Through all the present I echo of the past; All things but God are in my leash; I climb, From star to star and quench them all at

I blast the blooms of promise with a breath"-Vaunts Death.

"I am the spirit in matter—the All-searcher; I'm driven like surf by one deep, moving force: Even in the grasp of Death my hope I

nurture; Enswathing love is both my end and

source; Peace is my handmaid and my thrall is strife"--

Chants Life. -Craven Langstroth Betts, in Independent.

# HE GOT IN AT BRUGES.

Mr. Portman Brown was a prosperous, elderly gentleman, of quiet ways and fixed habits. A small circle of familiar friends supplied all his social needs, he concerned himself little with the rest of without so much as knowing them by sight.

Among Mr. Brown's fixed habits was a yearly tour

But he did not take it, like most people, in the summer months, but in the early spring. Regularly, as the first week in March came round, he went abroad. A common-place tour, in beaten tracks, following the usual routine of travel in steamers and trains, and lodgan unusual overcharge at some hotel had come within Portman Brown's personal

In 18-, when March came round, he made the usual preparations for his yearly tour in his usual way.

On the evening before his departure, an old city friend, Mr. Goldsmith, dined with him at his house in Harley street. When about to leave, Goldsmith drew a small case from his pocket.

"I brought this with me on the chance that you were going to Cannes. You tive glances invariably caught—quickly will do me a great favor by giving it withdrawn though they were-those of into my brother's hands there. It con- the other man levelled on him. While tains a brilliant of such rare value that I this went on, the slighest change of posicould intrust it to few. It will give you tion, the least movement in the oppono trouble, being so small; there will be site corner, made Brown start. Might no risk, as no one will know you have it not herald the approach of danger? A

"Anything to oblige a friend," said under the same circumstances.'

The two men were standing at the study window, the blind of which happened the light from a lamps in front of the door struck on the face of a man who was passing-or had been standing there? black whiskers.

The man moved on. Brown drew back hastily.

inquired of Goldsmith.

"Not a soul, my dear fellow; the matter is entirely between you and me. My head clerk alone knows of the existence of the brilliant."

"What is he like?"

"Like you, like me. Respectability itseif! What are you thinking of?" "Has he white whiskers?"

"Grey as a badger's-white even! one?"

and might have heard what we said."

"Then he must be in the street still." said Goldsmith, throwing up the windid the same. The night was bright. Not a soul was to be seen anywherethe street was quite deserted. "A neighbor or a neighbor's butler.

take charge of the brilliant?"

But Brown would not hear of this. Already shamefaced over his hasty and | Elvancing to the attack. In the extremsomewhat ridiculous suspicions, he dis- ity of his terror Brown sank swiftly on missed them abruptly.

"Not for worlds would I give up the charge," he said. "I'm net such a fool as I seem. The man probably is one of the new neighbors; there are a good many newcomers in the street."

Portman Brown set out next morning for Lucerne via Brussels and the Rhine, staying a few days at Ostend on the way. He took his place in the undeniable comfort of a first class carriage in the express to Brussels with a mind as free frem care and uncasiness as an elderly gentleman ever possessed. A life of plain, undiluted prose had, up to this, kept his imaginative fauulties in complete abeyance; lunatics, hypnotists, murderers, never entered his mind. As a rule, in- saved! Deliverance had come miraculdeed, his fellow-travelers no more excited his interest or notice than his near neighbors at home. On this occasion he light began to stream into the carriage. was just conscious, in leaving the station | Cautiously and slowly Brown peeped at Ostend, that an elderly couple were from under the seat. He was quite the other occupants of the carriage; he alone. The man had disappeared. merely gave a passing glance from his newspaper at the man, a stranger who time, enough for Brown. Afterward,

opposite seat.

Nearly an hour had passed before Brown laid down his nevzspaper, and the door, had followed in supposed purwhen he did he was horrified to see in suit.

At Brussels Brown dodged the dark- for one in a crowded second-class comfaced man

Never within the whole course of his experience in foreign ports had Brown passed a more wretched night; the Lucerne. morning found his nerves in a sad state. He, who had never before known himself the possessor of nerves! The fidgety man who made fussy arrangements about starting by the first train for Lucerne, and whose eyes had a way of casting furtive-not to say apprehensive—glances around, was strangely unlike the self-satisfied, phlegmatic Briton who had arrived the evening before at the Three Kings.

The success of his manœuvre in leaving Brussels made him repeat it, and, besides, he was in a perfect fever to get to the end of his journey, and rid himself of the charge of the diamond. His spirits rose considerably as the hour of the train's departure drew near without any appearance of the "shadower" in the station. Brown remained on the platform until the last moment, then, with a fervent sigh of relief, he entered the railway carriage. The train was just moving off when the door was sudhumanity, belonging to the class who in a handbag and parcel of rugs, foldenly opened, a breathless porter dashed can live side by side in the same street lowed by a still more breathless traveler. with a fellow-creature all their lives The door was shut, the engine shricked the last departing signal, the train moved from Bale station. In one corner sat Brown; in another-the farthest on the opposite side-sat the man with the black whiskers!

The position in which Brown now found himself might well have appalled the bravest. He was alone in a railway carriage, with a scoundrel who had followed him from London. Brown had ing at palatial hotels. No adventure night and accepted each idea as an abso-had ever broken the uneventful record lute certainty. The object in this scounutterly abandoned surmise since last night and accepted each idea as an absoof these tours for over a quarter of a drel's view was the capture of the valuacentury; no more exciting incident than ble diamond, which was at that very moment on Brown's person. A long journey lay before them, and Brown was unarmed. At this review of the situation his heart sank; he drew back instinctively into the corner. His eyes suddenly met those of the other man; a deep flush suffused his face, which seemed to find reflection in the other's. Brown hastily took up Baedeker and affected to read; the man opposite simultaneously did the same. A transparent unreality on both sides. Brown's furspring, a rush, the attack!

Brown, lightly. "I would take the inactive almost impossible. Brown had The tension was terrible; to remain Koh-i-noor as a traveling companion an inspiration, as a man in extremity sometimes has. Though he was not armed, he would pretend to be. That might do something; produce hesitation, to be up. While in the act of placing or delay, at least. Accordingly, he dethe case in his pocket, Brown's eyes liberately assumed a bold, even threaten-wandered to the street. At the moment ing demeanor. Casting a truculent glance across the carriage, he plunged his hand into his pocket, affecting to -a peculiar dark face, with straight intense delight the ruse took immediate grasp an imaginary revolver. To his effect. The man opposite gave an unmistakable start, and shrank back into his corner. So far, so good. But how "None of your people knew that you to keep up the pretence? What to do valuable ones. A boy who stood by next? At this crisis the whistling of the engine suddenly distracted Brown. Good heavens! He had forgotten the long tunnel! They were coming to it now! His eyes, with a quick, involuntary movement, sought the lamp. It was not lighted!

Entrapped! Doomed! The wildest thoughts rushed confusedly to his brain. With a shrick the train plunged noisily into the tunnel, into darkness. The din But, bless my soul, what is the matter? and rattle outside contrasted sharply What do you mean? Have you seen any with the silence within the carriage. Crouched in his corner, Brown, his hear-"A man was standing there by the ing sharpened to agonizing acuteness, lamp post as you handed me the jewel listened for a stir, a rustle, the sound of He was apparently looking at us, human breathing drawing nearer to him. Every moment fancy detected a step, a stealthy, cat-like movement. His imagination, after the neglect of a lifetime, dow and putting his head out; Brown was now taking ample revenge. Uncontrolled and uncontrollable were its wild flights. Every railway murder of which he had ever heard flashed upon him with all the ghastly details. The He has gone into some house." Gold- spring upon the victim, the struggle, the smith withdrew from the window. "In death-stroke, the body thrown out on any case, no one could have overheard, the rails. How idly he had read of these nor, I should think, have seen us. As things happening to other men! But for my clerk, Travers, I boast myself an now to realize himself as the victim; his, honest man, but I don't hesitate to ac- the body! Absolute panic seized upon knowledge that he is the honester of the him; hardly knowing what he was dotwo. Your imagination is playing you ing, he tried softly to open the door. It bowl build a large arch of flowers; have tricks. I didn't know you were given was locked, however. His movements that way. Perhaps you would rather not must have been heard, there was a stir at the other end of the carriage. The fatal moment had come, the assassin was the floor and crawled under the seat.

For what length of time he crouched there, half stifled, scarcely daring to breathe, Brown knew not. Agony cannot measure time. A sudden and extraordinary rush of air made his heart first stand still, and then sent the blood coursing wildly through his veins. The the knight takes his turn at the pape, far door was swinging open! Something had happened! And what?

His straining ears detected no sound but the outside rattle and roar of the blow the best bubbles and succeed in train through the tunnel; within all was silence. He remained listening in intense excitement and amazement until Advertiser. the hope which had hardly dared to stirin his breast grew into vigorous life. etc., as possible fellow-travelers, had He was alone in the carriage? He was

ously-why and how he knew not! The tunnel was coming to an end;

The fact of his escape was, at the got in at Bruges and sat down on the in thinking over the adventure, he surmised that the man, deceived by his (Brown's) attempt to turn the handle of

partment. A few hours later the brilliant was safely transferred from his charge into that of Goldsmith's brother at

The rest of his tour was uneventful; he neither heard of nor saw his persecutor again.

Brown's adventure made quite a sensation on his return to London. He was the hero of the hour in his circle. Whether or not he related the circumstances exactly, as here set forth, need not be mentioned. His friend Jones, among others, gave a dinner party in his honor. Brown, with his usual punctuality, was the first of the guests to arrive.

By the way," Jones said chaffingly to him, as the two stood chatting together on the hearth-rug, "you must look to your laurels to-night, Brown. Do you know Leroy, your neighbor in Harley street?

"Never saw the man in my life. What's the joke?"

"A rival adventure! In Switzerland, too, and culminating in a tunnel-not sure that it wasn't the Olten one also!" "Dear me! What an extraordinary coincidence!"

"In his case it was a lunatic, not a robber. He was shadowed at hotels and trains. You must hear the story from his own lips; he's dining here tonight. The climax is terrific. Shut into a railway carriage alone with a lunatic, aforesaid lunatic armed with a revolver. A long tunnel, an extinguished lamp, the lunatic crawling in the darkness to the attack, an escape by the skin of the teeth. Leroy has sufficient presence of mind to open the door and pretend to get out, in reality crawling under the seat instead. The ruse saved his life. He supposes that he fainted in the stifling air, for, when he was next conscious, the train had left Olten and he was alone in the carriage, from which all traces of the lunatic had disappeared."

Jones was so engrossed in telling the story, he did not remark its curious and startling effect on Brown. Just then the door was thrown open,

and the footman announced "Mr. Le-Jones, springing forward with effusion

to greet the new comer, led him gushingly up to Brown. "You two must know each other," he

And they did. The recognition was instantaneous on both sides. With a gasp, Brown stared in speechless wonder on the man with the black whiskers, while Leroy stared back aghast on encountering the gaze of the lunatic!-London Truth.

## Ducks as Fire Extinguishers.

Once at a large house in the country the chimney took fire. The flames spread to the woodwork in different parts of the house, and although the fire was extinguished at each place it caught, it still burned in the chimney, and from time to time spread in some other direction. The fire grew hotter and hotter, and threatened to burst the chimney. It was hard to reach, and there seemed no way of putting it out.

The gentleman who owned the house was fend of fowls, and possessed some looking at the fire saw the danger, a bright idea struck him. He ran to the duck pen and startled the sleeping ducks by seizing by their legs as many of the largest as he could carry. The ducks squawked vigorous protests, but were hurried off. A ladder was called for, and before any one realized what he was going to do, the young fellow mounted to the roof, and made his way to the

chimney. Flames and smoke were pouring out, but the boy went as near as he dared. and by a dexterous motion tossed a duck down the narrow shaft. It disappeared, fluttering and squawking. The flames subsided a little, and the smoke grew denser. The boy threw down another duck, and after a minute another. The cloud of soot and dust carried down by the flapping wings of the ducks smothered and checked the fire with such good effect that the advantage gained was easily followed up, and the fire soon put out without further damage .- Harper's Young People.

# Soap-Bubble Parties.

Soap-bubble parties are decidedly popular. And if you intend having one, here is a pretty idea for you. Of course the bowl stands on a table; over the it high enough and broad enough that the soap bubbles can float under it. There are partners in blowing bubbles, and together they must stand or fallcarry off the first prize with honor or the booby prize with ignominy. The ladies select their pipes from one basket, the gentlemen theirs from another, and the gentle maiden recognizes her hero by her colors, which will adorn his pipe. When the contest begins the fair dame blows a bubble, and her knight attempts to blow it under the floral arch; then while his companion tries to waft the frail bubbles under the flowers. The prizes are awarded to the couple who getting the greatest number of them through the triumphal arch .- New York

# Queer Names.

A gentleman in Boston has made a collection of odd names, and has some curious ones on his list. Here are a few: Sapphire Gunnybag and Macey Marcy Mercy Massey, of Boston; John Fan-danhigligenberger, of Philadelphia; Applepie Johnston, of Pittsburg; Echo Halfcose, of Chicago.

Dickens gave queer names to his men and women, and often took great pains to find a name to suitably fit some character. It is said that he found most of them in old London dictionaries. This is probably true. Truth is always stranger than fiction. No story you read can be more wonderful than the story the traveler who got in at Bruges the dark-faced man who had excited his suspicions when he started from London.

At the station, just outside the tunnel, some friend could tell you if he would. —Harper's Young People.

## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR PLANT LICE. The following kerosene emulsion will be found very effective in ridding grape vines and other garden bushes of plant lice: Mix two parts kerosene with one osene and soap do not readily unite by stirring, add four parts boiling water and then stir. If used very strong, the emulsion may injure the foliage, so it is better to add a little too much soap than not enough .- New York Voice.

#### TOO MUCH PERTILIZER.

It is quite possible to overdue in the matter of fertilizers, and this fact has been brought out fully at a number of experiment stations. Fertilizers are a good thing when they are needed in the soil for the crop, but they are not always needed. It is always well to have a small surplus of plant food in the soil, but beyond that it is not profitable. It is true that additional fertilizer may bring an increase of crop, but too frequently, upon a rich soil, that increase is at a loss. It is not the largest crop that is always the most profitable, for an increase of yield may cost too much .- American Agriculturist.

#### SWELLED THROAT IN CATTLE.

This disease is mostly due to the use of water that is deficient in mineral matter or has an excess of lime in it, and prevails chiefly in mountain districts where granite rocks abound and in limestone regions. The water in such places is soft and without lime, or has too drink it, and causes the swelling of the salivary glands to which this name is as a specific, if there is any such thing, top or bottom. for this disease. This is given in doses of one dram for a horse, or two drams for a cow, or half that quantity for small animals, daily in bran mash or in cut food, and is used externally on the swelling in the form of the tincture or ointment, well rubbed into the skin .-New York Times.

#### FOWLS AS GLEANERS.

It matters not how much care be exercised in gathering the grain crop, more or less of it is certain to be left on the field in the shape of loose kernels, single heads and litterings. Sheep and hogs, if turned in promptly, will eat a portion of this ungathered crop, but they are not often wanted thus early in stubble ground, especially if it is newly seeded. etc., etc. - Farm, Field and Stockman. Hence a farmer having a field near the barn can utilize this scattered grain by letting the fowls all out at once in the morning, inducing them to follow him to the field by scattering grain before them, remaining in the field with them half an hour, or until they scatter about in search of food. Practise this for two or three mornings, and they will visit the field often during the day.

By this plan the fowls not only fatten rapidly, but they are away from the house and barn buildings, look better and are healthier, than when depending upon food fed to them. I have known instances where fowls have been induced to forage nearly half a mile from the buildings. Not only is loose grain readily utilized by them, but insects of all kinds, and in their season grasshoppera and let the hens go to laying. are their favorite food .- The Examiner.

# PROTECTING STOCK.

In most pastures there are more or less trees that afford shade sufficient to protect the animals feeding in them during the warmest portions of the day. Where this is not the case, I think there should be some temporary provision made for affording it, suggests an Ohio farmer, for it seems but little short of downright cruelty that there should be no place in a pasture where cattle can lie down out of the hot sunshine. This is more likely to occur when cattle are turned into the harvested grain field than anywhere else, and this is easily provided for by putting up one or more open sheds which will furnish the required shade and which can be quickly moved to another field if necessary. The material can be of the roughest and cheapest description, and can be taken down and stored away until the next season. When there is not enough natural shade this is not only a dictate of humanity, but it is profitable in a pecuniary way to provide comfortable retreats for domestic animals, whether it be from the heat of the sun or from storms. A simple shed without any boarding-up of sides or ends is all that is necessary, and under this the weaker cattle are less liable to be injured by others than in one inclosed on three sides .- New York World.

# PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE.

There are problems in agriculture as important as those in science, and often as difficult to be determined with exactness. Large crops can only be produced upon lands that are naturally fertile or on such as have been made so artificially by the use of manures or commercial fertilizers. To keep a fertile soil from degenerating under continued cultivation and to restore fertility to an impoverished one are agricultural problems that demand a high degree of intelligent and careful farming for their solution. A previous good preparation of the soil is necessary before land is seeded to grass, and different degrees of deep or shallow plowing are advocated as a preparation, or as after cultivation for various other crops. Along with the use of concentrated fertilizers it is always important that there should be decayed vegetable matter; otherwise the plant tood will not be in well balanced proportions. This includes all crops, and suggests the reason why the results from manufactured fertilizers are often disap-

The manure of animals furnishes in a concentrated form the fertilizing properties of the vegetation they have con-sumed, of which a part is taken up and assimilated in their growth, and a part, perience.

in the condition of excrement, is returned to the soil. Thus, barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers go well together, and the amount that may be profitably applied to land depends largely on the increased production from their use. The value of the increased part soft soap, and use one cup of the production, however, is not to be measemulsion to a pail of water. If the ker- ured by its quantity alone without taking the cost of the fertilizers into the calculation.

Where it is manifest that purchasing fertilizers is unprofitable, the farmer's only remedy is to keep his lands in good heart by a judicious rotation of crops. This alone is a problem for which no ironclad rule will apply, and one many farmers fail to solve to their own satisfaction after repeated years of trial .-New York World.

SMALL CHEESE. A subscriber wishes directions for making small cheese that take but forty or fifty pounds of milk. The fresh sweet milk is curdled by the use of rennet tablets. But too much should not be used as it makes a hard cheese. About four quarts of cheese will make a pound of cheese. The curd should be used fresh and before it has cooled. If it is cooled it should be warmed up to ninety degrees. A large dish pan or a tub will do for a vat where but a small amount of milk is used.

After the rennet is stirred in leave the milk in a warm place for about an hour when the curd is set.

A convenient way of setting the curd is to lay a square of muslin in the pan, securing the ends and pouring the milk into the muslin. When the curd is set the corners and edges of the muslin are much of it, but often contains a large. drawn together and tied, and the whole quantity of potash, which seems to ex- lifted out and hung up to drain. As soon as the whey is drained off the curd is put into a mold of any shape or size desired. Have them made of maple. given. The use of iodine is considered beach or of tin. They must be without

Mats of rushes, or clean rye or wheat straw may be used to rest the molds upon while the cheese is making. The mats are placed upon a cloth which absorbs the moisture. The molds and their con. tents are turned daily for three days and if desired are sprinkled with salt at each turning. If to be eaten fresh they will be ready in three days. If intended for future use they must be removed to a dairy house or cellar and kept curing for six weeks or two months, being turned every day and laid upon a lattice shelf. The flavor of the cheese is imparted during the curing process, and may be varied to suit the taste of the maker by wrapping them in powdered sweet herbs, cloths dipped in vinegar,

#### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. The hens' laying thin shelled eggs is

often caused by a lack of gravel. When the hens are confined a mess of cooked meat will promote laying.

Do not sell off all the old hens. Keep some of them for mothers next spring. Old geese should not be sold; they furnish the most and best feathers; sell the young and keep the old.

To hatch out late chickens, the best place to make the nests is upon the ground. A more even heat and will be secured.

In nearly all cases chickens should be separated from the old hens whenever they are full-feathered. Separate them After the first two or three days it is

important that young poultry should be provided with a good variety of food in order to maintain a healthy growth. Store away the sorghum seed, so me millet and sunflower seed, a good bunch

of clover hay, as well as corn, oats and wheat, to feed the poultry during the winter. One advantage in buying needed breeding fowls the latter part of summer or

early fall is that a better selection can be had and the fowls be purchased at a lower price. If young chickens are well-fed so as to make a rapid growth they ought to be ready to market when they are six

weeks, and at latest when they are two months old. It is said that heading back all the leading shoots of tomato plants three to six inches, from late July until late August, will increase the yield with an im-

portant gain in earliness. Keep the March and early April pullets for laying. If given comfortable quarters they will lay regularly the greater part of the winter. Late hatched pullets will rarely lay before spring.

This is a good time to cull the apiary and substitute poor queens with other. The colonies that have done well, having a large number of bees, are the ones to select. These are worth double the price of others that have just made a living without replenishing the purse of their keeper.

"Allow about two square inches of drone comb in one of the outside frames of each hive," is the advice of G. M. Doolittle in American Bee-Keeper. "Then you will know just where to look for it, and can shave off the drones' heads every twenty days, and the bees will not try so hard to build drone comb elsewhere.

Geese and ducks can be picked regularly until cool weather in the fall, and if properly managed the feathers will pay nearly or quite as well as the eggs. This and next month are the best for hatching all kinds of poultry and the work should be pushed along as rapidly as possible. Generally late hatchings are less profitable.

The statement of a Western farmer that he has been trying forty years to find the most profitable methods of storing and feeding coarse feed and grain, and is not sure he has yet succeeded, is worthy of note as showing the difficulties with which the live-stock owner is obliged to contend. It might also furnish a muchneeded lesson in modesty to some wouldbe instructors whose years are few and whose theoretical knowledge is considerably more extensive than their actual ex-

## NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Queen Victoria has forty dogs. Roumania's Queen plays the harp.

Fashionable bonnets are infinitesimal

Blue cheese cloth is pretty for sash

There is an economical era beginning

Girls collect the pennies in a Connec-A New York girl has had a mustache

grafted on her upper lip. Mme. De Lesseps is regarded as one of

the most devout women in Paris. Mrs. Lenora Berk is Principal of the

Capital City College of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Campbell, the wife of the Ohio Governor, is a tall and hardsome bru-

Granulated rock candy is the proper thing to sweeten tea and after-dinner

Some well known society girls in New York have formed an Anti-Dancing League. Arizona Indian women have taken to

wearing fashionable dresses, shoes and stockings. Vassar's most popular instructor is Miss Mary W. Whitney, the professor of

Miss Hargous, the New York heiress, favors lavender and silver stripes in silken surah.

Mme. de Navarro (Mary Anderson) is said to be engaged in writing her recollections of the stage.

Coque collarettes are one of the novelties that will be more fully appreciated as the cool days come on. The thirteenth wife of a Mormon elder

has just been identified as the heiress to an enormous English estate. Mrs. Potter Palmer, lady President of

the World's Fair, gets more mail matter than any woman in Chicago. The Czarina of all the Russias does not disdain to wear a calico gown when

she is on board the imperial yacht. The Sultan has made trouble for himself by interfering in the fashions of the He has issued a decree prohibiting the ladies of Constantinople from perambulating the streets in the Paris costumes

that they have adopted of late. Paniers and puffs are no longer in the distance, but are actually present and in style-and the hoop! Almost direct word comes from Paris that a very fine hair steel is now run in the edge of the bell skirt under its foot trimmings.

The millionaire merchant, Van Donner, has presented to his native city of Hamburg, Germany, \$500,000 to found a woman's hospital, in commemoration of the saving of his wife's life by the famous woman physician, Dr. Michel-

The rich deep Cleopatra colors will be in marked favor next season, the tawny golden browns, russets, the chandron or copper dyes and the dahlia and other flower, fruit and leaf shades; also the superb dark velvety reds and yellows of the nasturtium.

Miss Cora V. Diehl was elected Regisr of Deeds in Logan County, Oklahoma. Her opponents carried the case into the The choice of the people was sustained, and now the pretty Alliance girl takes the office and a large section of accrued salary.

Many of the tailors and best dressmakers are cutting even the rich silk gowns on the cross. This gives a certain novel look to the dress and at the same time a more graceful effect than the old straight form. Extra wide silk only is used in this manner. There is, however, an objection to a skirt cut in this shape, which is, that unless most carefully arranged a skirt shaped on the cross has a decided tendency "to lift here and to droop there," which is destructive to elegance.

Hali's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

The raising of ostriches has been begun in New Zealand with considerable success.

# Can You Eat

Heartily, with relish, and without distress after ward? If not, we recommend to you Hood's Sar separtile, which creates a good appetite and at the same time so invigorates the storauch and bowels that the food is properly digested and all its strength

"I have been taking two botttles of Hood's Sar separills for weakness and no appetite. With great pleasure I will say that I think it has done me much good because I am now able to eat like a man." J. C. S. CEURCHILL, Elchardson Hotel, Monmouth, Ill. N. B. When you ask for

Hood's Sarsaparilla Pon't be induced to buy any other. Insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla-100 Doses One Dollar. NY N U-35

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