

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked, harassed, anxious people of all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, impure blood, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure. It infuses fresh life through purified blood.



Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

How Coal Schooner to Carry Six Masts.
H. M. Bean of Camden, N. J., has closed a contract with a shipbuilding firm in Bath, Me., for the construction of what will be the largest schooner afloat. The new craft is to carry six masts and is to be completed in 1900. Her length over all is to be 420 feet, greater than that of several of the modern crack ocean steamships. Her keel will be 800 feet long. The schooner is to cost \$100,000, and its object of existence will be the transportation of coal. Her carrying capacity is designed to be 5,500 tons. With her peculiar rig the new vessel will attract no end of interested attention whenever seen at sea under full sail.

Good Eyesight.
Brawley (given to boasting)—"Do you know, I suppose I've got the best eyesight of any person going." Litesum—"Oh, there's no doubt of that. That book you praised so highly you were able to read without stopping to cut the leaves. Don't believe another person in town could do it."—Boston Transcript.

Probabilities to Fit.
Wife (at breakfast)—I want to do some shopping today, dear. If the weather is favorable. What are the forecasts? Husband (consulting his paper)—Rain, hail, thunder and lightning.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

PERFECT womanhood depends on perfect health. Nature's rarest gifts of physical beauty vanish before pain. Sweet dispositions turn morbid and fretful. The possessions that win good husbands and keep their love should be guarded by women every moment of their lives. The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from derangement of the feminine organs. Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their beauty, barely in time to save their lives. Many other thousands have availed of the generous invitation of Mrs. Pinkham to counsel all suffering women free of charge.

Mrs. H. J. GARRETSON, Bound Brook, N. J., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with the best results and can say from my heart that your medicines are wonderful. My physician called my trouble chronic inflammation of the left ovary. For years I suffered very much, but thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kind advice, I am today a well woman. I would say to all suffering women, take Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine and your sufferings will vanish."



Mrs. MAGGIE PHILLIPPE, of Ladoga, Ind., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For four years I suffered from ulceration of the womb. I became so weak I could not walk across the room without help. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wrote for special information. I began to improve from the first bottle, and am now fully restored to health."

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Itching, Aching, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

According to chemical analysis, 15 parts of the flesh of fish have about the same nutritive value as 12 parts of boneless beef.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarella, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarella,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Among birds the swan lives to be the oldest, in extreme cases reaching 900 years; the falcon has been known to live over 162 years.

Why Do You Scratch?
If you have itch, tetter, eczema, ringworm or other skin disease, you can cure yourself with Tetterine. No need of a doctor. Sold by druggists for 50c. or sent by mail prepaid for 50c. in stamps by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The graduating class at Yale voted strongly in favor of compulsory chapel.

Fits permanently cured. Notts or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are 9,000 cells in a square foot of honeycomb.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Maui Wi Pomare, a native Maori King of New Zealand, is practicing medicine in Chicago.

Pico's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

In 1890 Germany imported eggs to the value of \$3,500,000. In 1898 the amount was nearly trebled. Russia provides 90 per cent. of them.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarella.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. O. fail, druggists refund money.

COMPANION STORIES.

From Youth's Companion: The Companion is pleased to learn from two stories sent to it by valued subscribers in parts of the country were distant from each other, that its issues, besides serving for instruction and entertainment, may, in an emergency, be useful for other purposes as well. The first of the two stories shows how a periodical printed upon firm, glistening paper may serve as an effective weapon of defense.

Judge C., of a flourishing city in southern California, although not a young man is a devoted reader of the Youth's Companion. It has been his custom to have the paper sent to his office, whence, after reading it, he takes it home to his wife. One day business kept him at his office until after midnight.

When at last he started homeward he rolled up the Youth's Companion, which had come that day, and slipped it into the side pocket of his overcoat. It was a moonlight evening. The judge trudged along, his hands in his pockets, thinking deeply upon a knotty problem of law.

Suddenly he found himself confronted by a man with a revolver, who commanded him to throw up his hands preparatory to having his pockets rifled; but the judge did not throw up his hands. Instead, he started back, jerking his hands from his pockets. In his right hand he clutched the rolled-up copy of the Youth's Companion, and the moonlight glistened on the shining paper in such a way as to convince the highwayman that his intended victim held a good-sized revolver. Thereupon the footpad cried out: "Don't shoot! Don't shoot! My gun ain't loaded." So saying the thief took to his heels, and the judge went home in peace.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Mayweed by Roadsides—Cheap Root Growing—Color of Growing Corn—Crowded Grain Does Not Rust, etc.

Mayweed by Roadsides.
For some reason mayweeds never gets. For some reason mayweed seldom gets into a well-cultivated field. It flourishes where the weed abounds, chiefly by the roadside, starting into growth in land that is poached by the turning out of teams, so that the grass is killed, yet is not trampled enough to destroy all vegetable growth. It is in hard, rough, bare soil that mayweed delights, for nothing will grow there to interfere with it. Hence the crop is never feared by the careful cultivator, for he knows however abundant its seed may be in the soil, ten pounds of clover seed per acre will make a growth that will keep it down. Mayweed never troubles fall-sown timothy, for it makes by spring a sod that is sufficient to keep the mayweed from germinating.

Cheap Root Growing.
The larger kinds of roots, such as mangel wurtzel and rutabaga, ought always to be grown in rows far enough apart so that a horse and cultivator may go between them. When the tops of these roots have fully grown they will spread and shade the soil to the center of the rows. Even the carrot and parsnip, which grow smaller tops, should be cultivated mainly by horse power. But all these roots, especially the carrot and parsnip, will need to be thinned in the rows. One of the best ways to do this is to sow the seed rather thick, and then chop out in the line with the plants a space wide enough to give root ample room to spread on either side.

Color of Growing Corn.
No farmer likes to see corn yellow before its time, which is when the ripened ears are gathered into the crib. If corn is yellow when it comes up it shows that the soil is deficient in available nitrogen. This often happens on land that is naturally fertile when the soil has been made cold by heavy rains. Part of the effect of commercial fertilizers on corn is due to the fermentation which they create. This warms the soil and supplies it with some available nitrogen. Cultivation helps to change the color of corn for the same reason. It lets warm air into the soil and this warmth sets into fermentation all the organic matter it contains. When there has been a heavy rain compacting the surface the cultivator going through a corn field will show its effects in a few hours by the darker green color of the corn where it has done its work.

Crowded Grain Does Not Rust.
The reason why grain does not always rust in moist, warm weather is because as usually sown, the plants crowd each other so that none get an over supply of the plant food which such weather develops. In our hot summers even when dry, it would not do to hoe the small grains like wheat, as is done by English farmers. The hoeing would not make any more plants and it does not increase the supply of nitrogen in the soil. The American substitute for hoeing small grain is to roll or harrow it while it is young enough to tiller. This checks the growth of leaves already formed, at the same time mellowing the soil and causing new shoots to put forth. This will on rich land make a rank growth that will have strong straw and will not rust. If, however, the soil be deficient in mineral fertility the heads of the grain will not fill as they should do, and this often occurs when the soil has plenty of nitrogenous fertilizers, causing a rank growth of straw.

Irrigation Boxes for Farm, etc.
A practical farmer of Sherman Co., Neb., has 705 acres of land in the valley of the Loup river. About half of this is covered by an irrigation ditch. His method of irrigating his corn field and his orchard is to make in the winter a large number of boxes for use in his laterals. Constructed of fencing, the openings of the boxes are 4x6 inches. At the inner end of the box a paddle gate is placed in the main cut for that purpose. Through this paddle are bored inch auger holes. These boxes being placed at intervals along the banks of the laterals, two for each row of orchard trees and one for every other row of corn, he is enabled to start one hundred of these little rills flowing at one time, and as they flow through a given orifice they cannot vary. To see the length of a corn row sixty rods long requires thirty-six hours. This gives that slow perfect saturation which has been found very successful on his soil. The yield of his corn has increased from fifteen to eighty bushels per acre. His orchard is the admiration of the community.

It is considered advantageous to saturate the soil at the beginning of winter. Water is not needed in the ditches for other purposes at that time. Being out of the crop season there is an abundance of water for all. This water is stored up in the soil for the next season's use. Fall irrigation keeps the lands moist through the winter and carries over until the dry period of the next summer when the farmer might be more busily engaged in other work and could not find time to irrigate as easily for himself as in the fall of the year.—American Agriculturist.

Growing Corn After Corn.
Successive corn growing is wasteful of fertility, mainly because it does not permit reseeding with clover, by which means the surface soil is protected from blowing or washing away in winter. In the West, successive corn crops wasted the large supplies of vegetable matter that the prairie soil originally held, until the land became too wet and unproductive for profitable cultivation. Besides growing corn for grain on the same land year after year developed so much corn smut on the ears that the crop could not be longer grown. But where corn is grown for fodder and sown so thickly that it will not ear, two or three crops of corn may be grown in succession, and sometimes with advantage. It can only be done, however, by sowing with the corn after the last cultivation some crop that will make a covering for the soil during the winter. Rye and crimson clover sown together in August make a good combination. If it is in a locality where September sown crimson clover will live through the winter, that should be sown alone and in August if possible, so as to get a better growth before fall. We should advise sowing some crimson clover seed with the rye in September, even where the winters are severe. The grain will protect the clover to some extent, and if the clover is killed out it will fertilize the grain in spring. Then in winter draw all the manure that the previous crop has made on the land, and spread it evenly. This will be still further protection for the crimson clover. The rye and some clover will make an early growth in the spring, before time to plow them under for another crop of fodder corn. After two or three crops of corn grown thus the land should be seeded with red clover, whose roots will go down to the subsoil for fertility that has been washed down to it.—American Cultivator.

Milk for Poultry.
On every side we hear the warning words "Don't feed any sour food," and in the next moment comes the advice to "give them all the milk both sweet and sour they will use." Slop may be the natural food for hogs, but it is not for hens. Milk as a fluid, either sweet or sour, is very good for mixing ground food for fowls, says a writer in The Country Gentleman, but when placed in pans for them to eat or drink it is more of an injury than a benefit, for the reason that it spoils the plumage and taints the ground, thus attracting the flies and other insects, which bring with them more injury than the good the fowls have received from the milk. One attribute of success, namely cleanliness, is almost as impossible where milk is used as a drink or feed in pans to the fowls. What can be more disgusting than a lot of half grown chicks well besmeared with sour milk and covered with flies? And to add to their sorry plight down comes a misty rain, completing their meanness appearance. I have often seen the feeding ground of a lot of growing chicks covered with sour milk and flies, the ground well beaten down with the pattering of the feet of both ducklings and young chicks. What can be more disagreeable than the odor of this feeding spot after a shower has been driven away, and the warm sun shines upon the ground and proceeds to bring to life the deposit of the many insects drawn to the locality by the besmeared condition of the ground? And those who care for these fowls wonder why zapes, diarrhoea and cholera come to their flocks. None so blind as those who will not see. Why not get all the advantage of the milk by using it to mix with their ground food instead of placing it in pans for them to run through and paint the ground to their own destruction? Cleanliness is the one great thing with poultry. No one can begin to keep their surroundings in even half-way condition, who places pans of milk or slop of any kind for fowls. Many writers advocate the plan, and tell us in glowing terms of the benefits to be derived from this feeding of milk as a slop to poultry. If the benefit is to come to them from the milk, use it each day to mix their food with, and feed it to them in boxes or troughs, not upon the ground, and provide feeding space sufficient for all to feed at once. Where no ground food is provided for the poultry, better give the slop to the hogs.

Food or Breed?
The quality of the milk depends upon the fat in it, and the fat either depends upon the quality of the cow or the food given to it. There are plenty who believe that the quality of the milk can be changed by changing the food. That is, certain kinds of food make milk rich in fat, and other foods make milk poor in fat. The question of which is correct is interesting to dairymen, and if it is the food that determines the question they want a ration that will give the best results. Most farmers have been led to believe that the percentage of fat in the milk is determined largely by the quality of the food given to the cows. On the other hand, the results of nearly all the scientific experiments and tests go to show that the kind of food fed to the cows has little influence upon the fat in the milk, but that everything depends upon the cow. There are some cows that seem to be born with the ability to produce milk rich in fat, and food of any kind will keep up this supply. Of course, starving and gradual degeneration of the animal will decrease the supply of fat, and consequently the quality of fat. But with fair care and food the percentage of fat will remain good and quite constant.

Usually the Way.
"I used to buy neckties for my wife," he said, "but I had to quit it. Those I bought for her never suited her."
"So she buys them herself now, does she?"
"No; she takes those I buy for myself. They always seem to suit her."—Chicago Post.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The official records show that four hundred New York City babies have been named Dewey.

It is only recently that any attention has been paid to the rice crop of Texas, but it is demanding notice. An acre of rice returns about \$50 a crop.

The way we have been capturing the markets of the world in the last few months leads one to expect that some American will soon be shipping over a few samples of hand-made crises to France and soliciting orders.

The Czarina now is the mother of three girls, and the Czar's brother George remains heir to the throne of Russia. If there should be collusion between George and Dr. Schenk both may lose their heads.

One of the novels of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is most fond is James Fenimore Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans." England believes that her Secretary of State for the Colonies, if not checkmated, will presently issue a work entitled "The Last of the Boers."

There is a fine sarcastic tone about the announcement that an American civil engineer, a Mr. Louis, is on his way from Chicago to Peking charged with the mission of tearing down the famed, historic Chinese Wall. This wall has long since ceased to be either a protection to the Heavenly Kingdom or an obstruction to the foreign invader, and it should be allowed to linger in its innocuous desuetude.

The government is finding no difficulty in securing the bluejackets and apprentices needed for the manning of the fleet. The shipping rendezvous are crowded with applicants, and as a result of the careful selection thus made possible the recruits accepted are of a superior quality physically and mentally. The total number allowed by law is 20,000, made up of 17,500 men and 2,500 boys.

The famine in the seven provinces of East European Russia is sinking the wretched peasantry deeper and deeper into their misery. They need about a penny a day to live on, and there are not nearly enough pennies to go around, for in a population of 11,000,000 more than 5,000,000 are hungry every hour of their lives. The actual starvation in the afflicted territory is said by those who know the situation to be immeasurably worse than the much-pitied famine of 1891-92.

There has been no tendency of late to a decline in the price of horses, says the Atlanta Journal. On the contrary, it seems to be going up. The average price of horses is about what it was ten years ago, and there is a brisk demand. It is said that the sale of bicycles has fallen off in all the large cities because horseback riding has become so popular. Fancy saddle and harness horses command better prices than for several years past. The horse has not been abolished yet by any means. He appears to be rising in favor recently in spite of all the devices to supply his place. The horse will be glad of us for a long time, and we are glad of it.

Chicago shoppers are preparing to boycott the stores which refuse to provide seats for their women clerks. They affirm that it is injurious to female health to stand up without relief nine hours daily, and that the merchants who persist in imposing such an unfeeling and unreasonable task upon them deserve to lose their customers. The employers will no doubt give in as soon as their trade is seriously threatened, showing that even the Chicago purveyors may be coerced into humane and considerate ways of doing business if the proceeding is set about in the right way.

Recent consular reports to the State Department contain much interesting matter about street and steam rail ways in France and Switzerland. At Marseilles electric lines have been arranged for upon which a uniform fare of only two cents will be charged. The company pays \$19,300 annually to the city for the use of the streets, and when the gross receipts reach a certain figure an additional fee must be paid. The Government reserves the right to buy the road and all its appurtenances at any time, and upon the expiration of fifty years it becomes absolute owner of all the property located on the public domain, and is privileged to take all rolling stock, tools, etc., at a valuation fixed by experts.

Ears Sometimes Deceptive.
"It is strange," said a Jersey City High School teacher, "that people have such confidence in their ears. Even the courts, so keen to sift testimony, readily believe a witness who is supposed to be trustworthy if he says: 'Mr. Jones said so and so.' Probably his ears deceived him and Mr. Jones said something very different. My experience in dictation work convinces me that the human ear is often a poor witness. The other day I dictated a stanza in which occurs the words 'And animation wakes.' One of the most attentive girls in the school wrote it 'And damnation waits.' In another exercise was the quotation: 'To err is human, to forgive divine.' This was written: 'To air is humor and to forgive design.' I believe from these and many similar experiences that the ear is often exceedingly inaccurate in recording impressions of sound."

School officials in Germany are considering the advisability of adopting for children's use an expurgated edition of the Bible. Parts of this book, they argue, are more utterly unsuited for the young person than the average problem novel of to-day. They declare that to its pages numbers of boys and girls have recourse only for reasons scarcely acceptable to either parent or clergyman. Consequently upon this course of reasoning, an edition of the Bible, carefully expurgated, has long been in use in Prussia and the northern provinces. It is known as the Bremen School Bible, and makes a book about half the compass of the entire Scriptures. Now the movement has spread to South Germany, and the Wurttemberg Bible Society has received orders for a large edition of a similar work.

The cyclone or tornado is the most fatal visitation, save epidemics, that nature makes in the area of the United States. Lightning bombards the

earth, but its casualties are few; floods come, but, apart from such exceptional catastrophes as that at Johnston, they are more of an inconvenience and a damage to property than a menace to human life. Earthquake shocks hardly ever hurt anybody; their death rate in this country is not equal to that of lightning in a single Eastern state. Sometimes there are great forest fires, but as these give warning people are able to avoid them if they start in time. But there is almost no escape from the tornado, which comes with the speed of a winter gale and with such tremendous power that brick buildings are tumbled down like houses of cards, and iron safes, the bells of churches and even masses of loose rock are hurled here and there like the playthings of a child.

Many and varied are the uses of electricity. New and important applications of this wonderful power in nature are constantly being made. One of the latest is in the development and fertilization of the arid lands of the great Southwest. There are in Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and California vast tracts of land which cannot be irrigated, where artesian wells cannot be drilled on account of the immense cost of coal and the inadequate roads of the country, over which machinery cannot be hauled. All this can be overcome by building one central electrical station, and sending out branch lines to sub-stations in all directions, over mountains and deserts and rivers and canons. Already there are capitalists who are taking advantage of this fact, and orders have come to Pittsburgh for the electrical machinery necessary to accomplish the work. Only one central electrical plant is necessary, where coal would have to be stored and steam used. Wires can be put up where even a burro could not travel with a pack, so that there is practically no limit to the extent to which electricity can be utilized.

A SMART OURANG-OUTANG.

Yarn About One Out at Service in a Borneo Hotel.

At Pontianak, almost under the equator, on the south-west coast of Borneo, I had occasion to remain for a considerable period and was lodged in a pasargan is hotel maintained by the natives, at the expense of the Dutch government, for the accommodation of any Dutch officials or visitors who may come that way.

To my intense astonishment, I learned after my arrival at this pasargan that among the help regularly attached to the place was an orang-outang, known to the native servants as Kees. He was about four feet high, but strikingly human in appearance, and ordinarily accustomed to walk and stand erect. I was told that Kees, who knew and readily responded to his name, was ten or perhaps fifteen years of age, and had been at the pasargan from his childhood.

One day a Chinese peddler came to the pasargan with an assortment of native trousers of cheap, bright-colored prints. The Dyaks called them batjoe or paklan. I bought a number of pairs, presenting one to a native chief who was in the house at the time, and others to the servants, all the while retaining one of the brightest. Kees had been sitting in the family group watching what was going on. After distributing my presents to the others, I looked laughingly at the orang-outang and said, "Kees, you don't get any?" Instantly I regretted my attempt at a joke.

The poor creature began sobbing, a tear streaming down his face, and it was not until I had with evident regret in my tones hastily called on, "Never mind, Kees; you shall have these," offering him the brightest colored article of the lot, that the mias regained his composure.

Kees actually put on the trousers and wore them every Sunday, taking a stick in his hand cane-fashion, and walking around the house with much gravity.

He habitually ate rice and fruit, with the servants at their meals. He would bring me my slippers, or a glass of water, or a bunch of fruit, when I ordered him to do so. He would hold my horse as long as I desired, and, when otherwise unoccupied, would sit on the piazza and watch me smoke.—J. T. Van Gestel, in The Cosmopolitan.

Ears Sometimes Deceptive.
"It is strange," said a Jersey City High School teacher, "that people have such confidence in their ears. Even the courts, so keen to sift testimony, readily believe a witness who is supposed to be trustworthy if he says: 'Mr. Jones said so and so.' Probably his ears deceived him and Mr. Jones said something very different. My experience in dictation work convinces me that the human ear is often a poor witness. The other day I dictated a stanza in which occurs the words 'And animation wakes.' One of the most attentive girls in the school wrote it 'And damnation waits.' In another exercise was the quotation: 'To err is human, to forgive divine.' This was written: 'To air is humor and to forgive design.' I believe from these and many similar experiences that the ear is often exceedingly inaccurate in recording impressions of sound."

Another teacher who was standing by agreed with this, and told the story of her little sister, who had picked up many hymns by hearing them sung in church. In one line occurred: "I want to be with them then," and the child one day was heard singing fervently: "I want to be with the men."—New York Tribune.

In some parts of Russia the only food for the people consists at present of acorns, leaves, and the soft bark of trees.