To Make Hens Lay. Most of the special foods to cause hens to lay are secret preparations, but the following is recommended as a good formula: Two pounds each of bone, linseed cake, dried meat, oats, oyster shells, all finely ground; one ounce of sulphur, two ounces of red pepper, four ounces each of common salt and copperas, and one ounce of baking soda. Mix the while thoroughly, and allow a teaspoon ful of this three times a week to each fowl. As the cost of these substances will be but little, quite a large quantity can be made at once.

Early Fattening of Pigs.
Young growing hogs should not be heavily grain fed, especially as in this country grain usually means corn. On the other hand, relying wholly on pasture is almost equally bad. Pigs in clover has passed into an cophemism for the height of pig prosperity, but the idea is an illusion. If the pig in clover gets nothing else it will do more squealing than growing. But the clover makes an excellent base on which to build a substantial ration. Grass is just as good, and on an old, rich sod is even better than clover, as it does not dry up in midsummer. The pig cats more and wastes and musses less. On grass as the foundation the farmer can now build up a delightful variety for the pig in refuse potatoes, small apples, the thinnings of the beets, or after these are gone some of the main crop, and pumpkins. Any or all of these toiled and then mixed while hot with bran, corn and oatmeal, or in fact anything nutritious, will make a dish that will give the pig the variety that it craves, and so exercise its digestive organs that they can endure the heavier strain of high grain feeding when the time for that has come. - Cuttivate:

Heaves in Horses. The difficulty in breathing and the cough are the usual symptoms o heaves in horses. This disease is very common in all of the Fastern States and rare in the Western, where horses are fed on prairie hay, oats, and corn. It is often brought on by feeding musty hay or that containing clover, and may be cured by feeding only well-cured corn fodder and good clean oats, or oats and corn ground together and the meal fed upon moistened out hay and straw, Some veterinarians recommend sprinkling the hay with weak lime water, also giving a feed of raw carrots once or twice a week during the winter months. Turning out to pasture in summer will usually give some relief to the afflicted animal, but in winter only the sweetest and cleanest food should be given, for the least dust or musiness in the food will only aggravate the disease. If the food given does not keep the bowels open and free, then it is well to give an occasional dose of sulphate of soda-two ounces dissolved in a pint of water-and in this sonk two or three quarts of oats. Dr. Low advises giving arsenic in five-grain doses daily, tinuing for a month or two. This should be given in addition to the other remedies, such as roots, dampened hay, &c .- New

War Against Weeds. Mr. T. M. Barger, Summit, N. Y., la-ments, in the New York Tribune, that so little is said in the agricultural papers about the different weeds, and he sends a specimen of one which appearing in his locality within a few years is causing' much uneas ness among the farmers on account of its rap d spread 'all over, in poor and good land alike, and plough ing only checks for a time. are very small, attached to a down which floats off with a slight breeze; it also spreads by the roots, runners starting out in all directions," Mr. R. has applied fine salt when in blossom. Sprinkle it on during a clear day and the heavy dews are just enough to dissolve it, which, running down on the roots, kills them." The plant is a hieraccum; is commonly called hawkweed-It becomes perennial by its runners. The old plants are annual, but they do not die till they make a liberal provision for to the strong; hence, if ground infested by hawkweed be planted with something of ranker growth—such as corn or potatoes—the intruder would, after a time, be choked out. Any crop that requires frequent stirring of the soil early in the season, before the flowers and runners of this weed form, would aid gently in its destruction. A prime rule for the farmer is: Do not let weeds propagate, and do not let them breathe. If this hawkweed has invaded grass land cutting will not kill it, as its lungs or leaves are at the base of the stalk, close to the ground. If sheep will eat it, early, close pasturage by them would probably

Feeding Corn Fodder. fome twelve years ago, while putting to the test the German theory of proper nutrient ratios, says Professor J. W. San-born, I noted the great value of corn fodder when properly fed, and subsequent years of experiment and experience have emphasized the points involved. A ton of corn fodder may be so fed as to give the growth and nearly the economic result of a ton of timothy hay, when fed against the timothy fed alone. This as sertion is based upon corn fodder cut at the right time, nicely cured and housed before damaged by continuance in the field. Clover hay and corn fodder is the most economic method of feeding known to me. Corn fodder and cotton seed meal, three to five pounds of the latter, form a continuously growing rution, and, in view of the manurial value of cottonseed meal, a cheap one. My usual way of feeding cheap fodder is to so feed it that a little is given daily a winter. A foddering of corn fodder, then one of timothy in the morning, and at night clover and straw are given. The above ration will keep young stock grow-ing all winter. For better growth of course concentrated food is added, containing cottonseed meal or bran in mod-

I secure four fifths, or eighty to eighty five per cent, of the corn fodder eaten when managed as stated, without cutting it. The unearen portion is used for bed-ding, being cut for that purpose. By using the Lion cutter and crusher I have had our heavy Western corn fodder all eaten up clean, even when cut low down to the ground. The above remarks refer to corn fodder. Of course fodder corn will be better cuten, especially when not too coarse. If, however, it is to be fee whole, I should prefer to grow the smalle sorts, as the heavy Southern kinds are hard to handle when fed in box stalls For the dents, Sibley's Pride of North is a small sort, and bears thic There is no trouble on the score with the flints. In conclusion know of no more economic method o feeding the small kinds of fedder cor. than its use whole, and fed in association with clover hay. This opinion is based on considerable experience. I perhap should say that clover hay furnishes the albuminoids that corn fodder is deficien in; this timothy does not do. I could quote fine results of the use of clover ha ratios used. This I judge to be uncalled for and unnecessary.

Making Sweet Butter.

A great deal of butter is spoiled by bad nanagement of the milk and cream before churning. Every butter maker should remember that the excellence of butter depends on its delicate flavor and aroma, which cannot be described, but are at once recognized by all lovers of good butter. Nobody can make good butter from the milk of cows that have nusty and unwholesome food or that get drinking water out of stagnant ools. Neither can it be made from cream that has been raised in cella sfull of the smells of decaying vegetables or where the walls are damp and mildewed. In a word, wholesome food and drink for the nws, clean utensils and a perfectly sweet milk room, with the skimming and churning done at just the right time, are

Grafting. Grafting is the insertion of a cion of one species or variety, on the stem or branch of another. As a general rule, shoots of the previous year's growth are used as closs. Do not use fruit buds, They should be cut in the fall, after the leaves have fallen, or during the winter. Pack them in dry earth, and keep in a cool dry cellar until wanted for use. They should never be taken from trees that are not sound and healthy. well ripened wood, taken from the unper branches of the tree are the best. mall, well ripened, sound cion is better than one as large as a man's finger, if un-

Anything, from a yearling seedling to tree forty years old may be used as a stock, but it must be sound and healthy, whatever its age. The tools used in grafting are a saw, chisel and grafting knife, A grafting composition of way, made of two pounds of rosin, one and one-fourths pounds of beeswax and three-fourths of a pound of tallow, will inswer every purpose. If preferred raw linseed oil may be used in the place of tallow. For whip grafting on the root of small trees, thin calico cloth soaked in the composition is better than the composition alone. Thoroughly soak and tear in strips wide enough and long enough to make two or three wraps about the stock, and the graft will be secured.

The two modes of grafting most commonly used are whip grafting and cleft-grafting, the former used in grafting

roots and small trees. In whip-grafting on the root, seedling stocks one or two years old are generally As the graft is always made at used. the collar, the stems are cut off at that place. The small tap roots and cumbrous fibers are removed, leaving them about four inches long. After being washed clean they are ready for the operation. Make an even, smooth, sloping cut an inch long, up-ward on the collar of the root. In the center of this cut make a slit or tongue downward. Have the cion three or four inches long; on the lower end of it have a sloping cut downwards, in all respects like that in the stock, and in this have the slit or tongue cut upwards, this to match or correspond with that in the stock; fit them neatly together, the gue of one within that of the other, and the inner barks of both placed in close and perfect contact, on at least one The fit ought to be so complete that they will sit close and firm in all parts. After putting on the wax, wrap firmly with a strip of the scaked cloth. Keep in a dry, cool place until ready to plant in the spring. The only tool needed in whip grafting is a sharp knife.

in the same way. Cleft-grafting is used when the trees or branches are too large for whip grafting. In this case the cion is cut like a shape should be some thicker than the inner. When your clon is ready, make in place of horses for the cars of city a sloping cut upon the stock an inch and streets. a half long, in such a way that it comes a future reneration by seeds and runners. to a point. About half way down the hundred times sweeter than sugar, are In plant, as in all other life, the battle is length of the slope cut the stock off thus set down by the American Druggist square: then split the stock on one side of the split by placing the chisel on the square or horizontal surface, and striking with a light mallet: keep the split open with the knife or chisel until the cion is put in with the thick edge out. The cut parts should be completely covered with the wax, and the work is done,

Where large branches are to be grafted, they are cut off horizontally, with the saw, made smooth with the knife, then a split made by the chisel being placed in the centre of the cut, and two cions being inserted, one at each end of the split, taking care that the inner bark of the cions on one side comes in contact with the inner bark of the stock. Cover well with wax. If both clons grow so as to make branches that are too close together, one may be cut out,

The three points to be sure of are: 1. Have sharp tools that make clean, smooth cuts. 2. Have the inner barks of the cions and stocks in perfect cou-3. Have every part of the cut, surface and split perfectly covered with wax .- Farm; Field and Stockman.

Farm and Garden Notes. There is money in poultry. Provide shade for your fowls. Give your fowls fresh water twice

faily. It is not good practice to feed grass

Feed the unsalable vegetables to the poultry. than poor ones.

The application of salt water to the bark of apple trees will destroy the bark

Scaly legs are caused by a parasite, which collects in immense numbers under the scales, and, multiplying, causes the scales to rise.

Bees are no respecters of lines, lands or persons, but roam at will for miles around in quest of honey, which they carry home and store away. It is a good plan to dig up the earth around a clump of bushes, and throw on

pan of ashes occasionally. The hens like to wallow in such places; it keeps them free from lice. If the ground be well limed after the

grapes are harvested, and later in the season all leaves, grass and weeds burned, with another application in the spring. the rot can be prevented. In germination, heat and moisture are the powers which awaken the germ of

this stage of the plant's life, except what the seed in itself contains. As soon as the plant begins to send out its little rootlets it must have food in abundance, of suitable kind and in suitable shape for its assimilation, or it

will starve, the same as an animal would if deprived of food. As acid phosphate contains soluble their own way, are stoot phosphoric acid, and ground phosphate and live to a good old age. rock is practically insoluble, the former is worth more than the other, 100 lbs. of the acid phosphate is more usful to growing crops than 500 lbs of the

Use the very best seed, and you will realize from the products more than enough extra to pay the difference in cost. This same rule will apply to breeding stock and poultry, and in fact everything on the farm should be of the

best quality you can get. There is probably no more beneficial wild animal living in America than the skunk, which does an untold amount of good in digging up and devouring the ommon grub worm, the larva of lach nosterna fusca, a pest to all grass land

and a curse in strawberry beds. The time to trim young trees, whether for shade or fruit, is the first season, as pinching off a bud here and there will save labor in the future. If deferred, the saw and pruning knife must be resorted to. The first year of the life of a each and all indispensable in making good butter. New York World. given the most attention.

All goods sell better if put upon the market in neat shape. This is true of honey; crates or surplus cases for holdug the section boxes should be made neat in form. Sections of honey well completed and nicely arranged in such crates will bear very rough handling, and will remain well preserved if the sections have not been removed after taken off.

A firm obstruction in the test which prevents easy drawing of the milk, should be treated by cutting with a proper surgical instrument - a tube with concealed knife in it, which is released by a spring when the tube has been in-Or a plug of hard wood or bone may be inserted to stretch the tissue. The plug is made slightly thicker in the middle and must have a head on it to prevent it passing into the teat.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

At a "Cyclist Corso" in Vienna there were bieveles and tricycles of two hundred different systems.

Constant moving of the jaws affects the nerves that lead from the spine to the optic nerves and strain the latter until they give out. Official trials of a new form of log

have been made on some of the French torpedo boats. The log is of bronze, of lindro-conical form, and weighs about fifty five pounds. Of the 70,000,000 feet of lumber included in the Connecticut River Lumber

company's last drive of logs, which have ecently passed over Bellows Falls, ,000,000 feet stopped at Bellows Falls o become paper. It is stated upon medical authority that readers should refrain from damp

ing their tingers in turning over the feaves of library books, as this is a sure way to attract any stray bacilli that may be lurking around. Some remarkable changes have re cently been noted by M. Perrotin on the planet Mars. In a letter to the Academie des Sciences, he reports that the tract of

land on both sides of the equator, which has been named Lybia, seems to have been submerged by the sea. A primary battery of light weight has en devised by M. Renard for working balloons. Its positive electrode is a plate of platinized silver, and its negative electrode a very thin plate of non amalgamated zine, the exciting fluid being a mixture of hydrochloric and

chromic acids. According to the calculations of M. Adolphe d'Assler, based on the assumption that the coincidence of the earth's perihelion passage with the summer solstice every 21,000 years marks the Whip grafting on small trees standing regular recurrence of a northern glacial period, the last glacial period culmi-nating in 9250 B. C.

There are now in operation, according wedge. The wedge part, cut for plac-ing in the stock, should be from an inch tramways in the United States, ten on to an inch and a half in length, with a the continent of Europe, and eight in bud at the shoulder, where it is to rest on Great Britain. Mr. Precee predicts that the stock. The outer edge of the wedge the time is not far distant when electricity will have come into general use

> The uses of saccharine, which is a thus set down by the American Di Not being a carbo-hydrate like sugar, it does not affect the digestive proc and passes out through the urine without change. By means of it the food of diabetic patients may be sweetened without unfavorable effects."

> A curious affection is paradoxical deafness. Dr. Boucheron, in a note to the Paris academy of Sciences, lately stated that the patient is deaf for speech in the silence of a retired room, yet hears the same in the midst of noise, as in a moving carriage or railway train, or the street. The disorder, which is grave, progressive and sometimes heredi-tary, is caused by compression of the labyrinth of the ear.

> Persons who are unable to resist the cleasure of reading in railway cars, and who, in consequence, endanger their eyesight by dependence upon the meager lamplight furnished by the railroad companies, can now obtain portable electric lights, arranged to hang upon a button of one's coat, and with a parabolic reflector to concentrate the light. The storage battery for this lamp weighs only a pound and a half.

The bridges over the Tay and the Forth, in Scotland, have attracted much attention as engineering works, the firstnamed viaduct being notable as the largest bridge in the world; it is only one link in the line of northern travel. The second or Forth bridge, from North to South Queenstown, and which i oultry.

It costs no more to keep good fowls distinction of being made of steel throughout its entire length of more than five thousand feet,

Artificial silk is the latest discovery and judging from the details of it that are at hand, it seems likely that the silk worm's occupation will soon be gone, and that he may retire to his cocoon and lament his lost importance in allence. The new material is made, we are told, from a kind of collection, to which has been added perchloride of iron and tan-nic acid. The process of manufacture nic acid. is somewhat complicated, but the result seems to be all that can be desired in the way of providing a substance practically equal to good silk.

Disputed Heatth Facts.

Here are a few recent health facts which the Atlanta Constitution quotes only to condemn. Don't drink coffee, tea or alcoholic and malt liquors. your water before drinking. Beware of milk, as it causes consumption. Don't eat hot bread. Don't eat ham. Don't walk fast, as it is dangerous. Don't walk dow as it makes the muscles flabby. Don't exercise the arms too much. Be careful about exercising the legs. Avoid impure air. The strange part of the business is that the people who live up to these rules are generally weak sickly, while those who eat and drink just what they want, and exercise in their own way, are stoot and healthy

For some time past the effigy of Englishers of Mayor Kelly, of Weehawken, redeemed pledges. redeemed pledges.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN. Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at S p. m. President-Mrs. Ell Holeman,

Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe,

Cor. Sec. and Treas.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin. Wos unto him that giveth his neighbo

trink, that puttest thy bottle to him, nakest him drunken also.—Hab. H. 15. , and The wicked worketh a deceltful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18. Encouragement for Workers.

In a copy of the New York Times of recent date is a long article on the drink question which ought to afford considerable encourent to the workers in the temperance. The article shows how the world has ame. The article shows how the world has sen "turning over a new leaf' and "grow-ng more remperate." The conclusions thus rrived at are not particularly new or start-ing at this time, but some of the statements under in illustration of the reformed condimade in illustration of the reformed condition of affairs are interesting and suggestive. The "good old days," if is said, are past when it was not considered worthy of remark if the gentleman of the house was deposited on his front-door step by companious who could at least walk, and whose entire duty in the premises had been accomplished when they rang the bell preparatory to saying; "Good night, old fel—" and staggering off in the direction of their own domiciles, "Those were the days when men who were accusto invite twenty five or thirty mint juleps or brandy smashes, to say nothing of odd bottles of champagne, between sunrise and midnight were known in their own set as "steady old hovs," whose capabilities and capacity in the drinkling line were considered in the light of a distinction rather than as a weakcity in the drinking line were considered in the light of a distinction rather than as a weakness." Attention is a so called to the fact that scientific journals periodicals and newspapers are devoting more and more attention to the various phases of the drink question. Total abstances and Frobibitionists are not feeling as lonesome, it is said, as they used to be, and are not assumed any more to be called cranks. Some experts in the drink business, it is added, are compelled to admit that "hard" liquors had evidently seen their best days. They admitted, too, that generally less drinking was done now than fernerily. Some accounted for this on the ground that a very large class now seldom drank outside their cubs, while another large class possessed either cellars or now seldem drank outside their cules, while another large class pessessed either cultars or sideboards that were seldem empty. The growth of allictics was advanced as a reason for the decrease in the consumption of all kinds of stimulants, on the ground that when a man once got into condition for an athletic contest he felt pood enough to know that he would be a feel to ever put a stimulant into his stomach, or at least to make a practice of doing so. It was also maintained that men who did not drink "laid the call" in almost any line of business, and that this of itself accounted for much of the change that has been under way for years and that has not fully blossomed yet.—

New York Observer. Alone in the Face of the Enemy The enemy was a jug of rum, which the reaper, wet with sweat and nearly dying of thirst, saw before him. It was standing in a corner of the field. No cool, clear spring was near. The reaper was a "temporance man." He had segned a pledge to drink

was near. The reaper was a "femperance man." He had segmed a pledge to drink no ther wine, user, nor strong drink. Since he had signed this pledge he had been well in health, busy in work, and well-off in pocket. He were a little blue ribt on tied in a buttoushole of his Sunday coat.

But to doy! He thought he had never felt so tired, so hot, so thirsty. It was such a leng, burning, unmer day. There was not one drep of with in his cau; no well, no brook in all the field. And then, he was alone. The other men were far in the other part of the field, hidden by a little rise of the ground. No one would see if he broke his pledge, and took just one little taste from that stone jug. He stole alowly near the jug. Temptation had never been stronger. But he knew if he drank then, he would thirst forever! He would waken a thirst that would never sleep. Instead of his calm, nool, peaceful life, he would have always in his bos in a parching desert, crying more! more! and rever satisfied. And he was alone before his enemy!

Yes. But the God whom he had asked for

efore his enemy!
Yes. But the God whom he had asked for

Yes. But the God whom he had asked for help when he signed the pedage was not far off. Like a fish it came into his mind that he had saw him and could save him; that He is hear to all who call upon Him. The thought that was strong to save him came. Used is here! I am not alone? Turning his back to the entiring jug, he asked God to make him strong to be true. Then his desire for the forbidden drink died away. He turned his face to the cool breeze, and wiped his trow. The victory over his chemy had been harder than his work. But now he was strong. Back he went down his harvest-flat, farther and farther from the enemy that had lain in wat. farther from the enemy that had lain in wait-

for Lody and soul.

He had gained a victory. What were the fruits of his victory? He had learned to trust God and distrust himself. He had learned to pify and aid those who are compted. He had learned that God is not far from those who call upon Him, and that those who were with him in the good fight against temptation were more than those who were against him.—Temperance Ban-

A Note of Warning.

A Note of Warning.

The Quarterly Journal of inchriety, from the purely scientific point of view, rounds the time y note of warning to young men, as accasily to such as are not physically so oust, concerning the danger involved in the "contagion of drinking companions." A young man with an unstable nervous organization tecomes reduced in health, and is subject to contagion of drinking companions, uses spirits to intoxication; the result is, his physical system takes a diseased tendency, which quickly develops into mehrety. No matter what the surroundings may be he is under the control of diseased impaises, which carry him farther from health and sanity. To all such especially, as indeed to everybody, total abstinance from alcoholic beverages is a great safeguard to physical and moral a great safeguard to physical and moral

One Glass of Wine Too Much. A glass of wine, for instance, changed the fistory of France for nearly twenty years. Louis Phillippe, king of the French, had a sen, the Buke of Crienns, and heir to the throne, who always drank only a certain number of glasses of wine, because even one nore made him tipsy. On a memorable averning he forgot to count the number of glasses, and took one more than usual. When entering his carriage he stumbled, frightening the horses and causing them to run. In attempting to leap from the carriage his head struck the javement and he soon died. That glass of wine overthrew the Crienns rule, confiscated their property of £20,600,600 and sent the whole family into exile.—Chambers's Journal.

Temperance News and Notes. One Glass of Wine Too Much-

Temperance News and Notes The courts of Kansus have decided that rider is an intoxicating drink. Four Trenton (N. J.) Sunday liquor sellers were recently sentenced to six months in the

At the meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society lately held in Milwaukee, a resolution was adopted favoring the strict enforcement of all laws compelling the closing of salocus on Sunday, and prohibiting the sale of liquer to minors and drunkards; and agreeing to petition the State legislature to pass a law to prevent salocus from doing business within two hundred feet of a church or action's loans.

or school-house.

Col. and Mrs. Duncan, the former a Cherokee and graduate of Partmouth College and
a lawyer, are both doing good work for the
temperance couse. Mrs. Duncan maintains
a temperance column in the Indian paper entitled Our Brother in Red, the church Organ
of the Mathodian Church South in the Indian
Territory. This is a strong help to the White
flithon movement because it makes known
its object and method to the most intelligent
class of Indians.

Each day's mail received at headquarters

class of Indians.

Each day's mail received at headquarters brings evidence of the need of combined effect on the part of people of all countries, as advocated by the World's W. C. T. U., against the use of alcohol and narcotics. From a letter written by a missionary at Salasore India, we take the following: "Across from our chaped in one "Christian" village is an optim den, but we cannot close it for it has the sanction of the English government. Outstills, grog shops, and optim dens are severywhere corrupting the heathen and tempting our Christians to fall, and rumning our best sometimes. Hardest of all to combat it the influence of the 'Christian' English people.

Log Cabin Success.

UN

What alls the young men!
Robert Garrett's father left him a fortune of twenty millions. He was from childhood reared in huxury; he received a splendid solucation with an especial training into a thorough knowledge of railroad management and was expected to succeed his father as a suirroad king.

milroad king.

Within three years after the responsibilities which his father's death threw upon him were assumed, he is reported a broken down ann, with mind and health permanently thattered.

man, with mind and health permanently shattered.

George Law is another young man left with millions of money, who is reported among the "wrecks." His father, bred a tone mason, was of giganticaize and strongth, with commensurate brain power, so he became a great contractor, then a railroad king and left half a dozen millions for his son to dissipate. The young man is a success as a dissipator.

The founders of both of these great estates were born in the most humble walks of hig, grew strong, mentally and physically, by timple living and honest labor and developed into financial giants. Their sons were reared a the lap of burny and developed into financial giants. Their sons were reared a the lap of burny and developed into financial giants. Their sons were reared a the lap of burny and developed into financial giants. Their sons were reared a the lap of burny and developed into insellectual pigmics.

The great men of our country have not, as a rule, come from the elegant mansions of the cities, but from the Log Cabins of the rural districts. Simple ways of living, free-fom from dissipation and enervating pleasures, simple remedies for disease, effective and which leave no po son in the system, develop brawny, brainy men, who compel the warld to recognize their strength and power.

The whole-come, old-fashioned Log Cab n cemedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the teas and syrups of roots, herbs and remedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the tens and syrups of roots, herbs and talsams which drive disease out of the system by natural methods and leave no after ill-effects. The mest potent of these old-line remedies were, after long and searching investigation, rocured by H. H. Warner, of safe cure fame, and are now put out for the "bealing of the nations" in the Warner's Log Cabin remedies.

Cabin remedies.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log-Cabi sarsaparilla, and with pure blood giving health, strength, mental and bodily vigor, you may hope to cope successfully with the most gigantic financial problems of the ago, without wrecking leadth and manhood.

Pearls in the Blue Grass Country.

For some time past it has been more or ss vaguely stated that pearls of a valnable character were being picked up in Kentucky and sold at a good price to ewelers and others. No systematic earch, it seems, has been made, the finds having been confined principally to boys living along the streams in certain sections. Recently State Ceologist John R. Proctor, has taken hold of the work and is laboring to have the re-sources fully developed. In a recent interview Mr. Proctor said: "Yes, it is a fact that the most useful and most valuable pearls in America are to be found right here in the limestone streams of Kentucky. They are of great value to jewelers, who can utilize to good adthey get. They abound in the I'ms-stone region of Eastern Kentucky and a portion of Western Kentucky, and mong the counties in which they are to be found are Warren, Logan, Christian, Todd, Simpson, a portion of Trigg, Crittenden, Livingston, Hardin, Hart, Allen and Royle. Some of the pearls are simply beautiful when touched up by the ap dary. Hundreds of beautiful stones have no doubt been found by the boys along the banks, who, after keeping them for a few days as a "pritty thing," would throw them away, ignorant of what they had found. But I am going to bring before them the true significance of these pearls, and more systematic searches for the precious stones will be made. I sm preparing an article about pearls which will enable those in search of them to tell a fine stone when they see it, and will give them other informa tion about pearls that will go largely to develop this resource, which to many is new one. In the article I shall have as illustration and a description of a small instrument by which the ordinary coun try boy can force open the shells and extract the pearls without injury to either pearl or shell, so that the latter can be returned to the stream unhurt. ome of the pearls already found and disposed of by jewelers have ranked well in appearance with any I ever saw.'

Benner's Eccentric Advertisement Pobert Bonner, says the Pawtucket struggle for fortune, began a system of advertising that has since become common, but at that time created quite sensation. Single columns, then ha pages, then an entire page, and then all the space that leading newspapers would allow him appeared with an apparent reckless disregard as to cost, economy and common reuse. Fometimes his advertisements would be made up of the opening chapter of a new story, some imes a single line would be repeated until a column or a page had filled. The first advertisement o latter description appeared in the New York Herald, following a refusal of the elder Bennett to give the advertiser the display he wanted. After a few addisplay he wanted. After a lew advertisements of this kind appeared, vertisements of the crotested. "What do Bennett again protested. ""
you want now?" asked Bonner. so much display," replied the sagacious publisher. "\ery well," was the answer, and the next day the Heral! appeared with one sentence commencing the new story repeated and "run in," profession ally speaking, with no blank lines, form ing one paragraph of one solid page, by far the most conspicuous advertisement in the Herald that morning.

During the Prince of Wales's recent visit to Homburg he init ated some wheelbarrow race, with ladies in the barrows, trundled along by the highest English nobility.

Are Your Pullets Laying ? This question is often asked at this reason by persons keeping kens; and the answer is too often: "No! and suppose they won't lay until eggs get cheap next spring, just my It ought not to be your luck. lets hatched in April last should have com menced laying a month ago; while May and and June hatches should be laying thir month. It is not too late even now, to force the early pullets to laying in a few weeks The late ones, even as late as July and Au gust, can be brought forward, so as to pay well, while eggs bring good prices. Strictly fresh, pullet eggs will probably retair as high as 50 to 60 cents per dozen, ir Boston and New York markets, before March 1st, 1889. Mrs. L. J. Wilson, of Northboro, Mass., says: "In past years I have noticed when my pullets laid at all, they would lay s litter and then, either want to set, or mope around for ten days, often for weeks doing no laying. Last fall and winter there was no interruption of their laying. The results were the best I ever saw in an experience of eighteen years. My thirty pullets were all just six months old when they commenced laying. I never saw such return of eggs. Ir just eight weeks after they commenced to lay the thirty pullets laid 1457 eggs; which ascribed to the use of Sheridan's Condition Fowder, to make hens lay." The new and enlarged edition of the Farmers Foultry Guide contains much information upon the above subject. I. S. Johnson & Co. 12 Cus tom House Street, Beston, Mass., site only manufacturers of Sheridan's Fowder, to make hens lay, will send a Guide, postpaid, to any address for 25 cents in stamps; or two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Fowder and the book for 60 cents, five packs \$1. Alarze 25 pound can of the Fowder for \$1.30 postpai and the Guide free, all cans 5. Aspress praid. They will send a testimonial circular free to any one. just six months old when they commence

Their Only Medicine Chest DERHLODGE, MONTAKA, Dec. 16, 1885, I have been using BRANDHETH'S PILES for the last thirteen years, and though I have had nine children. I have never had a doctor in the house, except three times, when we had an epi-demic of scarlet fover, which we soon banlahed by a vigorous use of BRANDSETR'S PILLS. I have used them for myself, two or three a night for a month, for liver complaint, dyspepsia, and constipation. In diarrheea, cramps, wind colle, indigestion, one or two BRANDRETH'S PILLS fixed the children at once. A box of Pills is all the medicine chest we require in the house. We use them for rheumatism, colds, catarrh, billousness, and impure blood. They never have failed to cure all the above complaints in a very few days,
William W. B. Millen.

George M. Puilman, the palace-car million tire, had a capital of justy fifty dollars when we went out into the world to make his way.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Astlima, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any drumpist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to vince you of the merit of this great remedy

The island of La Costi, on the Florida coast is being set out with coconnit trees so rapidly that it will soon be one immense coconnu

WARNER'S Log Cabin Remedies-old fash-WARKIE'S Log Cabin Remedies—old fash-ioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sar-agart la," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Compt and Con-sumption Remedy," "Hair Tenic," "Extract," for External and Internal Use, "Plasters," "Ross theam," for Catarrh, and "Liver Pills. They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., pro-prietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and prom-ise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

Cincinnati has a women's press club, a wo nen's paper and a women's suffrage club.

The Coming Comet.

It is fanciled by a grateful patron that the next comet will appear in the form of a huge bottle, having "Golden Medical Discovery" inscribed upon it in bold characters. Whether this conceit and high compliment will be verified, remains to be seen, but Dr. Plerce will continue to send forth that wonderful vegetable compound, and potent enulicator of discusse. It has no cough in medicinal and health-giving proporties, for imparting vigor and tone to the liver and kidneysing purifying the blood, and through it cleansing and renewing the whole system. For scrofulous humors, and consumption, or lung scrofula, in its early stages, it is a positive specific. Druggists.

From' legs have become a staple delicacy or The Coming Comet.

Frogs' legs have become a staple delicacy or the bull of fare of all first-class hotels and res-taurants in New York.

Woman's Work.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a successful housekeeper, the first recuriate is good health. How can a woman content against the trials and wordes of housekeeping if she occumenting from those distressing irregularities, allments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remody, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on battle wrapper.

The annual value of the dairy product of Illinois equals the gold production of the United States,

A General Tic-up

A General Tie-up of all the means of public conveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the employes, means a general parelyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the general tie-up of his system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for most prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected, a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of kidney and liver discusses, mularial trouble and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierre's Picasant Purgative Pelicta are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt, sire and effective, pleasant to take, and positively harmless.

Dr. Oliver Wenfiell Holmes says he has made

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says he has made Cure warranted asthma, bronchitis, cough, group. Use Funtaine's Cure and Uniment. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle.

S:JACOBS ON For Lumbago.

FRESH, STRONG EVIDENCE. Propert. Fort Byron, Ill., May 22, 1888.
Lars Spring was taken with lame back and suffered meeting was taken with lame back and suffered meeting of pair.

Sure. Fancer, Ill., May 22, 1888.
I suffered with pair in back about 10 months ago which leased two months. I was cared by 68, Jacobe Oil, and there he been return of pair.

WILLIAM STREEHILTS.

Permanent. Feuten Mich. May 19, 1889.

About the Spring of ST was taken with achies and pains in hips and back, was cured by one better of St. Secule Oil and has remained permanent ever store.

O CHAIN FURNALL. AT DEVOCIETS AND DEALERS

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Bullimore, Md. Diamond Vera - Cura

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Battimore, MA.

Los Cabies were strong-holds of love, contentment, health and happiness. Coon skins were inside to the door and they were the happy homes of strong, healthy, noble men and The simple but effective rem-

edies which carried them to green old age are now reproduced in Warner's "Tippecanoe" and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and other Log Cabin N Y N U-10



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OPIUM HABIT Painteenty cured in 10 to 22 Treatment Trial Proc. Norther, No Pay. The Humane Remery Co., La Fayette, Ind. WANTER Reliable, energetic, emercenced menon asiary to sell inurery stock. O. D. Green & Co., Scranton, Ps.

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