In the head, with its ringing noises in the ears, buzzing, snapping sounds, severe headaches and disagreeable discharges, is permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not dally with local applications. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and make a thorough and complete cure by eradicating from the blood the scofulous taints that cause Remember eatarrh.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pilis cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Natural Mistako.

According to a story told on a cortain Mr. Swadleigh, by his neighbors, he had a mortifying adventure. He has a phenomenally large neck, and lately had occasion to change his laundryman. On the Sunday morning following this action on his part, it was noticed that he was an unusually long time making his toilet. He called his wife, and she west upstairs. "Maria," he said, "I wish you would see what is the matter with this shirt. The sleeves are all wrong, and I can't find any holes for the collar buttons," Mrs. Swadleigh gave one look at it, and went into a paroxysm of laughter. He waited till she had partially recovered, and then said: "Perhaps you will be good enough to tell me what you are laughing at!" "George," she replied, faintly, "you are trying to put that shirt on wrong side up! The laundryman starched the wrong end of it!"

Flirtation is like a piece of chewing gum; the longer won keen at it the less satisfaction you derive from it.

## STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 59 Summer St., Biddeford, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that allgone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effeet of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman.

From Mrs. Melissa Phillips, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, noappetite, and a run-down condition of the Pills and used one package of Sanative and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Pow-

"For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkmedicine to every woman I know."

At Columbia, Mo., Miss Lucile Johnson surreptitiously secured a marriage license issued to Miss Fannie Reed and Downy Buckner, When threatened with prosecution if she did dition that she should be Buckner's second wife in the event he ever be-

making over her last year's t-onnet should never marry a drunkard to reform him.

married.

AUSTRALIAN DIAMONDS. It Is Supposed That Great Wealth Will

diamonds are continually being found in Australia, chiefly in New South discovered. In that colony there is evidence in every case to show that the stones were drifted from their original matrix to the places where they were found, but up to the present its locale and nature remain unknown. says Public Opinion. When both have been ascertained it is probable that New South Wales will become one of tries of the world, but the work of prospecting is difficult, tedious and costly, by reason of the mountainous character of the country in which gems are principally found. The finest stones yet known were obtained several years ago from the Cudgegong river, rising in the Australian Alps and running through auriferous country in the northwestern portion of the colony. No regular search is being made at the present time for the stones, the gold mining industries being found of a more certain and remunerative character, but at Bingers and other portions of New England district in the northern portion of the colony, diamond mining is actively carried on, the stones generally being small ,and many "off color." Others of the same kind are found at Inverell, in the same country. Not a few of the stones obtained at either place would be classed as first water by the expert, being white, clear, bright and free from speck or flaw, but their extreme hardness makes the cost of cutting expensive in proportion to their Considerable numbers of diamonds from Bingera, Inverell and other places are annually sold in Europe,

the larger stones bringing good prices Thus, a Bingera diamond which, when cut, weighed slightly under a carat, was disposed of in London for \$75, another, with a greenish tinge, weighing over half a carat, when cut, bringing \$50. The stones average about four to the carat in the rough stote. For diamond drills and similar industrial purposes, the New South Wales stones are simply invaluable, and are preferred to those of other diamond producing countries. At Mittagong, between seventy and eighty miles south of Sydney, diamonds are found in a drift, associated with other gems. Some of the stones are of a much deeper tinge than the straw color which makes them "off," and are regarded

as having a peculiar beauty of their own as yellow diamonds. In 1895 some good diamonds were found in one of the western gold districts, where some alluvial mining was being carried on at a depth of from twenty to fifty feet. One of the stones, capable of being cut into a first-class brilliant system. I could not walk across the of four carats, was sold for \$375. Alroom. I have taken four bottles of the though diamonds are met with in nu-

Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver | merous places in New South Wales, often many miles apart from each Wash, and now feel like a new woman, other, their sources remain undiscov- flocks should be divided both in runs honest German farmer, was watching ell Station, Tenn.: siderable distance, although their ex-

ham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your proached the stones obtained will in-Looking Some Distance Ahead. to be discovered.

A Missing Virtue. "What's the matter with my darinot return it she gave it up on con- ing?" asked the fond mother as she came upon her little one, crushed in a heap in the middle of the floor and came a widower. Upon that underkicking the air with her stockinged standing Buckner and Miss Reed were feet. "Where's her pretty new shoes?" "I wo-won't have 'em, na-nas-nasty old things! Ne-Nettle's squeaks like

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

TOPICS.

Wales, the true matrix has never been | Peeding Turnips on the Land-Growing Corn after Corn-Poultry House Building-Staggers in Horses - Etc., Etc.

> FEEDING TURNIPS ON THE LAND.

We could never understand how English farmers made it pay to huddle sheep on potato patches, and keep butter is increasing each season. the leading diamond producing coun- them there until the turnips were consumed. All our American sheep would waste more than they used, unless, indeed, the turnips were only fed off while the soil was dry or the turnips were frozen into the ground. The only advantage of the plan seems to have been that the sheep manure was evenly distributed while the sheep were feeding, and as the sheep were also fed grain the land was enriched for future crops. But the turnips surely did not make as much mutton as they should have done.

GROWING CORN AFTER CORN.

In all Eastern corn growing the did not make butter enough to eat. usual rotation never allows two corn crops to succeed each other without several years intervening. The corn is always planted on clover or grass owing worm, which is hatched in the your products. tips of ears while tender, and eats its way into the corn while in its succulent stage. This worm has sometimes grain, hay, straw, potatoes, apples, etc. great deal of corn is grown. It is probably true that no crop can be exclusively grown anywhere without sometime finding an insect enemy or a fungous disease to destroy it. So though soil more than would a crop of grain after the corn, and in most cases not so much, it is not best to put them together. The corn stubble is necessarily left naked during the following what a little "spunk" did for him. winter, and is therefore subjected to more freezing and thawing and more land were seeded quickly after it.

POULTRY HOUSE BUILDING

it should be remembered that it is the lucky hit. small colonies that bring profit. The ered to this day. The abraded appear- and roosting quarters so that not over me. He said: "You just know your ance of the stones generally shows twenty-five or thirty fowl are kept tothat they must have traveled a congether. If the entire flock numbers little." Sure enough next year I could fifty or more they will do fairly well have drawn them from the field for treme hardness has caused the signs together if the runs and quarters are \$2.25, but, no, they went into my of abrasion to be less conspicuous large and if the latter are kept warm than in Brazilian and other diamonds. and well ventilated, but when several It is believed that the matrix of the hundred fowls are to be handled it Bingera and Inverell diamonds will be means a vast amount of labor and care found somewhere near the great di- which can be best given when the viding range, and that as it is ap- birds are in small flocks as recommended. It has been demonstrated crease in size. The ancient river bed that a number of small buildings sep-down which they were carried has yet arated by a considerable space, if possible, is preferable to a large building divided into pens, but if the latter is used strict attention must be paid to ventilation and cleanliness, as well as to the divisions of the pens. The latter must be so arranged that it is impossible for the fowls to get together either in house or runs. It takes a little more time and trouble for this arrangement, but it will pay in the end.

STAGGERS IN HORSES.

The disease known as staggers in quite common among horses, and it is portieres are among the many articles generally familiar to horsemen. Un. for which it is used. The ground fortunately the symptoms are different work is as a rule of some dark, richin different horses, depending upon the extent to which the brain and the with the lighter shades. nervous centres are affected. Staggers may be divided into three kinds. Sto. portleres is of modern leather, on mach staggers, grass or sleepy stag- which is worked an upright row of gers, sometimes called blind staggers, and mad staggers, also called blind stems and leaves of green. The efstaggers in its mild form. Stomach feet is very handsome and unusual. A staggers is due to overloading the sto- chair cushion which was made to cormach, which causes acute indigestion, respond with a library furnished in and grass or sleepy [blind] staggers quartered oak and malachite is of is simply a chronic state of stomach green leather with the head of a huge staggers. The treatment is the same tawny lion worked in. The work is for both troubles, and consists of in- not difficult, if one can believe those ections of warm water and soap and who have made a study of it, and handful of salt to clean out the most of all requires practice. bowels, so that the gas may have a The pattern is first sketched on the free passage. Arrest fermentation in leather foundation, then gone over the stomach by dissolving two ounces with a keen-bladed instrument made of sulphite of soda in a little water for the purpose, and outlined by tiny and give it at one dose, repeating after slits and holes. It is into these inan hour. Also mix eight drams of cisions that the working leather, powdered aloes in a little warm water which is cut into strips of various and drench the horse with it to stim- widths, is drawn, thus ferming the ulate digestion and open the bowels. design. This working leather can be Mad staggers is inflammation of the had in almost as many shades as emfollowed by intense excitement or ble. The needles used are coarse bodmadness. There is no temedy, and kins with blunted points and long. indeed the horse attacked by mad narrow eyes. Many smaller articles staggers is not worth saving.

DEVELOPMENNT OF WINTER DAIRYING.

Winter dairying, years ago, was an undertaking little thought of in New York State. Raising cattle for beef and oxen was more common than valued at \$3,000. In one clause of her as if highly elated by his victory. making butter, and at that date was will she particularly directed that to more of a paying investment, but as her son William Wagner be given "the the country developed and the population increased butter making ading the opera, and may it give him as

not very rich milk at that. In the sixties milk was worth at times \$2 to \$2.50 per 100 pounds. Butter was Although considerable numbers of ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL made from setting the milk in small tin pans, followed later by deep cans About 1878 the cream separator was introduced and at present is used pretty generally. Both winter and summer dairying are carried on to a great extent. Although butter brings less per pound than a few years ago, much more money to the cow is produced and winter dairying is found to be a paying business. There is a great amount of milk produced in the winter months and the quantity of A few years ago creameries did not think they could run more than six months, as there was not milk enough.

> greater part of the year. When each farmer made his own butter at home there were as many kinds of butter as there were farmers. Now each farmer delivers his milk at the creamery and the product of butter is always uniform and brings a good price each week, and with the aid of the farm paper, silo, etc., the farmers receive thousands of dollars in this country from their dairies in the winter months when a few years ago they

> Now nearly all creameries run the

#### WHEN TO SELL.

There is really more importance to sod, and after it some small grain fol- be attached to the above three words lows for one or perhaps two years than most farmers think. It requires when the field is again seeded, and as much thought and judgment to after two or more years the corn comes know just when to sell as it does to in rotation again. So if corn staut ap- raise your product to sell. Of course, pears in one crop it has no chance to everybody is ready to admit that it propagate except what is blown into does not require much intelligence to adjoining fields, or is carried to the know when to sell very many articles barn and so disseminated through the that are raised on the farm. All permanure pile. In the West the grow- ishable articles should be marketed ing of corn after corn on the same land immediately when they are fresh and was continued so long that the fields sweet. Once acquire the name of were filled with smut and the land bringing fresh and wholesome vegehad to be seeded down so as to allow tables and fruits to the market, and it the smut spores to die out. Growing will cause you to make quicker sales corn after corn also develops the bur- as well as receive a better price for

But your judgment and common sense are called on when you have appeared in Eastern States where a ready for sale. I know a farmer in my neighborhood who had five hundred bushels of rye threshed and stored in his bin for sale. He was offered 75 cents a bushel, but, no he wanted 80 cents. His next offer was 60 cents. two crops of corn will not exhaust the "Well," said he "I guess not. It will lie there a good while before I Rye kept dropping. will take that." After keeping it for about five years he sold his rye for 45 cents. That is

Now for the other side of the case, and this occurred personally to mywashing away of the soil than if the self. One fall I kept in my cellar five hundred barrels of fine potatoes. All I could get from the field was \$1.25 a barrel. I kept them until spring In arranging for new poultry houses and sold them readily for \$3.50-a

One of my neighbors, a good, business. I'll watch you after this a cellar. My German neighbor treated his the same way. The next spring he and both drew our potatoes to market for 75 centsa barrel. My German neighbor said, "That blankety-blank man makes me lose over \$500."

The foregoing only proves there is more satisfaction in every man using | rab himself, his own judgment. I believe there is economy in selling right from the field when it is practicable to do so.

Sell everything while fresh. Avoid shrinkage, avoid decay, avoid handling more than necessary, and I think von will be the gainer .- H. W. H. in Country Gentleman.

# Leather on Leather.

A new style of embroidery which commends itself to those in search of substantial needlework is done with leather on leather. Chair cushions, borders for heavy table covers and colored silk, and the work in done

A border for a handsome pair of fleur de lis in yellow leather, with his powers for his own benefit,

The symptoms are duliness broidery silk and is remarkably pliaintended as presents for men are being made, and the work seems particularly well adapted to such use,-Chicago Record.

# Willed Money for Theatre Tickets.

vanced. A cow that gave milk seven much pleasure to use it for that purmonths had done her duty, and it was pose as it does me to give it."

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

STORY LAND.

"I should like to find the country, Fair and lovely," Edward said, Where the people dwell I learn of In the stories I have read. I should like to see the herces, And to shake them by the hand, Where they live their lives of wonder, In that great, enchanted land.

'All the boys are straight and handsome.

And the girls are wondrous fair, And their skill and wit and talent, That's a marvel over there. How the boys do deeds of valor, That surpass all boys I know-Deeds with me, whose imitation

Grew quite hopeless long ago. "Round here, somehow, things don't ever

Happen, so a fellow may Prove he really isn't fashioned Out of ordinary clay. But the writers of the stories Must have found a wondrous place, All inhabited, I know, by An extraordinary race.

"All the poor boys there grow wealthy In a single little day, Doing something for somebody

Who adopts them right away. And the sense they have is stunning; Is it in the atmosphere? For it's sure nobody has it, In the regions around here.

"But the fellows there can always

Do the most amazing things,

And the girls are pretty near to Being angels without wings. If I could but stey a moment, How I'd like to," Edward said, "Visit in that wondrous country,
All the boys of whom I've read!"

AN ODD NUMBER. The Golden Penny calls attent on to the number 142,857, which is odd in more senses than one.

-[Mary Brent Whiteside.

If we mustiply it by any number, from one up to six, we arrive at products expressed by exactly the same figures as the original. Not only so, but with the exception that a different figure leads off each time, the long time. order of the figures is the same.

142,857 multiplied by 1 is the same. by 2 is 285,714. 142,857 142,857 44 by 3 is 428,571. by 4 is 571,428. 41 142,857 44 by 5 is 714, 285. 142,857 142,857 by 6 is 857,142.

With this multiplying by six the strangeness stops, though the result of multiplying the number by seven

A TRICKY DOG.

one of the bridges spanning the lived in vain. Thames River. A little came running up to him and rubbed himself against the officer's wellpolished boots, soiling them to such an extent he was obliged to go to a man stationed on the bridge and have his boots repolished.

The same incident occurred several times, and the gentleman's curiosity being aroused, he watched the dog. He saw the sagacious animal roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person with well-polished shoes, against which he contrived to

Finding that the bootblack was the owner of the dog, he taxed him with the artifice, and after a little hesita-

He kept him tied up in York some and then made his ascape.

old vocation on the bridge.

DONKEY, MASTIPP AND HORSE,

Many an animal will fight savagely for itself or its young, but animals that will fight for others are not so plentiful. There is a story told in Lippincott's of a horse that knew how to fight, and did not reserve all

Two men, accompanied by a fierce mastiff, were going across a field, story, and, as the administrator of when the dog broke away from them | the baby's bath, she knows, but perand began savagely to attack a donkey quietly feeding there. It seized the poor animal by the throat, dragged babies remarked dryly that that was it off its feet, and then began to a mighty clever dog .- Boston Journal. worry it in a manner that made the donkey's chances of life seem very small. To the shouts of the men the savage brute paid no heed,

But there was another witness of the scene-a horse in a neighboring field. He saw the whole affair, and apparently made up his mind that the situation was desperate. Somebody must go to the aid of the donkey, and the horse went.

With one spring he was over the hedge that separated the fields. Then he made for the scene of conflict. Before the dog realized his danger the horse seized him with his teeth, tore him away from his prey, and then by a dexterous movement wheeled round and flung out his beels, giving the dog the full benefit of the kick. This was a sort of warfare that the

cowardly mastiff did not reliab. He promptly slunk off, with his tail between his legs. The horse then

A PRT PLYING-SQUIRBEL

woodland home, it soon became a lican.

very happy and dainty pet. It had built for its use a large, airy cage, some eighteen inches high, and nearly two feet long and about fifteen inches wide, as nearly as I can remem-ber. This cage had boards on ends and for bottom of cage, and was covered with a strong wire netting that was fine enough to protect the occupant from the attacks of cats or dogs or other outside enemies, and yet open enough to admit plenty of fresh air constantly.

At first he was fed on milk, and he always had water to drink whenever he wanted it. After a few weeks he could eat the meats of nuts, and by and by he could get the meats out himself. This he accomplished by boring a hole through the nut with his tiny, sharp teeth; but I do not think any one but a squirrel could have taken the meat from a nut that way.

He would amuse himself, for an

hour or more at a time, running over the wires and bars of his cage. There was no wheel in the cage, as he was a little creature at best, and we feared he might get injured with it. He had a little blanket suited to his size; and, when he took a nap, he would roll himself up in it, so there was only a soft white ball to be seen. Though every member of the family at some time or other tried to watch the tiny squirrel roll himself in his blanket, no one ever saw the whole process, as he seemed to know when he was watched, and would stop his work, with a merry twinkle of his bright eyes, till the watcher's attention was for a moment arrested, and, on gianeing back, only a oft white ball was visible. A dainty creature was Mr. Squirrel, seeming to fully appreciate his neat and comfortable home, supplied with everything he needed. He was a neat housekeeper, airing his blanket two or three times a day by spreading it out on the cross-bars of his cage. By nature, I think, he preferred the night for exercise; but, as I was an invalid, shut in from outdoor life, while he lived, he soon learned to watch for my coming, and the sound of my wheel-chair was the signal that gave life-signs in the little white ball, and often he would seem to exert himself for my amusement a

After some five or six years of enjoying this pet, there came a morning when he did not come out to meet me; and, when at noon he was still quiet, a gentle hand unrolled the little blanket to find only a dead pet. There were no signs of suffering in the position of the frail little creature, that lay as if asleep; and it may be he had lived his allotted time, as he must gives the rather odd number, 999, 999. have been five or six years old. I missed my pet a long time, as did all the family; for even a little flyingsquirrel had helped to brighten many An officer of the English army had weary hours for a helpless invalid, occasion when in London to pass over and so the brief life had not been

# A Warm Hearted Fox Terrier.

It was a very fine baby, and it was a very fine little fox terrier. The dog loved the baby, but the baby did not love his daily bath, and this was a great trial to the dog, for the wails of his little friend at bath time pierced to the very marrow of his deggish soul. He was always utterly miserable until the bath and the wails were brought to a contemporaneous end. But it was always replaced day after day, and doggie finally set his mind to work devising a scheme by which to mitigate the evil.

Baby's mamma, of course, was not tion he confessed he had taught the aware of this mental process, though dog the trick in order to procure cus- she appreciated doggie's daily anguish of spirit, so it was with some surprise The officer being much struck with that one day, when the wails were the dog's sagacity. purchased him at more piercing and long drawn than a high price, and took him to York. usual, she saw him come marching into the room with the baby's rattle time and then released him. The in his mouth. Coming up to the baby, dog remained with him a day or two, he stood in front of him, and, by means of various strange head move-A fortnight afterward he was found ments, rattled vigorously. Baby actwith his former master pursuing his ually stopped crying a minute to see what this unusual proceeding meant, but it was not of sufficient interest to take his attention long from his serious troubles, and he opened his mouth again and howled lustily, while doggie, with a disgusted air, dropped the rattle and departed to the ofher end of the house, where he could not be annoyed by the cries he could not restrain.

The mamma says this is a true sons who are suspicious of observations made by mothers of much-loved

#### New Constituents or the Air. Professor Ramsay and Morris

Travers keep on finding new constituents in the air, in the course of their researches into the nature of argon at University College, London, A few days ago we noted the discovery of the new gases; this occurred in liquefying argon, and in a recent experiment another and solid material was frozen out of argon, which proved to have a complex spectrum, very different from the argon, and they named it metargon. This, says Professor Ramsay, has the same position in regard to argon that nickel has to cobalt, having the same atomic weight, yet different properties. Neon seems to be the find they most prize, as they believe it to be the gas with the density between argon and belians which Professor Ramsay had hunted after in vain, as he said at the Toronto meeting of the British Association. "What all this signifies is not clear to the public, of course, and perhaps not to the scientists but they Several years ago I was presented are looking for facts; some time or with a young flying-squirrel; and, as other what the facts mean will be apit was too young to remember its parent."-Springfield (Mass.) Repub-



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