Crease and Increase.

An elephant wears more creases to his trousers than any other animal. They seem to be sort of a kilt pleat with a bias slope. Me is not very fashionable, but is up to date am taking care of himself. Some sudden, wielent pains crease, twist or contract the muscles or tendons, and this is the nature of a bad sprain. If neglected, the creases increase, and so does the pain, until sometimes it is very difficult to straighten them ou . but by the prompt use of St. Jacobs Oil, th frietion or rubbing is its application and th curative qualities of the oil will smooth on the worst twist or crease and get the mustion natural shape, where it will remain, re-acored, strengthened, cured. Prompuess in using it insures prompt cure, and when the aprain is cured, it is cured for good.

The Island of Pitcairn has been annexed to New South Wales.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the seased portion of the ear. There is only one way to use deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Descripts and that is by constitutional remedies. Descripts a caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tues. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbing sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed lightness is the result, and unless the inflamination on be taken out and this tube resourced to snormal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are easied by cutarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the nucous surfaces.

We will give the Hundred Dollers for any case of Desfness (caused by catarrh) that composit he cured by Hall's Cutarrh Cure. Send for reulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. fold by Druggi to Tie.

The Salvation Army holds over 2,000,000 s rvices during the year.

CARCARITY stimulate liver, kidneys and Never mcken, weaken or gripe; 10c. Resson should direct and appetite obey,

Almost

She was reated by p ysician, and sent to a hospital without eing cured. We resorted to Hood's Ser aparilla, and in a week we could see a chan e. We continued giving her this saedicine, and to-day her eyes are perfectly well; there is not a blemish on her skin, and, she is the picture of health." B. C. ALLEN. 221 West 61st Street, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists. Price \$1, six f r \$5. Rood's Pills are prompt, efficient an 1

Experience

has proven conclusively that better grapes and peaches, and more of them, are produced when Potash is liberally applied. To insure a full crop of choicest quality use a fertilizer containing not less than 10%

## Actual Potash.

Orchards and vinevards treated with Potash are comparaplant disease.

All about Potasb-the results of its use by actual exseriment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it. GERMAN KALL WORKS. 93 Nassau St., New York.

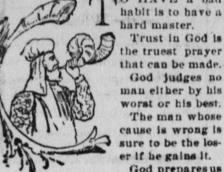
For Gold.

A new amalgam has been discovered which is a wonderful substitute for gold. It consists of ninety-four parts of copper to six parts of antimony. The copper is melted, and the autimony is then added. Once the two metals are sufficiently fused together a little magnesium and carbonate of lime are added to increase the density of the material. The product can be drawn, wrought, and soldered just like gold, which it almost exactly resembles on being polished. Even when exposed to the action of ammontacal salts or nitrous vapors it preserves its color. The cost of making

A County's Criminal Record. Mingo County. West Virginia, has a remarkable record. It is a young connty, and but few terms of court have been held. There are not quite 1,800 votes in the county, but there are over 1,000 criminal cases to be tried, most of them on indictments returned by the last two grand juries.

RAM'S HORN ELASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to hepentance. O HAVE a bad



The man whose cause is wrong is sure to be the loser if he gains it. God prepares us

for great things by drilling us well in little ones.

Every true Christian is a magnet drawing somebody toward Christ. Putting little thoughts in big words

don't make them weigh any more. There is a flaw in the plety that looks dismal at a prayer meeting and happy et a circus.

One point in the devil's favor is, that theaters are generally better ventilated than churches. What a strain it would be on both for

the spirit of a lion to have to live in the frame of a donkey. For every false pleasure the devil

promises. God is trying to give us thousand real ones. Elijah had to learn how to get his

bread from heaven before he was trusted to call down fire. One difference between a fool and a

wise man is, that the fool talks most when he has least to say. To remember that Jesus said, "Lo. I am with you always," should make the

weakest Christian strong. The Christian's idea of prosperity is not something that can be measured by

the state of the flour barrel. When heating a furnace for your for, do not forget that there is some danger

of your being thrown into it. The Christian whose life is full of conflicts for which he is not to blame is

a man whom God can trust. Many a church member is content with being a nickel-in-the-slot machine, who might be an electric motor.

You can tell a child that fire will burn, but it cannot understand what you mean until it finds out for itself.

Trying to use grand language often turns out about as it did with the man who sat on a limb and sawed it off.

There is too much talking to the hungry about the Bread of Life, without telling them where and how to get it. When the Christian lives as close to

the Lord as he should, the mere worldling will have no use for his company. There is a vast difference between being able to say prayers that sound fine. and having a broken and contrite heart.

Live to a Good Old Age.

Last year an old peasant nar tively free from insects and Kouzmin was reported to have traveled from Moscow to Klef at the age of 140. ile was said to be in good health. He had formerly been coachman to Count Cheremetlef, but in 1840 was sent to Siberia, where he spent fifty-four years. returning in 1894. His is not the only instance in which a Siberian exile has survived to extreme old age. Two years ago there was said to have died in Samara one Lavarentii Efimoff, who had attained the age of 150. According to the newspaper reports of him he took part as a boy in the famous Pugatchef rebellion in the reign of Catherine the Great, and for his share in that brief but sanguinary outbreak spent thirty years of his life in Siberia. Recently there was said to be living in the village of Vank (Saratof government) an Armenian aged 110, the proud ancestor of ninety-one descendants, of whom seventy-one were still living. His name was David Kazarian. Another Armenit is about 25 cents a pound avoirdupois. | ian. a priest named Ter-Mikaellaniz. was reported not long ago to be living at Gori in the Caucasus at the age of 108. He was still able to walk to church, and once a year performed the don Lancet.

liturgy. If recent history in the Turkish empire continues to repeat itself such instances of longevity among Armenlans seem likely to become rare .- Lon-

And Consider the All-Important Fact, That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman-a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases it greater than that of any living physician-male or female. You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your

private troubles to a man-besides, a man does not understand-simply because he is a man. Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even

their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered;

accept it in the same spirit: MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence be-

tween Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

SPRING CLEANING.

Solled Articles.

An efficient and economical housein matters of cleanliness and renovátion. To begin with the best cleanser of hair brushes is spirits of ammonia and warm water. Take a tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water, dip the bristles up and down in the water but without wetting the back of the brush, and rinse in clean warm water, then shake well and dry in the air. but not in the sun. Soap and soda soften the bristles and will turn an as the fizz of the fountain, no sight lvory-backed brush yellow, so in the case of the latter the following treatment is recommended: Rub plenty of flour well in, wrap up in paper and leave all night, give a good shaking Examiner. and remove the remaining flour by blowing the brush. All brushes and combs should be kept in the dressing much as possible from the dust. Ivory that has become yellow from age or usage may be whitened by a good rubbing with fine sand paper or moist powdered pumice stone.

Tortoise shell combs or ornaments it is so still that have lost their polish may be renovated by rubbing them with finely powdered rotten stone mixed with little olive oil. The rotten stone shou. before mixing it with the oil. When with a piece, of very soft chamois leather and a little jeweler's rouge,

Dust may be removed from velvet rather than by using a brush, although it be a soft one.

Glass which has become dull may be except transporting gold. brought pack to its original brightness acid and afterward rubbing with moist chalk or whiting.

Marble may be cleaned with common tion, but may be rubbed directly in the soiled surface, leaving the marble beautifully clean. Alabaster may be washed hours, then clean it off. Take the it with a linen cloth and fresh water, of flour. and dry it with clean linen rags.

of oil and rotten stone applied with a a bit, I guess, and was rudely awakened piece of leather and then rubbed bright by the horses being jerked up. The with clean chamois skin will give a next moment we-there were two other beautiful polish. Furniture to be pol- passengers-heard that dreaded: ished should be washed with soap and water, little by little, and each little quickly dried. Afterward the cream arms. They went through us all and should be applied. Here are two good got several dollars and a couple of recipes. Boil thoroughly in a gallon watches. Then they examined the of water one pound of beeswax, four grips and looked at the bag. I tremcunces of soft soap and two ounces of bled as they opened it and the flour pearl ash; the second, which should poured out. To my joy they did not be made at least a day before it is used. examine my bag further. Finally they is compounded by melting together at departed, and I tied up my bag with a gentle heat eight parts of white wax, feelings of profound gotitude, for had two of resin, and half a pint of turpen- they taken the gold I would have been tine. Pour into a jar, shake it well, and add six parts of rectified oil of tur-

A careful housekeeper is frequently troubled by the tannin stains in fine valuable flour in the bag. china teacups. They may usually be very fine ware.

flick and rub it with a soft yarn mop. have reaped an unexpected harvest. If it is marked with grease, hold a piece of blotting paper over the spot with a hot flat iron for a few moments.

Rubbing silver or plated eggspoons with a little liquid ammonia and salt rabbits with ferrets in January he will remove the discoloration caused by the sulphur in the egg. The very best willow trees which overhung the water way to clean mirrors and windows is of a mill pond. The miller said that it to rub them with a paste of whiting was not an unusual circumstance. and water. When this dries polish Some months ago the Field told of with chamois skin and remove the powder. A little alcohol in cold water also gives a brilliant polish. Soapsuds should never be used.

When grease has been spilt upon matting, apply powered French chalk and benzine. Cover the grease with the chalk and sprinkle lightly with the benzine. When the latter has evaporated, brush off the chalk, and the spot will also vanish. When grease is spilt on wooden flooring, cold water should immediately be poured over it. This hardens it so that 't can easily be scraped away, otherwise it sinks in and repeated scrubbing will not get rid of

Young Gould's Soda Water Fad.

out among the chappies, the funniest top of the fence had to be bent over is that of Edwin Gould, who was like a Jupside down, with the hook out known in Wall street, in the days of so that the rodents could not get over his adolescence, as "Bad Boy Eddie." the top of it. Australian rabbits are This sobriquet was bestowed upon said to be learning to climb trees for him because his dabbling in stocks the leaves. was wont to cause much distress to his father, the late lamented Jay Gould. Certain corrective influences were brought to bear upon Edwin in that speculative period, however, which cured him of the itch to rival his progenitor in the wizard business, and turned his attention to matches

and soda water. It is the latter that his fad has to do with, and that concerns us now. In his handsome residence at Ardsley, Edwin Gould has had constructed one of the finest soda-water fountains that money could buy. It is fully equipped the proprietor of the most pretentious

drug store.

his soda fountain and refresh himself. When people come to visit him the

Valuable Hints for Renovating Old and first thing done to entertain them is to explain the mechanism of his favorite toy. When time hangs heavily wife will always welcome suggestions on his hands he invents syrups, and when his children are nervous and irritable he soothes them with the song of the syphon. So fond is Mr! Gould of his fad that he will not permit any one else to operate the machine when he is at

home. His greatest joy is to range his friends in front of the marble slab and play the part of a soda-water jerker. No music is so sweet to him as satisfactory as the foam on the glass, no gratification so keen as the realization that he has filled each visitor to overflowing .- San Francisco

## A SHREWD DEVICE.

case, or in a bag so as to keep them as There Was a Time When Banking in Arkansas Was Exciting.

Banking in the southern part of Arkansas was a hazardous business in the early days, and in some of the towns, where there are no railway connections,

"When we borrowed money for our bank," said a banker to a representative of the Free Press with whom he was talking over old times, "I used to be sifted through a piece of fine musli. go to the neighboring town and get the gold. Then I had to carry it by stage all marks are removed polish again over the mountains to our place. Of course, I took mighty good care that nobody should know, if I could help it just when I was to make these trips, much more thoroughly and expeditious- I also kept it as secret as possible what ly by rubbing with a piece of crape my reasons were for going to the other town, talking about mortgages, investments, business matters and everything

"At first I would take the bag of gold by washing with diluted hydrochloric just as it was given to me at the bank, put it on the seat of the stage, place a rug over it and use it for a pillow endeavoring to snatch a sleep during dry salt, which requires no prepara- that long night ride. One day somehow I got nervous. I guess it was that mysterious sixth sense some people talk about that worried me. Anyhow, with soapsuds. If stained, whilewash I was just trembling all over when I the stains and let it remain for several thought of the journey and the gold. I never felt the least bit apprehensive finest quality of ground pumice stone before. So I went to the grocer's and and mix it with verjuice; let it stand bought a bag of flour, poured out a two hours, then take a sponge and rub portion of the contents and put the bag the alabaster with the mixture. Wash of gold well into the center of the bag

"The stage rattled off and I used my To clean brass and copper a mixture bag of flour for a pillow. I dozed off

" 'Hands up. "We didn't hesitate and up went our financially ruined.

"'You've lost some of your flour, mister,' said one of the passengers. "'Yes,' I said, out they left the most

"And truly they left \$15,000 in coin removed by rubbing them with a little | That was the nearest I came to going whiting on flannel. Salt will have the under in the old banking days. But same effect, but it sometimes scratches for my unaccountable nervousness, caused by premonition, or whatever you To clean wall paper use bread about may call it, which led to the little dea day old. If the paper is only dusty, vice of the flour bag, the robbers would

Rabbits That Climb.

A correspondent writes to the London Field that while he was hunting found rabbits on three occasions in other rabbits which had been shot. like raccoons or opossums, out of trees in England. In recent years cases of rabhits in trees have been reported with increasing frequency.

From Australia has come the most remarkable story of rabbits as climbers. The only way in which rabbits could be kept out of certain tracts of land in Australia was by the building of wire fences about them, the fences havng meshes so small that the beasts could not crawl through, and being so high that they could not jump over. The rabbits have clawed at the wires until their nais gradually have become hooked. Some of the rabbits learned to scale the fences, and then great ad-Of all the fads that have cropped ditional expense was necessary, for the

Rare Forest Trees Brought to America. Among the plants which are to be sent out by me Canfornia experiment station next year will be a few seedling silk-cotton trees in small pots for trial in the warmer district of that state. The lustrous light fiber known as "silkcotton" and used in upholstery is a product of this tree, and if it can be grown in that state it would be a valuable addition to the economic plants. Since the tree is a native of the southern part of India, however, it cannot be expected to flourish except in places which are entirely frostless. The caroli with all the necessaries for the busi- tree, Ceratonia siliqua, has been raised ness of irrigating the Sahara of from seeu in Alameda county and has schoolgirl thirst, and I am credibly already borne fruit. This tree is about informed, writes Cholly Knickerbock- as hardy as the orange, and valuable, er, that only cut glass and silver are owing to its drought resisting qualities tolerated in the equipment. It is for planting on dry hillsides as well as such a fountain as would fill with eavy on richer lands, where it produces excellent food for cows and swine. It is a handsome tree, the true algaroba When Mr. Gould comes from his or St. John's bread of the Meditordaily toil his first act is to rush to ranean region.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

FARMER.

How to Estimate the Weight of Cattle-Feeding Breeding Sows-Raise More

FEEDING BREEDING SOWS. The kind of feeds that fauens, which in this country is chiefly corn, ought never to be given to sow bearing pigs. Oats or fine wheat mill feed will furnish the same nutrition, but these must be given only moderately. The larger bulk of food should be given in the form that will best promote digestion which in our experience is either beets very fond of, but as all beets contain turnips early, reserving the beets and mangel wurtzels until the pigs are farextra large flow of milk. There is some more nutritious diet added.

HOW TO ESTIMATE THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

The weight of cattle can be ascertained by measurement. The girth close behind the shoulder and the length from the fore part of the should er blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is a vertical line with the buttock, should be measured in feet. Multiply the square of the girth expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21. The quotient is nearly the weight of the fore quarters in imperial stones of 14 pounds avoirdupois. In very fat cattle the fore quarters will be about one-twentieth more and in very lean animals the same proportion less than the weight obtained by the rule. The fore quarters are little more than half the weight of the living animal, the skin weighing about the eighteenth part and the tallow about the twelfth part of the whole.

COB CHARCOAL FOR HOGS.

Fattening hogs eat charcoal greedily, but that made by charring corn on the cob is eaten best, and this in our experience has proven all that is needed to keep them in health. But in one of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes 1..ecdore Louis tells how he makes charcoal on a large scale where hogs are kept by the hundred. He digs a hole five feet square at top and five feet deep. Into this he throws some cobs, setting fire to them as they are thrown in until the hole is filled. Then the hole is completely covered, banking earth against the edges of the cover. In 12 hours uncover, and the cobs will be found completely charred, so that they will easily crumble. Six bushels of this are then mixed with eight pounds of salt, two quarts of airslaked lime and a bushel of wood ashes. Dissolve one and a quarter pounds of copperas with hot water, and sprinkle over the mass. This mixture aids digestion and destroys the intestinal worms with which fattening hoga are always infested. Hogs, thus fed, have no occasion to root, as they get what they require without this labor .-American Cultivator.

CROSSING FOR EGGS AND FLESH. I should market cockerels in early

summer as soon as they reach broiler or roaster size. Although not half as large, they will bring more money than the birds that have been kept longer and fed more will bring in the fall. I would kill the old hens in June or July, when they generally bring much more than in the fall in any market. White Leghorn cocks mated with Light Brahma, or Buff Cochin hene produce a fine cross for both eggs and flesh. Game fowl mated with White Wyandot hens make the finest dressed poultry. Don't breed from the crosses unless you are grading up from one breed. Never breed from the cross-bred cockerels under any circumstance. Leaving out the market poultry value and unless you want the very brown eggs, a Minorca-Langshan cross would be better than white Plymouth Rock and Minorea cross-would be great layers of large eggs and hardy. White Wyandot, the brown egg strain, are best to keep pure for both eggs and poultry if your market calls for brown eggs. The large White Leghorns are better than Minorcas when it comes to sell the dressed broilers or old fowls.-Samuel Cushman in American Agriculturist.

RAISE MORE SHEEP.

sheep were made the handmaidens of complied with: Each plant must have political managers, and through the in- sufficient space for root pasturage, so fluence of the newspapers the farmers that it shall not trespass on other were led to believe that tariff tinkering plants. Experiments have proven conhad ruined the sheep business. But it clusively that vigorous fruit buds will is a fact that we should all fully under- not develop even in moderate shade. stand that the failing off in price of The strawberry is especially sensitive wool and mutton has not been any more in this regard, and naturally throws marked than that of wheat or any its foliage out so the sun will shine on other of our farm products, and we its crown, and no other plant should be can make as much clear cash from so near that its foliage will shade any sheep to-day as we can from anything other plant. Every leaf should be we may raise and some of our best clear to receive sun light, in order that writers on the subject, such as Prof. the plant may assimilate its food. No

Shaw, feel safe in advising the farmers plant can digest its food in the dark. to increase their flocks at once. The almost incurable injury that thought- then, will depend on the size to which less men can inflict on the people by they will attain. If the work of culmisrepresentation can be seen in this tivation is to be done with the horse, case. Of one thing we may be quite room must be added for this purpose, sure, there are millions of people who and also for gathering the fruit. would be glad to eat mutton every day | My favorite way for growing fine who do not now ever taste it, because fruit, of what people call mediumthey have not the wherewith to buy it, sized varieties, is in the hedge row, and they do not wear warm all-wool that is, one plant wide and as close as clothes and big overcoats for the same their foliage will admit. Prune off reason. In the changes that are to the runners as soon as they appear by be made on the northwestern farms attaching a rolling cutter to the culthis spring I think sheep should form | tivator, and thus do the double work an important part. We may not make, with the same labor.

much out of them, but what can we make any profit out of at this time? I also feel pretty sure that sheep raising will grow more remunerative with ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE each year for several seasons to come.

COMBINED POULTRY AND DAIRY-

Professor John A. Meyers, director of the West Virginia Experimenting Station, writes:

'If we combine the dairy and poultry business we make a most happy union, and I have often wondered that our dairymen do not place more emphasis upon poultry as a source of income.

"The poultry business requires no large amount of capital, and labor upon the farm that would otherwise be idle can very largely be utilized in caring or turnips. The former the sows are for it. The same families that take the dairy products will be only .co some sugar, it is better to feed the glad to get the poultry supplies, so that there is no additional expense in marketing the supplies. Every hen proprowed and it is desired to force an erly cared for can be expected to nay the owner at least one dollar net per nothing better for this than beets with year in eggs, and considerable additionally either in form of eggs or of chickens raised for sale. Considerable poultry can be kept largely upon what would otherwise be waste of the dairy business. Bucer-milk or skim-milk fed to hens will pay better than used any other way with which I am acquainted. There are waste about the dairy stable which cannot be utilized in any way as effectively as by poultry. which pick up the lost grain, whether in the manger or in manure pile, and convert it into profit.

> "Poultry properly handled gives the farmer a certain and ample income at the time of year when dairymen are generally most anxious to have the deficiencies of the dairy made good, and there is never a time in the year when poultry products may not find a fair market

> "Much of the mixed food for dairy cattle is admirably adapted for feeding pourtry; little adultional building is necessary; no additional help is required.

> "For myself I prefer the egg-producing varieties to the all-purpose fowl or fowl that is especially adapted for killing as meat. In the long run I think the egg-producers more profitable than the meat producers, but that is a question of taste, and the point is not to keep any fowls upon the farm that do not pay a profit to the owner. The man who expects to secure both qualities in a chicken, is like the man who wants a good beef and a good dairy cow in the same animal. It is best to determine what a man wishes to do and work to that end."

PRUNING STRAWBERRIES.

The object of pruning, writes R. W. Kellogg, is to induce fruitfulness and concentrate the strength of the plant on a few strong buds which shall bring berries to great perfection and impart to them a firm exture and richer fiavor. Never lose sight of the important fact that in fruiting a strawberry is multiplying its species by growing seeds, and if choked in this direction when set in the spring, it will next attempt to multiply itself by making and rooting new buds (runners), and if these are pruned off its strength will be absorbed in making a new fruit bud or crown on the side of the plant and a new runner will start from this, which, if pruned again, makes a new crown, so that if all runners are kept off the plant will keep on growing in this way, forming new crops, until they assume mammoth proportions. Its roots will go down deep and far out, occupying every square inch of soil with its feeding roots for two or three

feet in all directions. Careful experiments have shown that vigorous fruit buds will not form in the dark. A large isolated plant drops its leaves in all directions so the sun can shine on the crown or center, and the buds on such plants are very much more stocky and perfect than on those which are crowded so thickly together that their own foliage is closed in, or the leaves of other plants fall over the crowns and shut out the light.

The great mistake growers make is to allow runners to form and make foliage in abundance, and then cut it all off at once. This destroys the balance between roots and foliage, so that the plant is thrown into a congested condition that induces rust and other funci which always attack weakened roots. The runners should be pruned off before leaves begin to form, and then the growth proceeds in the new crown naturally and leaf and root are equal.

This introduces the question as to how many plants should be put on an acre, and my answer is as many as Unfortunately for our own interests possible, with the following conditions

The number of plants we can grow.