

Economic writers declare that the income of the Czar of Russia is equal to \$25,000 per day every day in the year.

Faith Cures.

These very confident people are strangely self-satisfied until danger to life looms up, as when the chronic pains of many years endurance attack the heart, like Rheumatism very often does, then they turn to a better faith—is simple and certain. It is faith founded on experience that St. Jacobs Oil will cure, because it has cured all these painful ailments permanently. It is a faith founded on reason. We know what can be done by what has been done a thousand times. Every physician knows that those who have belief in treatment are the more easily cured; those who have not set up a resistance to the progress of cure.

It costs \$12,000 to dock and scrape the cruiser Chicago.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Russia's army numbers 974,000 on a peace footing.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

A LOW WATER LEVEL

In Rivers, Ponds, Wells, and other sources of drinking water threatens danger from malarial germs. This condition is usually found in the Fall, and it points to Hood's Sarsaparilla as a safeguard against attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and thus guards the system from all these perils. It creates an appetite and gives sound and robust health. I have

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

been using Hood's Sarsaparilla occasionally for the last three years. I have suffered from malaria fever for five years, and have tried many kinds of medicine, but found no relief till I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have all confidence in it, and believe it to be far superior to any other tonic. P. J. FITZGERALD, 121 Ninth St., So. Boston, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the System, Promotes the Appetite, Sweetens the Breath, cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent packages. Silver Stamps or Postal Note. GEO. B. HALM, 140 West 25th St., New York.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

- Biliousness indigestion
- dyspepsia bad taste in the mouth
- sick headache foul breath
- bilious headache loss of appetite
- salow skin pimples
- torpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"Forbid a Fool a Thing and that he will do."

Don't Use

SAPOLIO

Coughs and Colds,

Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, General Debility and all forms of Emaciation are speedily cured by

Scott's Emulsion

Consumptives always find great relief by taking it, and consumption is often cured. No other nourishment restores strength so quickly and effectively.

Weak Babies and Thin Children

are made strong and robust by Scott's Emulsion when other forms of food seem to do them no good whatever.

The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrapper. Refuse cheap substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

Potato Perfume.

"There is one odorless essence in very common use," said Dr. F. G. Coalter, of Indianapolis, at the Laclede last night, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "of which the majority of people know nothing whatever."

"This is potato ether, distilled from potato spirit. No one would suppose that humble vegetable capable of yielding a perfume. Yet it does yield three, and very good ones they are. They go by the names of pear, apple and grape oil, from a resemblance between their odors and these fruits. Confectioners use them largely to perfume their finest candies."

"Chemistry tells some queer stories about perfumes. It is found that the sole constituents of juniper oil, the otto of rosemary and that of lemons and turpentine are really the same, seven parts carbon, with one of hydrogen. We cannot combine these substances so as to form any one of the perfumes mentioned, nor explain why, with the same constituent parts, they exhale odors so different."

"Eau de cologne, which won fame and wealth for not only a family, but a city, is really indebted to the orange for most of its charm, there being four different perfumes distilled from it, which are used as ingredients in eau de cologne."

There is preserved by a private family in Baltimore Major Robert Kirkwood's certificate as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The certificate bears the signature of Washington. The parchment is framed under glass and is worn through in places as though it had long been kept folded. The Major was a Revolutionary hero of Delaware, and a village of that State bears his name.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanent beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

It Is Of No Use

to say that there is "Something Just as Good as Ripans" for disorders of the stomach and liver. It is not so. This standard remedy will relieve and cure you. One tablet gives relief.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Acorns, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hall's Honey of Horehound and Sarsaparilla. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

AN ANSWERING THOUGHT.

It may be but a mere sojourner here—A borrowed presence from some distant sphere, A passing shadow 'twixt a smile and tear—A thing of fleeting breath, Then, O ye heavenly choristers, draw near, And tell me what is death.

If mortal strength be but a borrowed might, A circling sun that wanes before the night, A taper burning with a transient light, Borrowed from worlds above, Oh, pause, sweet spirits, in your phantom flight, And tell me what is love.

If human life is but a feeble spark—A flitting gleam consumed by shadows dark, Or spirits soaring upward, as the lark, Let me not blindly grope; Ahoy! sweet sailors in your phantom bark, And tell me what is hope.

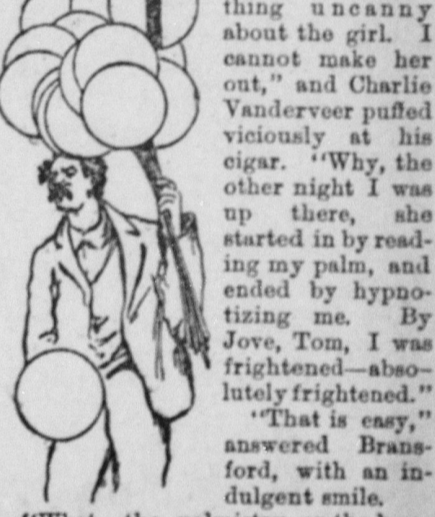
If my poor heart, a thing of trust and prayer, Must thro'—then vanish as dissolving air; If I must struggle through a world of care—A vicious, fleeting strife—Then tell me, O thou shapes of beauty rare, Tell me what is life.

Ah, yes! I hear you answer, clear and strong, Like flood of dead, unfathomable song; "To live is Christ! To triumph over wrong The soul's sweet mission is; Or day, or night, or life be short or long, 'Tis writ—ye are His."

I hearken not to Evolution's drone, The goddess critic or the cynic's tone; I ask but grace to "walk with God" alone—Trustful, exultant, free, To bide the sacred presence of His throne, Through all eternity.

—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A MODERN WITCH.



HERE is something uncanny about the girl. I cannot make her out," and Charlie Vanderveer puffed viciously at his cigar. "Why, the other night I was up there, she started in by reading my palm, and ended by hypnotizing me. By Jove, Tom, I was frightened—absolutely frightened."

"That is easy," answered Bransford, with an indulgent smile. "What, the palmistry or the hypnotism?"

"Both; and the frightening thrown in."

"Well, you will see her to-night, and can then judge for yourself. Here we are, now." Saying which they walked up the broad steps of a comfortable looking brown stone mansion and were ushered into a drawing room by a stately looking butler.

Miss Morgan was as charming a girl as one would care to meet. She had beauty, numerous accomplishments, and, incidentally, wealth. Within the past few years she had developed a craze for anything bordering on the mystic or supernatural. At first it was palmistry, but recently it had developed into mind-reading, hypnotism and ingeniously planned though entirely unsuccessful wanderings of the astral body.

Yet she had impressed some of her friends to such an extent that they would dream nightmareish dreams about her, and when they informed her of the fact she would calmly announce that she really had been with them in astral form.

Tom Bransford thought of all this as he was presented to this self-confessed witch. To her credit be it said that the young lady thought too much of her personal appearance to adopt any outlandish form of dress; on the contrary, the tout ensemble, while certainly bewitching, was anything but uncanny.

After the first introductions and perfunctory conventionalities, the conversation was turned to the subject of hypnotism, and Bransford volunteered to become a subject with foolhardy daring "just to see what the sensation was like," as he meekly explained.

Overjoyed at the prospect of a new victim to experiment upon, the young hostess offered him an invitingly comfortable looking arm-chair, while she, seating herself before him and taking his hand in hers, directed that he should look steadily into her eyes. Bransford did so, while Miss Morgan fixed her lustrous eyes on his as though she would look him through and through.

"Don't stare at me that way too long, Miss Morgan, I have a weak heart," interrupted Bransford.

Estelle laughed. "You must not interrupt the psychic current by talking; but tell me, have you experienced any strange sensations yet?"

"Yes," replied Bransford, "the strangest and wildest sensations. I can hardly talk. I feel that I am going, going."

"By all means," assented Vanderveer, whose face had assumed an almost greenish hue with fright. But in vain did this fair disciple of Mesmer resort to passes, commands, and finally tearful entreaties. Bransford could not be aroused, and his condition seemed to become more serious every moment.

"Oh, Mr. Bransford, do wake up. If you have the slightest regard for me, I beseech you to wake up," cried the girl, anxiously. "Oh, Mr. Vanderveer, do you please say something to arouse him, your voice will be more familiar than mine."

"Tom," cried Charlie, at the top of his voice, "wake up, old man." Then shaking him by the shoulders, he pleaded with him wildly. "Tom, old friend, you are all right. Wake up, Tom, if you love me, wake up." Then reproachfully to Estelle: "He told you he had a weak heart."

"Yes," she replied, now crying hysterically, "but I thought he was joking. Do please go for a doctor as quick as you can."

"But I can't leave him here, he'll fall on the floor," said Charlie. "Don't you think I had better carry him to the lounge?"

"Pray do, and then I can bathe his forehead with some extract and fan him while you are gone."

Bransford remains—for they hardly seemed to be more—were then laboriously half lifted, half dragged from the chair to the lounge, and a daintily embroidered pillow placed under his head. Estelle had in the meantime supplied herself with all available restoratives and took her place by his side, while Charlie hurried away for medical aid.

Left alone with her unfortunate victim, she unburdened her soul aloud.

"Oh, what have I done! Perhaps he will die. And I heard so much about him. I was sure we were going to be good friends. And I did like him from the moment I saw him this evening—and now I have probably killed him. Oh, how could I do it, how could I do it!"

A sort of spasm passed over the unconscious form before her, and she thought his breathing had ceased, so put her hand over his parted lips to see if she could feel any breath, when to her horror and surprise, the trembling hand was kissed in a most life-like manner, and Bransford's dark eyes looked into hers with a humorous twinkle.

"Remember," he said, quietly, "I am not responsible. I am hypnotized, you know." Then, still keeping her hand in his own, he sat up and asked gravely: "Don't you think that you have had a pretty good lesson in the danger of playing with edged tools and dabbling in occult arts you do not know anything about?"

"I think it was perfectly abominable and cruel for you to give me such a terrible fright," she cried, pulling away her hand.

"It might easily have really occurred. Come, now. You have said you like me, then forgive me, but promise to be a bewitching woman and not a womanly witch in the future. The day of witchcraft has long since passed; nineteenth century witches have no excuse for existing. Is it a bargain?"

"Rather a one-sided bargain; but I think you are right and I promise."

When Vanderveer returned an hour later, after calling unsuccessfully on five physicians, he found Tom and Estelle chatting as cozily together as though they had been friends for years.

"Yes," Tom said on his way home, "it was hard enough to lay there and stimulate unconsciousness while she was crying and you were carrying on like a lunatic; but when she put her dainty little hand on my mouth, why I simply could not resist. Ye gods, man, if it had been her lips, and I—do you think she ever would have forgiven me?"

"Oh, yes," prophesied Vanderveer, gloomily, "and in time no apology will be looked for or required under similar circumstances."

Charlie was right.—Truth.

Oldest Scythe in the World.

Quietly reposing on one of the many well-filled shelves in Flinders Petrie's private museum in London is an ancient agricultural implement which throws much light on the art of husbandry as practiced by the prehistoric Egyptians. This antique farming tool is a wooden scythe blade, which was found securely imbedded in the mortar of one of the oldest tombs of the valley of the Lower Nile. The shaft of the instrument, as already stated, is of wood of some unknown species, the edge being carefully set with a row of flints so as to present their jagged edges in a manner not unlike that exhibited by the teeth of a saw. These flints are of uniform size, the base of each being fashioned so as to fit the curve of the wooden blade. The teeth are not set into a groove along the edge of the blade, as one would naturally suppose, but are each firmly cemented in place, the material being of such excellent composition and the workmanship of such superior quality that after a lapse of time closely approximating 6000 years they appear as sound and perfect as when first taken aside by their original owner.—St. Louis Republic.

Birds That Build Tenements.

The social broods of South Africa live in large societies. They select a tree of considerable size, and literally cover it with a grass roof, under which their common dwelling is constructed. The roof serves the double purpose of keeping off the heat and rain, and 400 or 500 pairs of birds are known to have the same shelter. The nests in this aerial dwelling are built in regular streets, and closely resemble rows of tenement houses.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



TRANSPLANTING TURNIPS.

Butabaga turnips are excellent to follow a crop of early peas, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. We have had the best success by transplanting the turnips. After the peas have all been picked, the land is plowed and a cultivator is run over the piece to level the surface and to scrape off part of the weeds and rubbish. The land is then drilled eighteen inches apart, with a moderate application of phosphate in the drill. The young plants are set four inches apart in the row. The work of transplanting may be done very rapidly by a skilled workman. Care is taken to bear heavily on the soil about each plant after uricking out. The after work is not very great by this method, the ground being kept loose with a wheel hoe. For a large field, or where a wheel hoe is not to be had, wider rows and a fine-tooth cultivator would be preferred. The transplanting method insures a regular stand of turnips and quick growth to a good size.

WHY BIG PORK IS BEST.

Roast pig is generally from young animals that have barely passed the suckling age. It has a sweetness and tenderness that the animal never can furnish when killed at any later period of its life. But an immense deal depends on the way the hog is fed. Contrary to the general impression, the pig's digestion is not naturally strong. It is almost always, while being fattened, fed with too concentrated nutrition. This creates fever, and digestion becomes weaker, rather than stronger. The meat from an animal that has been thus stunted in growth is always inferior to that of one that has had a thrifty growth from the first. We have known pork from well-fed, thrifty old hogs to be more tender and of better flavor than that from young pigs that have been stunted in their growth. The great practical point is to keep pigs always thrifty growing until their fattening is completed. We can thus have sweet, well-flavored pork, and yet have it thick enough to not fry away to strips when cooked. It is commonly objected to pig pork that it cooks away too much. There is reason in this objection. But there is no reason why, if properly fed, a hog 250 to 300 pounds may not be as sweet and well-flavored as one that is smaller. Its fat may not be quite so solid, for this solidity is sometimes due to the fever from over feeding, which makes the meat unhealthful.—Boston Cultivator.

WHEAT AS A FEEDING GRAIN.

The reason why wheat has not heretofore been the leading feeding grain has been its high market value and the cheapness of corn and oats. But now that it is the cheapest of all grains, inquiries are making into its value both as to its price and the nutrient and digestibility. It is true that all these three points are to be taken into account in estimating the feeding value of any food. Good feeding must necessarily be that which is conducive to health, for there can be no thrift otherwise. Hitherto no experiments have been made in feeding wheat except to a small extent with damaged grain. Lately, however, attention has been turned to this matter, and as might be expected from our scientific knowledge of wheat, it has been shown, without exception, that it is now the cheapest grain food on the whole list.

In feeding poultry, it is especially profitable, and the experience of careful and intelligent persons goes to show that a barrel of wheat, worth about \$2.30, will make a barrel of eggs, worth, at fifteen cents a dozen, not less than \$9. This ought to be very satisfactory, seeing that corn is not a healthful food when given to fowls altogether and without a large addition of other foods. The result of feeding wheat to pigs has been precisely similar, and with respect to both profit and health. There have been many instances that have proved this grain to be excellent for cows, for the bran and middlings have always been one of the most favored grain foods in the dairy. It has been found excellent for sheep, and, as highly-nitrogenous food is reasonably proper for a wool bearer, considering the large quantity of nitrogen in the fleece, this result should reasonably follow. For horses its equal value may be considered as doubtful, except as an addition to cut fodder when the grain is coarsely chopped. But as barley differs but little from wheat, practically, as a food grain, and as barley is well known to be one of the best foods for this animal, it may be taken as almost certain that, when fed judiciously, wheat will be at least better than corn.

The writer of this note has been feeding rye to his horses and mules since harvest, and with every possible satisfaction to himself as well as to the animals. Thus, if the present low price of wheat continues, the surplus may be fed, instead of being sacrificed in the lowest markets on record.—The York Times.

WORK BEFORE MARKETING POULTRY.

Ten days or two weeks before marketing fowls confine them in small yards where they will be quiet, contented and out of sight of other poultry. Seeing other fowls at large will make them fret and lose flesh instead of gaining. Keep the yards scrupulously

ly clean. Feed three times a day all that will be eaten at each meal. Give the first meal early and the last one late in the day. Provide plenty of sharp grit and fresh water. Corn is best for finishing off poultry as it gives a firmer flesh and yellow color than buckwheat or other grains. Pullets can be fattened best just before commencing to lay and cockerels when the tails begin to turn. It is a mistake to keep males until fully matured. As soon as fit for broilers they should be marketed. Cockerels always need a ready sale and command high prices.

There is much to be learned about dressing poultry. It is useless to send fowls to market unless fat and neatly dressed. Attractiveness is an important feature in selling and great loss frequently occurs from lack of it. In selling to local dealers use the same care in dressing that would be taken if shipping to a distant commission merchant. Fowls look best when dry-picked, especially if fat and plump. If they are not in fine condition it is best to scald them before picking. When dry-picked the natural firmness of the flesh remains, and poultry for Chicago markets should be so prepared if possible. Let the fowls go without food for twelve to twenty-four hours before killing so that nothing will remain in the crop to sour. Kill by severing the veins of the neck or inside the month. This can be quickly and painlessly done with a sharp knife. Hang the fowls by the feet to bleed and pick while the bodies are warm, using great care not to tear the skin. Remove the head and feet and do not remove the crop or intestines. Wash in cold water, wipe dry and hang up by the feet in a cool place. For scalding, heat the water about to the boiling point. Holding the fowl by the head and feet, dip the body into the water three or four times. If the head touches the water it will give the eyes a shrunken appearance. Buyers are naturally suspicious, and if the eyes are shrunken they think the fowl has been sick. When the feathers and pin feathers have been removed, immerse the fowl in scalding water for four or five seconds and then dip immediately into ice cold water to give it a plump appearance. If the head is cut off, turn the skin back a trifle, cut off the bone, and drawing the skin forward tie it neatly.

Ducks and geese should go through the same process of dressing as chickens. For these fowls it requires more time for the scalding water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. After scalding wrap them in a thick cloth for two minutes and the feathers and down will come off easily. Turkeys should always be dry picked. Before packing for shipping be sure the meat is dry and cold. Pack singly in clean boxes or barrels after placing a layer of clean hay or straw in the bottom. Boxes or barrels holding 100 to 150 pounds are conveniently handled.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Plow your garden in the fall. Less feed is required in sun-lighted stables.

One specked apple is sure to infect its neighbors. Jerking the horse will ruin the finest month.

After a hard drive the horse should be allowed to rest before feeding. It is economy to feed a little less hay and some grain to all the horses.

Light, pure air and cleanliness are as necessary in the stable as in the house. Teach the colt to stand until you are in the wagon and not to start until you give the word.

Swine fever is unknown in France. Its absence is attributed to the use of green fodder. The ammonia from the manure in the stable is very injurious to the eyes and lungs of the horses.

The power and longevity of the horse are in exact ratio to the intelligent care and feeding he receives. When mixed with whole-ground wheat makes an excellent feed for hogs, either for growth or fattening.

It is said that 100 pounds of hay will make 172 pounds of manure; oats, 204 pounds, while grass will make but forty-three pounds.

In training a colt the safest rule is to teach him one thing at a time, and be sure that it is learned thoroughly before attempting something else.

A potting soil suitable for most plants is made of four materials—old sods, well-decayed cow manure, rotted leaves or leaf mould, and sand.

Some farmers pit their apples as they do potatoes and roots. Care must be taken to prevent the soil washing through and affecting the flavor of the fruit.

In the fall is a good time to set out both rhubarb and asparagus plants, and there ought to be a good bed of both on every farm and in every garden, and well established and given good treatment they will last for years.

The amount of winter wheat being fed is very much larger than is generally supposed. If only one-half the amount is being fed that is reported, there will be no trouble at all to use all the surplus wheat of 1894. Everybody is satisfied with its use.