

THE GENUINE TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL

LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
CATALOGUE FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Cures a cough or cold at once.
Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c

Speedy, Prompt and Sure.

Acts quicker, never gripes and obtains better results than any laxative known.
Its action is marvelous, its effect immediate.
No remedy will cure constipation and biliousness so quickly and with absolutely no discomfort as

Hunyadi János

Average Dose: One-half glassful on arising in the morning. Every druggist and general wholesale grocer in the world sells it.

ASK for the full name, "Hunyadi János." Label with BLUE Red Centre Panel.

Sole Importer: Firm of ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

FACE HUMORS



Pimples, Blackheads, Red Rough and Oily Skin

PREVENTED BY

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A RESOLVENT is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

Cuticura THE SET, \$1.25

Chimney to Cost \$50,000.
A gigantic chimney, which will cost \$50,000 and will be 350 feet in height when completed, is in course of erection for the Oxford Copper Works Company, near Bayonne, N. J. The chimney is intended to distribute high in the air the smoke and gases which hitherto have hung over Kill von Kull and New York Bay. The work of construction is being done from the inside, a small elevator carrying material to the workmen. The huge stack, built of radial perforated brick, will weigh 3600 tons when completed.
It will be the second largest chimney in the world, the largest being a stack in German 500 feet high.

The Law of Recompense.
The law of recompense is ever in operation. A Colorado miner has fallen among thieves in Boston, but the incident is not a circumstance to the number of Boston capitalists who have fallen among mining thieves in Colorado.

Deacon Shaw's Philosophy.
Deacon Shaw's philosophy in the Peabody News: The other fellow's work always looks easy. * * * If you don't amount to much it is some one else's fault, of course. * * * Lots of men have fought for a point when bluffing would have gained it. * * * The poorest workman always has the biggest pile of letters of recommendation. * * * You see things every day at which you sneer, but you would cry if you read about them in a novel. * * * A good way to keep from crying is to place a dollar in front of you and look at it steadily. The dollar is a great thing to keep grief away.

Stewart and Girard.
It is impossible not to compare the results of two such lives as those of Stewart and Girard. The latter's fortune, collected by hard labor and self-sacrifice, went to found a great charity, which has grown in usefulness as the years have come by, and which will carry the name of its founder down to the remotest posterity. But the recollection of Stewart is fading already, and the disappearance of the mansion on which he lavished so much of his gains will almost wipe it from memory. Nothing is more short-lived than a name built up on money solely.

Specific Directions.
A Memphis gentleman who has just returned from an overland trip through Mississippi says that one day he stopped at a negro cabin to ask the way to the village for which he was bound. In reply to his hail an old white-headed man came to the door, and the following conversation took place:
"Can you tell me how to get to B—?" asked the traveler.
"Satinly, I kin, sah," replied the darkey. "You follow dis here road till just before you gits in sight ob de next house, and den you turns to de right, and dar ain't no odder road to put you off from dar on till you gits to what you is a-going."

Joy Enough.
Mrs. Subbubs—You didn't get much pleasure out of your walk, did you, dear?
Mr. Subbubs (beamingly)—Indeed, I did.
Mrs. Subbubs—But, that shower of rain. See how wet you are.
Mr. Subbubs—Oh! that doesn't matter. What do you think? I found a golf ball I lost last Summer.

A Genuine Income Tax.
Beggars are taxed in China. There, evidently, the financial possibilities of the profession are frankly recognized.

OH! FOR STRENGTH!
Weak Nerves, Tired, Exhausted Bodies.

The Complaint of Thousands upon Thousands.
Health and Strength are Within Your Grasp.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Makes You Strong and Well.

It is the Great Restorative of Brain and Nerves.

Oh, those nerves of ours, how they do bother us! Weak, tired, and nervous is the complaint everywhere. We overwork, dissipate, weaken our bodies, ruin our health, and finally break down. Sleeplessness and indigestion are early symptoms, for the nerves are too exhausted and irritable to permit rest, and the stomach too weak to digest food.

It is nerve and brain exhaustion which makes the brain tired, and the arm nerveless, the limbs trembling, the muscles weak, and the whole body without strength, energy or ambition. It is loss of nerve and vital power which is slowly but surely sapping the very life itself, and unless help is sought from the right source, the end will be shattered nerves, insanity with softening of the brain, nervous prostration, heart failure, paralysis or premature death.

Beware of such symptoms! A well known druggist, Charles W. Eggleston, 329 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass., suffered from nervous prostration and all its terrible symptoms. He writes the following letter telling what he knows is the best way to get well.

"Some time ago I was taken with nervous prostration, I suffered terribly with my nerves and could get no sleep at all. I became fearfully exhausted, my stomach was in terrible condition from dyspepsia, and I could eat hardly anything.

"I used several medicines but without benefit. Being in the drug business myself, and having had many customers speak in the highest terms of Dr. Greene's Nervura, blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. After taking only one-half bottle I began to feel much better.

"I slept soundly at night, and my appetite was splendid. After taking three bottles, I ate three square meals a day, and had not the slightest distress. My nerves were perfectly strong and I felt like a new man, being completely cured of all my troubles.

"Out of the respect I bear the manufacturers of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and my desire to have the sick and suffering made well and strong, I unhesitatingly say that this medicine is the best and most wonderful remedy known today.

"It does just what is said of it, it cures disease. Don't hesitate to use it, sufferers, for you will never regret it. You will be made well and strong."

As this letter is from a dealer in medicine, his word is authority on such matters. Everybody knows that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the great leading medicine of the age. Take it and you will be made strong, healthy and vigorous. Doctors recommend it because it is the prescription of a physician, and because they know it cures.

Dr. Greene, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, discovered it. He can be consulted free, personally or by letter, at his office, 35 W. 14th St., New York City.

GARDEN OF FARM

LIME IN WHEAT AND STRAW.

There is only about a pound of lime in 1,000 bushels of wheat, and about five pounds in the straw. The entire mineral matter of a thousand pounds of wheat, after the water and volatile matters have been driven off, may be condensed into about thirteen pounds, including the lime, soda, magnesia, potash, etc. This may vary according to the soil and variety of wheat, but as wheat contains but little lime it is necessary that other foods, such as the legumes, should be used in connection with both wheat and corn.

GROW MORE CORN.
The farmers who are feeding out timothy hay, and seeing their neighbors selling load after load of it at a good price, while their cattle are kept in good condition and their cows are giving more milk on corn fodder than those do that are eating high priced hay, must feel like asking some one to kick them now, and then come around and kick them again next spring until they promise either to plant corn or sow corn in drills and save the fodder for next winter's use. Yet this is but one small part of their loss. Those who had a plenty of corn fodder to use during the dry time last summer kept their cows up to full milk production then, and began the fall with them in much better condition than were those that had to depend upon the pasture alone, and thus they will have more milk every day and milk more days this winter than those who trusted to the grass crop alone. Yet not one-half the latter will be much more ready to look ahead next spring than they were last spring.—Boston Cultivator.

THE COW BOARDER.
There are two varieties of cows. Note carefully: 1. The cow that gives more than she eats. 2. The cow that eats more than she gives. Which variety would you prefer in making up a dairy herd? Which variety do you actually have? Now there is no difficulty about telling the cow of one class from the cow of the other. There used to be; but there is not now. The Babcock test does it. The apparatus consists of a small scale, a Babcock test and a little common sense. By testing each cow separately a man can soon tell which ones are paying a profit and which ones are merely boarders. When feed is scarce and high dairymen will find it more than usually necessary to weed out the boarders.

Most creameries will make the tests for patrons free or at a nominal cost. The Vermont Experiment Station will make the analyses free when requested, if samples be properly taken. Or the dairyman can make the test for himself with the apparatus above described. It is not necessary to weigh the milk of each cow every time she is milked, nor to test it as often as a creamery does. It may be weighed but two or three days in a month. Sampling and testing may be done only twice a year, but the samples must be taken properly and at the right times to amount to much. When the cow is about four to six months along in milk, two composite samples should be taken. The average of these will generally be closely like the average which would result from frequent sampling. The milk weights, multiplied by fifteen or ten, as the case may be, will give an approximation to the milk yield; and the pounds of milk multiplied by the per cent. of fat and divided by six will give a close idea of the pounds of butter the cow will make.—Agricultural Epitomist.

MARKETS ON THE FARMS.
Where the losses on the farm occur is in the waste of those materials which are considered of but little value for market. The actual market value of an article does not indicate its value on the farm, for the price of an article is not obtained until it is properly packed or prepared, hauled to the depot and shipped to destination. There is consequently certain expenses incidental to selling. Again, an article is of more value if it is at the factory ready for use. It may be almost valueless elsewhere, but can be converted into a salable product wherever the means and appliances are at hand for that purpose; hence the farm offers many advantages for utilizing the cheaper articles that do not find ready sale in the open market. The farmer should not only avail himself of every opportunity to increase the value of his products on the farm, but should provide himself with all necessary stock and grow the most appropriate crops for that purpose. On nearly all farms there are articles which are considered as of little value, which could be converted into marketable products or substituted for something of greater value. Profits from farming are not made entirely from that which may be sold, but to the conversion of materials into other articles, and it is this matter which farmers should consider.

The grain which is sold from a crop of wheat represents the smaller portion of the crop. In fact, it costs the farmer more to grow straw, fodder and vines than grain or roots. In every hundred pounds of straw are four or five pounds of mineral elements, containing potash, lime, magnesia, phosphates, soda, etc., all of which come from the soil. But for the fact that wheat commands a ready price in market, and is in demand over the whole world, the straw would be considered of equal value as the grain as food on the farm. The fodder from corn is more costly to produce than the grain, but the grain is the marketable portion. The farm is the place for the utilization of the produce that is not in demand elsewhere, or which is too bulky for transportation, but the fact that these articles do not have a value outside of the farm has induced farmers to place a low value upon them and allow much to be wasted that could be rendered serviceable. If an article can be reserved for future use, or can be added to the farm, it is sold in reality just as surely as if sent to market, and every ounce of such product that is appropriated to a special purpose, with the view of deriving a return in the future, is disposed of in a manner similar to a sale. The transaction may not be a cash one, but it is an investment, and brings a profit as large, and often larger, than when products are sent off the farm to market.—Philadelphia Record.

Man proposes, but judging from the number of bachelors he often gets left.

was then turned out and packed for shipment.

FEEDING AND REARING CALVES.
The dairy cow should never suckle her calf for more than three days. Some advocate taking the calf away as soon as dropped. According to Professor A. M. Soule, of the Tennessee Experiment Station, the calf should first be mothered before it is taken from the dam. This clears the skin of effete matter and materially aids the circulation. It is very important that this be done, as the calf is in a weakened condition and this aids in the development of its strength. After it is done, the calf may be removed without suffering. In all instances, it should receive the first milk or colostrum. This contains properties that are purgative in nature and clears the alimentary canal of materials that otherwise might cause congestion of the various digestive organs. Those who have handled calves have been astonished by the rapid growth and strength displayed by young animals several days after birth. The colostrum milk is the best means of providing the animal with the requisite food for growth and development. This matter must, therefore, receive due consideration when weaning calves and raising them by hand.

Should scours and other intestinal troubles result from careless feeding, they can be remedied by the addition of lime water, and by feeding in such a manner that the animal will have to take the milk slowly so that it will become thoroughly mixed with the saliva and other digestive juices and properly assimilated. After the third day, take the calf away and feed for two weeks or so on whole milk, then on skim-milk and adjuncts, chiefly flaxseed gruel. The milk must be fed at blood heat, between 98 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The calf should early be taught to eat a mixture of grain and fodder. In the dairy the object is a rapid growth of muscle, but not fat. No difficulty will be experienced in teaching the calf to drink if a nipple is used. Equally good calves can be grown on skim-milk, and at much less expense when properly managed. The calves should be handled constantly from the beginning to make them gentle. Handle the udder parts in the heifer and thus stimulate the flow of blood to those parts, directly increasing the activity of the glands and developing the milk producing organs to the fullest extent. Breed at about eighteen to twenty months, so that the calf may be dropped at from twenty-seven to twenty-nine months. Breeding too young is detrimental to the mother, for she cannot develop properly and support a foetus at the same time, and a stunted heifer will make a cow deficient in stamina.—American Agriculturist.

BOY CHORISTERS.
Subtle Ways in Which the Choirmaster Replenishes His Choir.

The forming of a boy choir seems to be a matter of considerable difficulty. Singularly enough, the Sunday school furnishes very few recruits for this purpose, and in almost every instance the choirmaster is forced to apply to the public school for boys.
When he has obtained the necessary permission, he goes straight to the classroom and sees the boys personally. Then his troubles begin. Who would believe that the pugnacious, small public school boy edges shyly off when it comes to a question of deating at close range with a strange "grown-up?" This, nevertheless, is just what happened. But finally, by dint of much persuasion and many allurements, several hundred boys are won over to accept an invitation to visit the church.
So far, so good. But when the appointed day arrives, out of this goodly number perhaps a single dozen lads appear. The resolution of the rest melted away when it came to the crucial point of actually entering upon an experience so strange and unfamiliar. When the voices of the dozen courageous ones are tried, possibly a half of them will be found worth the training. So that the promising two or three hundred recruits have dwindled, under the choirmaster's eye, to a meager five or six.
Thankful for this scant surplus at least, he begins training his little company. A single rehearsal, and then more excuses begin to come in. This boy has decided that the rehearsals take too much time from his play. That boy has chanced to mention the choir practice at home, and for some reason or other his parents withdraw him; and so on until even the scant remainder of the original array has sunk to a mere two or three, and, with a sigh, the choirmaster thanks the propitious fates for these.

Then the master begins to exercise his ingenuity in other directions. He offers a bonus to the members who will bring in other boys. Sometimes this device works admirably; the flourishing choir of St. James' Church, of which Mr. Henry Hall is master, is maintained almost wholly in this manner. In other instances, a boy will persuade his friend to remain until the bonus is paid, and then, having received his share of the reward, the new recruit departs again on his way.—Truth.

A Fish Story.
"What sort of language does that ignorant codfish talk?" asked the lobster of the sea urchin.
"Oh, I suppose it's some kind of Finnish," replied the urchin.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

BROKERS IN INVENTIONS.
Disappearance of the Unscrupulous Speculator—Odd Ideas.

Inventors, as every one knows, are deficient in business sense; left to themselves they seldom realize great profit from their work. They offer a golden opportunity to business men, who are not slow to take advantage of it. Two types of men make their living out of the inventor. One is the speculator, the other the legitimate broker of inventions. There are not so many speculators as there used to be 20 years ago. Many made fortunes out of simple-minded inventors. The most notable case was that of one who bought ten patents from a poor fellow in Washington for \$3,000, and in the next ten years cleared nearly a million dollars on them in this country and in Europe.

Brokers have progressed steadily, and are now members of a recognized calling. Many of them are thorough mechanics and good practical scientists. Others are merely clever salesmen, who at times make money, and at other times have their labor for their pains. Their calling is full of odd and interesting features. They meet inventors of every type, from those who have genius to those who are cranks and dreamers. It is among the latter that they find queer inventions, some of which, though ingenious, are not patentable. One of these was a policeman's club, which at the end was perforated so as to form a red-pepper box. A small spring in the handle opened the box and enabled the wielder of the club to blind his enemy as well as to beat him. A second spring threw out as radii from the club a number of small "knif-blades, which would cut to pieces the hand of any one who tried to snatch the club away. It was refused a patent by the examiners on the ground "of its cruelty and inhumanity."

Another non-patentable invention was a lady's fan in the stick of which was concealed a poisoned dagger. A second class of non-patentable inventions are those which profess to do the impossible. Of these, the perpetual-motion machine is most frequently met with. Some inventors devote themselves to little things. The man who made the egg-beater realized a small fortune. Another man, working along the same lines, applied a similar mechanism to the handle of a fan; by squeezing a knob, which acted upon a strong spiral spring, the fan revolved upon its center with great rapidity, and when the finger was released it reversed its motion and revolved the same number of times until it regained its original position.

The brokers receive a commission upon the sale of an invention or receive a part interest in the patent for their work.—New York Post.