

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, too h food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

An electric signal apparatus on a French railway causes the blowing of a steam whistle upon a locomotive approaching a danger signal. The engineer is thus warned. This apparatus is found valuable in fogs and snow-storms, when ordinary signals often escape notice.

The number of varieties of insects is vastly greater than that of all other living creatures. The oak supports 450 species of insects, and 200 are found in the pine. Humboldt, in 1849, calculated that between 150,000 and 170,000 species were preserved in collections, but recent estimates place the present number at about 750,000 species.

It is a very general belief that great burial places exert a noxious influence, which must render the localities very unhealthy as places of residence. This idea is shown to be a mistaken one by the results of any inquiry into the sanitary condition of the cemeteries of Paris. The composition of the air in the cemeteries is reported to be indistinguishable from that of arable lands.

CONCERNING the moon's effect on tides, the Astronomer Royal for Ireland recently stated that, while the day is gradually lengthening through lunar action tides, the earth reacts on the moon and drives it away farther and farther. Looking backward, the moon must have been nearer and nearer the earth, and at one epoch in the remote ages of the past—perhaps about 50,000,000 of years ago—the two bodies must have been very close together. Then the day was but three hours long instead of twenty-four. At that distant period, the earth rotated once every three hours, and the moon revolved with it in the same time. So near was the moon that, if there had been oceans in those days as now, the tides must have been 116 times as great as at the present time; and, rising to an immense height, would have swept over the whole of England.

ANIMAL life in the Sahara is somewhat peculiar to the region, and, according to M. Vogt, the traveler is struck with the absence of all bright colors in the animals of the desert. As a rule, their hue approaches that of the ground, and the adaptation is most remarkable in birds, reptiles, grasshoppers, etc. Black and white exist in some animals—for instance, the male ostrich—which have nothing to fear from enemies; and a single exception to the rule occurs among insects—the Coleoptera are nearly all black. To explain the existence in safety of these insects whose color must make them conspicuous, M. Vogt states that they feign death on the approach of danger and in that state closely resemble the excrements of gazelles, goats, and sheep. This description, with their disagreeable odor, gives them efficient protection. The general color of the ground to the desert is, of course that of sand.

AT THE Crystal Palace, London, a second international electrical exhibition is to follow closely on the heels of the first at Paris. The objects to be exhibited are chiefly compared in these classes: Apparatus used for the production and transmission of electricity and magnets, natural and artificial; mariners' compasses; lightning conductors, and applications of electricity to telegraphy and the transmission of sounds, to the production of heat, to lighting and the production of light, to the service of light-houses and signals, to apparatus giving warning to mines, railways and navigation, to military art, to fine arts, to electro-chemistry and chemical arts, to the production and transmission of motive power, the mechanical arts, to surgery and medicine, to hortology, to astronomy, to meteorology, to geodesy, to agriculture, to apparatus for registering, and to domestic uses. It is expected that the exhibition will prove much more attractive to Americans than that at Paris.

Spiritualism to Be Investigated.

By the terms of the will of the late Henry Seybert, a rich and eccentric citizen of Philadelphia, the later years of whose life were absorbed in the vain effort to get at the truth of what is known as Spiritualism, a considerable legacy (\$50,000) has been bequeathed to the university to found a professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy, with the proviso that the authorities shall undertake to make a thorough investigation of the phenomena of modern Spiritualism, and publish the evidence and the conclusions to which it leads. The university has accepted the bequest, and has appointed a committee of five members of its faculty to conduct the investigation. This committee comprises among its members the provost (an M. D.), and the professors of chemistry, social science, and anatomy, and a tutor, who is a clergyman.—*Pharmological Journal.*

Where the Old Maids Come In.

"Do you know, sir," inquired an American tourist of his companion, while doing England, "can you inform me the reason for the fresh, healthful appearance of the English people? Their complexion is far superior to ours, or our countrymen over the herring pond."

"Well, I know what Prof. Huxley says."

"And what reason does he advance?"

"Well, Huxley says it is all owing to the old maids."

"Owing to old maids! You surprise me."

"Fact, Huxley figures it out this way. Now, you know the English are very fond of roast beef."

"But what has that to do with old maids?"

"Go slow. This genuine English beef is the best and most nutritious beef in the world, and it imparts a beautiful complexion."

"Well, about the old maids?"

"Yes, you see the excellence of this English beef is due exclusively to red clover. Do you see the point?"

"All but the old maids. They are still hovering in the shadows."

"Why, don't you see?" This red clover is enriched, sweetened, and fructified by bumblebees."

"But where do the old maids come in?" said the inquisitive American, wiping his brow wearily.

"Why, it is as plain as the nose on your face. The only enemy of the bumblebee is the field-mouse."

"But what have roast-beef, red clover, bumblebees, and field-mice got to do with old maids?"

"Why, you must be very obtuse. Don't you perceive that the bumblebees would soon become exterminated by the field-mice if it were not for—"

"Old maids?"

"No, if it were not for cats, and the old maids of Old England keep the country thoroughly stocked up with cats, and so we can directly trace the effects of the rosy English complexions to the benign cause of English old maid, at least that's what Harry says about it, and that's just where the old maids come in. Science makes clear many mysterious things."

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co. of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free bottle at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

Grant, Sumner, and Stewart.

A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant prince, made large sales to the Government during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and he displayed his gratitude by making Mrs. Lincoln handsome presents. He was also a large contributor to the fund of \$100,000 raised by the merchants of New York for Gen. Grant as an acknowledgment of his war services; and when the General was elected President, Mr. Stewart was selected by him as the man to reorganize the Treasury Department, prune off its excrescences and reform its abuses. Mr. Stewart was delighted with the offer, and had a suite of rooms in the Ebbitt House, with a private entrance, fitted up for his occupation until he could go to housekeeping. A few days before the 4th of March he came to Washington and occupied these rooms, with Judge Hilton as his companion and adviser. After the inauguration he was nominated by Gen. Grant; but Senator Sumner, who had been consulted as to the formation of the Cabinet, interposed his objection to the immediate consideration of Mr. Stewart's nomination. Late in the afternoon of that day a rumor got abroad that there was a law, understood to have been really written by Alexander Hamilton while Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting an importer in active business from holding the position of Secretary of the Treasury. A newspaper correspondent obtained a copy of the law bearing on the case and carried it to Gen. Butterfield, who conveyed it to Mr. Stewart and his legal adviser, Judge Hilton. They consulted Chief Justice Chase, and he confirmed the view which had been taken of the law by those who first brought it to Mr. Stewart's attention. Mr. Stewart then proposed to retire from business and devote the entire profits that might accrue during the time that he should hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury to charitable objects. But this was decided to be something which would not be proper, either for him to carry out or for the Government to accept. Immediately after seeing Chief Justice Chase Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton drove to the White House and laid the facts and opinions before the President, who, on the next day, wrote a message to the Senate, asking that the law of 1788 be set aside so as to allow the candidate to hold the office. This the Senate declined to do. It was a very natural ambition for a man of Mr. Stewart's tastes and training to desire to be at the head of the Treasury, and it is not unlikely that the disappointment was a very severe one. This was the beginning of the "unpleasantness" between President Grant and Senator Sumner, which finally resulted in an open rupture.—*Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Budget.*

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad, whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

A Group of Queens.

The queens in Southern Europe are a remarkably interesting group of women. The Queen of Roumania, or Carmen Sylva, is not only a poetess, and full of picturesque romance, but she lately underwent examination for a diploma that might give her a right to do certain teaching in the schools. Everybody knows of the skillful manner in which Christina, the Queen of Spain, performs her unwonted duties. And now Margaret of Savoy, the Queen of Italy, is to appear as an author, with her stories founded on the legends of the middle ages. Among the various languages spoken fluently by this queen is English, in which she reads every new book of importance, keeping herself posted on English politics and gossip. In religious matters she is neither too liberal nor too devote, and she is a passionate patriot. In person she is lovely, fair, and bright, more graceful than majestic, with a feminine sweetness very attractive in a royal personage. Her family relations are perfect; she is the intimate friend of her young son, the Prince of Naples; and, often seen on the streets and among the shops, she is idolized by the Roman people.—*Harper's Bazar.*



This is the Horse Blanket Tommy Jones bought for a good one. He paid a big price for it, and it went to pieces in two weeks. He forgot to look for this 5/4 Trade Mark, sewed inside:



This 5/4 Trade Mark shows why some Horse Blankets are not as good as they look and feel and why 5/4 Horse Blankets are strong. The warp threads give the wear.

The following styles retail from \$1.50 to \$3.50:

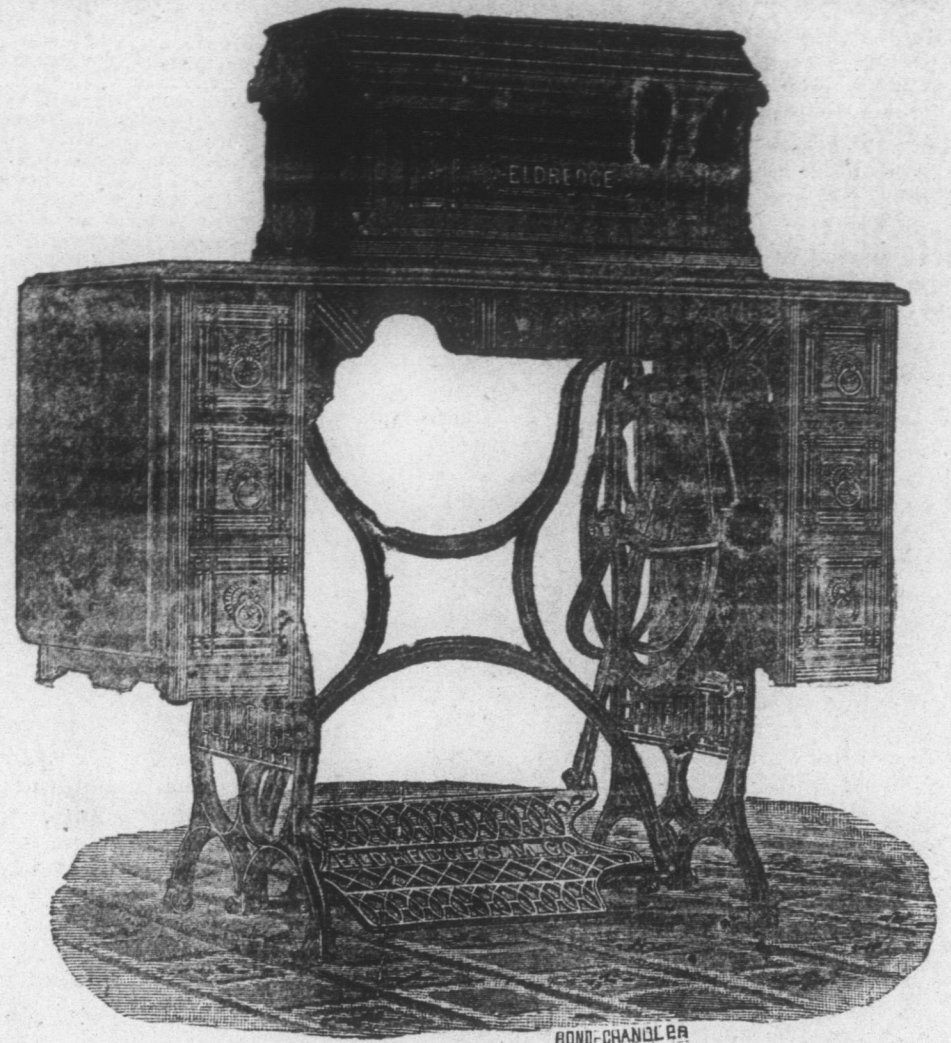
- 5/4 Five Mile.
- 5/4 Six Mile.
- 5/4 Little Giant.
- 5/4 Boss Stable.
- 5/4 F. Kersey.
- 5/4 Electric.
- 5/4 No. 306.

There are many other styles. If these don't suit you, ask to see them. [Copyrighted 1887.]

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

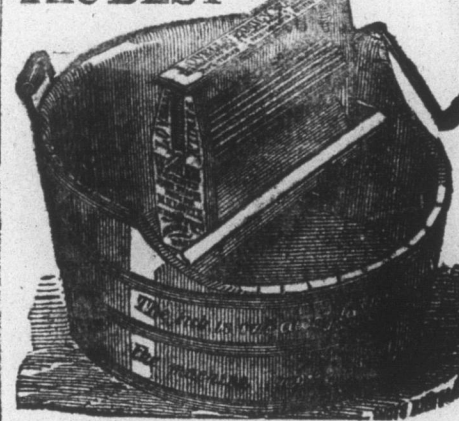
State of Indiana, } ss:
County of Jasper,
William Morelan, the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of William Morelan, deceased. — Morelan, wife of said William Morelan, and the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of — Morelan, deceased, wife of said William Morelan, are hereby notified that Ellen Kelly has filed her complaint in the Jasper Circuit Court to quiet her title to certain real estate in said County, in which said parties claim an interest and that said cause will come up for trial on Monday, October 24th, 1887, the same being the 7th judicial day of the October Term 1887, of said Court to be held at the Court House in Rensselaer in said County and State, and commencing October 17th, 1887.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 20th day of Sept. 1887.
JAMES F. IRWIN, Clerk
of the Jasper Circuit Court.
Hammond & Austin, plffs att'ys.
September 2, 1887.

THE ELDREDGE LEADS THE WORLD!



MRS. JAS. W. McEWEN, Agent, Rensselaer, Ind.

The BEST



WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL WASHER" to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED!

In every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$200 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$25. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.
LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

THE WRIGHT

UNDERTAKING & FURNITURE ROOMS.



T. P. WRIGHT,

NEW! ALL NEW!!

I would respectfully announce to the people of Jasper County that I have made arrangements to sell

FARM MACHINERY, EMPIRE MOWERS, EMPIRE REAPERS

EMPIRE BINDERS.

And will keep extras on hand at all times for the machines.—

I am also prepared to do

REPAIRING.

in the best and most workmanlike manner, and at the lowest possible rates.

WAGONS AND BUGGES

repaired, and all other work usually done in that line.

NEW WAGONS AND BUGGIES

made to order, and of the best material and workmanship.

Shop on Front Street, South of Citizens' Bank,

R. H. YEOMAN,

Rensselaer, Ind., May 21 1886