has butted the life, principle out of a faithful nag, or an expressman's spavined plug has slipped on the wet asphalt for the last time, the resultant product looks decidedly useless to the casual passer-by. And yet for twenty years the proprietor of this factory has gladly sent his 'men to remove such observations' from structure from structure or wirest or wirest or surface.

gladly sent his men to remove such obstructions from streets or private premises, and not only finds uses for them, but for each and every part of them.

"Paying for a dead horse" is notoriously an unpleasant thing, and Mr. Autenreith doesn't do it. He finds that most people are very glad to get easily rid of the remains of a deceased equine, and consequently his raw material comes to him with only the expense of hauling it. Many horses he gets while they are still able to haul themselves even. When man's inhumanity can no longer wring service from a faithful beast, or when the S. P. C. A. has interdicted its further use, the animal is led away to the death house by animal is led away to the death house by the Hackensack. But if he goes there on his own feet, his treatment after the in-troduction to the executioner is the same as that of his less fortunate brothers who die by slower methods than a blow on the

Once dead, his skin is taken off. This Once dead, in sain a commercial standpoint. If his shoes have not already been removed, they are also knocked off and sent to the farrier or the knocked off and sent to the farrier or the junk dealer, according to their condition. The hide has numerous uses. From the best portion, of it a strip about 20 inches hread across the buttocks; is made cordovan leather, which is a favorite material for men's fine shoes. The thinner parts go into gloves, ladies' shoes, and especially into baseball covers. All high-class baseballs are covered with horsehide and the halls are covered with horsehide and the demand for leather for this purpose is

demand for leather for this purpose is considerable.

When the hide has been removed, the body is cut—the and thrown, bones and flesh, into a vat, where it is boiled for some time. The class of horses that come

some time. The class of horses that come to this ignominious end do not furnish large quantities of fat, but such as there is is skimmed loff and goes to the tallow men. The bones and flesh, after being boiled, go together into fertilizer.

Even the tails and manes do not go to waste. They are carefully cut off and preserved. Though hair cloth furniture is not as popular as it was in the days of our grandmothers, the cloth itself is still in large demand, being used for various

is not as popular as it was in the days of our grandmothers, the cloth itself is still in large demand, being used for various purposes. Curlet hair, which fills mattresses and pillows, is also made from these manes and tails.

But it isn't every old horse that Mr. Autenreith will haul away to his works merely for the asking. Horses that met their death in barns, or have been badly mutilated, he doesn't care for, and demands pay for removing them. The hide, as stated above, is the most valuable part of the animal, and when it is burned or badly torn he makes a charge of \$3 or \$3 for removing the body. The commercial value of the products made from a dead horse is in the neighborhood of \$8.50, varying with the size, the amount of fat and the condition of the hide and hair. Mr. Autenreith handled 1,000 horses last year, and the business is growing year by year. He has a practical monopoly in disposing of Jersey City's horses which have passed beyond their days of usefulness.

Arts of Matchmaking.

It will doubtless amuse the mothers of England's Mayfair to learn how the gentle art of matchmaking is pursued in the wilds of Kerry. There the men manage, the business. Thus Mr. Thomas Marshall, carman of Ballynacelligott, wished to get his son married. He was ready to give him "sixty acres of land, eight cows and a neat house," but besides a wife for his son he wanted something for himself in return. To Marshall came Mr. Tom Mc. Ellestrim, farmer of Ahane. "I have a girl with £100 for your son," said Tom. "All right," replied Marshall, and the thing was arranged, provided "the boy liked the girl and the girl liked the boy." They did, and Marshall and McEllestrim, with their respective of England's Mayfair to learn how the "The boy liked the girl and the girl liked the boy." They did, and Marshall and McEllestrim, with their respective "factions." met in Pat Sullivan's public-house to settle accounts. McEllestrim duly produced the £100. "but," says Marshall, "when my faction had gone, he snapped back £10 of it." Last week Marshall sued McEllestrim at week Marshall sued McEllestrim at Tralee Quarter Sessions for this £10 "due on foot of a marriage agreement," and Judge Shaw gave a decree against the defendant for that amount.

Odds and Ends.

The paper produced of the world in 890 was estimated to exceed 1,000,000 tons

The New York City police board is dug to experiment with police on bicy

The world now uses 3,500,000 steel pens every day in the week.

About 40,000,000 pounds of prunes

were produced in the Santa Clara valley, Cal., this season. Bulgaria proper, has thirty-seven thousand square miles, about the size of Indiana.

A White De

One of the curiosities of Georgia is a white deer owned by W. L. Thou gift from a gentleman in Florida while was very young, and he has raised it to become full size—larger, a good deal, than the ordinary deer. It is the order

It is the only white deer known in cap-tivity, though it is said that others have been seen in the wilds of Florida. There peen seen in the wilds of Florida. There were originally two of these, but one of them was killel. Mr. Thomas values this one above any reasonable price, though he has been offered a good deal for it. It is as white as snow with the exception of a small brown event on its or it. It is as white as snow with the exception of a small brown spot on its neck. Hunters recently killed a deer as gray as a wolf a few miles below Valdosta but it is said that old age was the cause of its grayness. People acquainted with the logicative versions are of deer say. but it is sad that old age was the cause of its grayness. People acquainted with the longevity, enstoms, etc., of deer say that it must have been a hundred years old. The hoofs extended two inches along the ground and were turned up, said to have been caused from exceedingly

How's This?

How's This?

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Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Hore-ound and Tar. ike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., November 22, 1893. FITS stopped free b DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline, 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Four pounds of green leaves are required to make one of the dried tea.

Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cu il Kidney and Bladder Trouble Pamphler and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

Cocoa was introduced into Euro from Mexico by the Spaniards in 1520. . Most Growded Spot on

The most crowded spot on carily se ording to a French authority, is to portion of the city of Valotta, Isla Malta, known as the "Manderaggio." Maita, known as the "manucragge." In the whole of Valetts the proportion is 75,000 human beings to the aquare mile, but in the Manderaggio there is one-lo-cality in which there are 2,574 persons living on a plot of ground less than two acres en ta half in extept. This would give no fewer than 636,000 persons to the square mile, or 1,017.6 to the acre. In Liverpool, the most crowded city in Britain, the most densely populated por-Britain, the most densely populated tions have only 116.4 to the acre.

The cultivation of confee was intro-duced into Java from Arabia in 1680.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the tarte, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt is its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most many excellent qualities commend us to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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Mr. R. L. Johns, of Selv the habit of buying Ripans Tabules at White's Pharmacy at Selma. When interviewed at the time of a recent purchase, Mr. Johns said
"Ever since I was in the army, where I contracted indigestion and dyspepsia from eating "hard tack and sow belly," I have suffered much from those and kindred ailments. A son of mine who clerks for J. N. Harter in a drug store at Winfield, Kansas, told me while home on a visit, over year ago, to get a box of Ripans Tabules and take them. I did, and in a very short time I was benefited. and by the time they were half gone
I was well, and since then I have felt better, ate more and relishe ter than at any time since the war, and am doing more work now than I ever expected to do again. I tell you, they are the greatest medicine for a fellow's stomach I ever saw. This box is for a neighbor of mine out by me in the country. ways have them at home, and I ever healtste to re ammend them when a fellow complains about his stomach burling him. (Signed), R. L. JOHNS.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail the price (50 cen s a box) is sent to The Ripans bemicel Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York, sun is vial, 10 cause.

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