Milk is the best food but the worst A newly fallen meteoric stone, weigh-

ing 140 pounds, has been found at Ells-worth, Wis. Potatces do not contain a great deal

of nutrition, but they serve a useful pur-pose in distending the stomach. An Ohio girl claims to have invented a process by which a barrel of oil can be converted in 10,000,000 cubic feet of

Rubber can be melted by heating in a can over a water bath, that is, the heat must be hot enough to melt, but not

burn. Brass and copper articles can be given a coat of lacquer at a foundry, after which no polishing will be needed, but dusting only like any bric-a-brac.

Quick-firing Armstrong guns, thirty-six and 100 pounders, discharging ten and eleven shots a minute, have been finally adopted by the British army.

A new I dison meter will shortly be introduced of smaller size and weight, and having one smaller bottle instead of the two larger ones at present in use.

An ounce of fat when burned generates about two-and-a half times as much heat as an ounce of dry starch, or sugar. Among the cereal foods, corn contains most fat, and oatmeal comes next.

A Norwegian engineer locates leaks in a ship, while in dry dock, by filling the vessel with smoke. The leaks are soon shown by an escape of smoke, the process usually requiring only thirty or forty

Popular Science has information that hippopotamus will become extinct within the next twenty yerrs. So many have been killed off by antives and sportsmen that they are now hardly to be met with,

Experiments made by Mr. Beketov in Russia on the electrolysis of common salt lead him to believe that there will be great gain in economy by adopting his process in preference to the Leblanc or the ammonia process at present in use. A correspondent of the Lancet, who

has given much study to the subject of sleeplessness, concludes that the only reliable remedy is the regular observance of the ordinary rules of hygiene in all matters of living, including the avoid-ance of tea, coffee and tobacco.

The extraction of oil from wood is be coming an important industry in Sweden. Even the stumps and roots of trees are utilized and subjected to methods of treatment by which, it is said, not only wood oil but also turpentine, creosote, acid of vinegar, charcoal and tar are produced.

A physician whose practice is in a Some attack of disease, however slight and difficult of diagnosis, some intensifying perhaps of previously existing chronic disease, invariably brings about the final change.

The old method of sinking wells or shafts by a wooden crib surmounted by masonry is superceded of late in Belgium by the use of hollow cylindrical sections of cement tubing of the required diameter, smooth externally, with inside collars jointed with liquid cement. As the excavation proceeds, sections of the tubic are added to the top until the required depth is obtained, when the opening is closed with a cement slab, having a manhole in the center.

Why the Circus Horses Were Spared. When Cole, a well-known circus proprietor in the South, sold his stock in New Orleans, three dun ring horses that he had owned for years went with the others by mistake. Mr. Cole at once bought them back, saying he would never consent to have the horses become the property of any one who would make them work, and he had decided to put them to a painless death. He proposed bleeding them to death, but W. B. Leonard a livery of the proposed bleeding them to death, but W. B. Leonard, a liveryman, suggested that the use of chloroform would be a

beter and less painful mode. This was ally decided upon, and a reliable man rocured, who was to have performed the operation. They were all collected in the circus tent. There was Cole, Leonard, the riders and the clowns, the ringmaster, the tumblers, and the leapers, and the three pet duns. Calling the them all good by. The intelligent animal, stretching forward her head, kissed each one. This was more than they could stand, and the sacrifice was put off. Cole had no place to take them to, so I conard promised to find some one who would assume charge of them, under a guarantee never to work them, but to keep them in good order until death should claim them for the grave.—Argo-

Alaska Garnets.

It will be of interest to persons who are fond of collecting mineral specimens to learn says the Youth's Companion, that garnets, of fine size and good color, are found at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, and that specimens can be obtained by mail from that place at very moderate expense.

These Fort Wrangel garnets occur in a tough, gray slate near the mouth of the Stickeen River, a few miles d stant from the Indian village at Wrangel postoffice. They vary in size from a pea to a hea's egg, and with care, can be separated from the slate matrix, in which they lie like plums in a pudding, unbroken and aboving their peculiar polyhedral form of crystalization quite perfect. Many of these garnets display a very considerable depth of a rich color, approaching the ruby, and are hence of some value as precious stones. In quantity they appear to be inexhaustible. At the village store the writer procured half a dozen of good size, embedded in a fragment of the slate in which they occur, along with a dozen detached ones of medium size, though not all quite perfect, for the small sum of sixty cents.

Telegraphers Who Make Fortunes.

I don't know how it happens, says a writer in the New York Sar, but it seems to me that more telegraphers drift into Wall street and achieve riches there than any class I am acquainted with. A few evenings ago I was at an uptown club with some gentlemen, when one of the party had a telegram delivered to him. He opened it, looked at it doubt-fully, and then said that it was unintelligible. The operator, in fact, had "bulled" it badly, and as it was about a subject of importance to him, he was somewhat annoyed. Another member of the party, a prominent stock exchange man, quietly took it, and without a word jotted down the message as it was written in the Morse alphabet. He then separated the characters somewhat dif-ferently from the bungling operator who had received it, and gave the other gentleman what was evidently the correct wording of the message. "Where did wording of the message. "Where did you lead anything about telegraphy?" asked some one. He looked up and laughed. "Why, fifteen years ago I was a working operator at \$15 a month.

Two Corydon (Ind.) farmers gathered very fat then there was in the same ani-

FARM AND GARDEN

A Cheap Snow Plow. Every country place where much snow falls should have a snowplow in readi-ness to save most of the slow and laborious work of shoveling snow. With such an implement one man with a horse can clear out all the paths that may be necessary in an hour's time, that would take all day with shovels. All that is wanted is two pieces of heavy boards about six feet long and fifteen to eighteen inches wide, set on edge in the form of the letter A with braces across to keep them in sition. Bind the forward ends of the planks together by nailing on irons bent to suit and with a hook for the whitletree. - New York World.

Cannibal Two-Winged Flies.

The larvæ of certain insects are benecial to man, because of their habit of feeding upon the bodies of, and the eby causing the death of their hosts. Of classes, one of which deposits its eggs in or upon the body of its victim, where it hatches, and the larva feeds upon the living tissues of its victim; the other catches its prey and devours it piece-meal, or sucks its juices out and casts the more solid portion saide.

To this latter class belong the larve of certain two-winged flies of the Syrphus family. The adult flies closely resemble bees in their color, and indeed, in some parts of the country they are called "sweat bees" by the boys. Their larve are particularly fond of plant-lice, and few sights are more interesting than to see the footless magget carefully groping about until within reach of its victim, when it stretches out its pointed head, pierces the louse, and, holding it aloft, sucks out the juices from its plump body and casts the carcass to the winds.

A species of these larve destroys the apple-root louse; another attacks the se found on the apple leaves; others attack the lice found on various other plants. The larva of Syrphus ribesii have been known to clear the plum tree of the lice peculiar to it. When the lice have caused the leaves to curl so as to prevent the insecticides that may be aplied to the tree from reaching them, these larvar are particularly useful in following them into such strongholds and completely clearing them out,-

Apoplexy in Swine. Apoplexy is usually a disease of fat hogs, although an animal that has long been thin or suffering from excessive irritation of the intestinal canal would also be predisposed to it. It must be understood that the process of fattening an animal in a few weeks destroys the large and healthy district expresses the belief that death from old age never sense the fatoess is in itself disease. The storing up of fat in the animal econe is always at the expense of muscular de velopment. The muscles become weak and flabby. All the blood vessels of the system are surrounded by a strong, tough, muscular coat, that in a state of perfect health will resist any force that the heart's action can put upon these canals. But the fattening process weak-ens these fibers; a sudden or unusual strain ruptures one in the brain, and we call it apoplexy. It is not as common in the hog as one would expect, but occurs so often that the breeder should understand it and know the right thing to do. It is impossible to foresee when this is going to occur. If the rupture is a very small one, when the blood is oozing out in truy drops, the hog will sometimes be found lying insensible and breathing heavily. No effort will arouse It is more usual to find a big, fat hog lying dead, with no external marks signs of the cause of death. Cut open the skull carefully, and a clot of blood of greater or less extent will be found insid. If alive, however, tie a stout cord above the knee, and with a stick take a twist in the cord, until on the inner side of the leg below the knee the brachial brain can be felt. Open it with a sharp-pointed knife, and if the blood will run take a pint and a half or a quart. Don't guess at it. An ounce pread over the ground or on the floor has been mistaken for a pint. If the bleeding is to do any good there must be considerable taken. If the broken vein is a small one, and the case is observed soon after it occurred, the animal may be saved. If it partially revives it will be proper to evacuate the bowels. A large stock syringe would be valuable here to throw up a quart of warm water. In most cases, however, the owner will have a chance to sell the animal for soap fat .- New York Herald.

Care of Cattle.

There is no economy in keeping cattle in the pasture now; even where there is considerable grass it has been frostbitten, and has lost its nutritive power. It may "help to fill up," as the farmer said who mixed sawdust with his meal for his fattening hogs, but it does not assist much in making either flesh or milk. In the mowing fields there is not likely to be any more grass now than will be needed to keep the roots from winter killing, and all that is fed off this mouth fi likely to come out of next year's hay crop. Fodder corn, millet and green outs are so easily grown that a farmer has no excuse for being short of forage to winter his stock, if they are put in the barn as soon as cold weather begins. A little exercise each day in a yard where the sun can shine and the wind cannot blow upon them may be beneficial to them, but they are better off and can be kept much cheaper under cover than they can when exposed to cold winds and storms. This is as true of young animals as of milch cows.

Crowd all the grain for the fattening stock that they can be made to eat, and keep a close watch to see whether they are gaining lesh fast enough to pay for it or not. Many farmers kill their fat cattle and swice just when they are making the greatest number of pounds of meat for the bushel of grain, partly because the gain does not show as plainly after the animal is pretty well fattened, and partly because the am of grain caten grows larger as the animal in reases and the cooler weather comes on. If such farmers could have scales upon which they could weigh their ani-

mals each week, they could easily ascermore than paying for the grain or not. Of course other considerations may make early slaughtering desirable, such as the prospect of the meat being lower in price later in the season, when stock is brought forward from the West, or if the meat is for home use, a dislike to have it too fat. And a low price for tailow may make a very fat beeve sell comparatively lower than one moderately fat. Of these things the farmer can judge for himself, but he most also remember that a poorly fattened ox will abrink forty five to fifty per cent, from t. & live weight, and a very fat one thirty-five per cent, or less, so that every pound of gain made now is nearly so many pounds of merchantable beef. There are not many more pounds of offal very fat than there was in the same ani-

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 3 p. m. President-Mrs. Eli Holeman.

Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberta. Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe. Cor. Sec. and Trens.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Woe unto him that gireth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15,

The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18. Depotism of the Poison-Vice.

Depotism of the Poison-Vice.

All poison habits avenge themselves by their tyranny over the will-power of their victims. For weeks, often indeed for years, the menutions of instinct resist the wiles of the tempter; a boy may be coaxed or forced to swallow a specified of rum every day, and yet abbor its laste at the end of a mouth as plainly as on the day of the first attempt. Nature protests against the incipience of a life endangering vice, and is ant to enforce her verto by such arguments as nauses and sick-headache; but if those warnings are disregarded too often, the sinner is at last abandoned to his fate, and his will becomes a slave to an unnatural passion for the same poison which at first formed the object of a violent aversion. There is an exception to that rule. Chemistry knows no poison, botany no deadlest weed, which by persistent obtrasion into the reluctant organ smeaning. Millions of men have become desperately addicted to the use of arsenic and opium; the natives of Kamtschatka fuelle with an infusion of poisonous mashrooms, the light passions in the castery Yucatan with excute

opium; the natives of Kamtschatka fuelle with an infusion of poisonous mushrooms; the Indians of eastern Yucatan with eccuta, or water-hemlock; the Syrians with insheeth, the Tartars with fermented mare's milk, the miners of the Peruvian sierras with antimony and sugar of lead, the Malays with the acrid leaves of the betel plant.

It would be mere sophistry to object that a man may contract a penchant for any article of diet. The prediccilon for harmless or nutritive substances will never assume the form of a mind-ensiaving and exclusive passion. A person may become very fond of rips grapes without being tempted to slay his mother for a bunch of blue Catawbas, He will not risk his life in a midnight raid to plunder the vineyards on Kelley's Island. He will not risk his life in a midnight raid to plunder the vineyards on Ketley's Island. His green grocers will not be knocked down for a crate of Concords; he will not board a freight train and fall, like a famished welf upon the contents of the grape car. If grapes should be out of season be will not suffer the tortures of Hades till the object of his mania can be imported from distant climes. In default of grapes, ripe bananas or a quart of red raspherries will suit his purpose just as well.

well.

The passion of the poison-slave will accept no such compromise. In the absence of his wented tipple the grief of a landanum drinker refuses to be comforted by all the dainties of a Parisian restaurant. A liasticesh eater would tarn away in disgust from all the tree fruits of Paradise. Now the alcohol habit is, characterized by an exactly analogous influence upon the passions of its victims. Confirmed topers leathe wholesome food and drink while the unsatisfied rage of the poison-hunger is grawing at their rage of the poison imager is the insatisfied rage of the poison imager is grawing at their vitals. In pursuit of its gratification that hankering ear rise to a passion overpowering every better instinct, the instinct of self-preservation hardly excepted. I have known rum to cause soldiers to leave their post and makes such for the drampton every the preservation hardly excepted. I have known rum to cause soldiers to leave their post and make a rush for the dramshop across the border, with the full knowledge of running the risk of being shot for desertion. Baffled topers will not hesitate to cheat their neighbors and friends; they will deceive their benefactors by the meanest tricks; they will not shrink from fliching the pennies of a sleeping child. Dr. Isaac Jenning quotes the case of a tippler who was set to work in a Massachusetta alumbiouse; "Within a few days be had devised various expedients to procure rum, but failed. At length he hit upon one that proved successful. He went into the woodyard of the establishment, placed one hand upon a block, and with an axe in the other struck it off at a single blow. With the stump raised and streaming, he ran into the house, crying: "Get some rum; get some rum! my hand is off," in the confusion and bustle of the occasion a bowl of rum was brought, into which he plunged the bleeding member of his body, then raising the low to his month, drank freely, and exultingly exclaimed." drank freely, and exultingly exclaimed: 'Now I am satisfied.' Yet there is no doubt "Now I am satisfied." Yet there is no doubt that the hero of the above exploit might have gratified his craving for various other articles of food or drink without a sacrifice of blood. A soldier with a crust of breat in his pocket would not dream of risking his life for the pleasure of buttering that breat. The experience of daily life would furnish an abundance of similar cases to illustrate the fact that no natural appetite is characterized by the exclusiveness of the alcohol passion.—

Dr. Oswald, in the Voice.

Home-Made Drunkards. moments, remembering his children and control of "manifesss" done for fun, has felt like adapting Hood's lines:

adapting Hood's lines:

"It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'I's little joy
To know I'm farther oil from Heaven
Than when I was a boy."
But what shail we say of the father whose
habits provoke evil imitation in his child, and
set him the first example of shame? Here is
what one such father overheard one day, in
his own home—and, we are happy to say, it
cured him:

his own home—and, we are happy to say, it cured him:

"I say, Jim, let's play,"

"Well, what will we play!"

"Why, you keep a bar and I'll be papa, and come in and get a glass of brandy."

Rob and Jimmie soon fixed up a bar by laying planks across the corner of the fence, and furnished it in a few minutes with some old bottles and two broken glasses, and then getting the cook to give them an old jug that had once been used for molasses, and filling it with water, they began business.

"Good morning, Mr. Glidden!" said Rob, as he marched up to the bar.

"Good morning! good morning! glad to

as he marched up to the bar.

"Good morning" good morning; glad to see you out such a fine morning. What will you have to day."

"A glass of your fine brandy to cheer me up a little," was the reply; and, being helped to a halfedness of molasses water, Robby soon disposed of it, and called for more; and, after drinking several times, he staggered away in such perfect imitation of his father that the little barkeeper roared with laughter.

that the little barkeeper roard with laughter.

There was one, though, who witnessed the scene that did not laugh, and, would you believe it, it was Robby's own father. He had been in the very same state the night before, that his little son had limitated so well, and of course was not in the condition to attend to business, and so he had been in the summer house for several hours trying to entertain himself with the morning paper, and had heard every word that had passed between the little playmates. It set him to thinking, and the result was that he signed the pledge that very day. "I could not sear to have my son grow up in that war," he said to his wife that night, "and, with the help of God, I'm going to set him a better example," and he did.

Temperance Arithmetic

Temperance Arithmetic. 1. There are 155,600 saloons in the United States and 164,000 public schools; how many more saloons than schools? e saloons than schools?

The people of the United States pay \$80, .

000 yearly for the support of the public bols, and \$1,424,000,081 for the support of one; how much more do the saloons cost in the schools.

salcons; how much more do the salcons cost than the schools:

3. The value of food products of our country for a single year is about 200,000,000; the cost of all the clothing about 2400,000,000; the cost of alcoholic drinks about \$1,481,000,000; how much more doss the liquor cost than the food and clothing:

4. The 4000 salcons of San Francisco take in daily an average of \$10 each, how many dollars are paid daily in that city for liquor;

5. There are about 600,000 druskards in the United States; how many cities of 40,000 inhabitants—each would these dronlards form?

orm:

Unthe City of Oakland. "The Athens of California," there are 30 saloons. If every saloonst sells 30 drams a day, how many drams are drunk daily?

To it a family spends 15 cents a day for beer how much is expended in four weeks! How many leaves of brend at 10 cents a load could be bought for the same money!

S. A smoker spends 30 cents a day for cigars how many collars will be spend in one-half year! How many pairs of shoes at \$2 per pair could be buy with this money!—

Oskuloosa (lawa) Herald.

After with the reflection that she ing the wages of a corset lacer, after with the reflection that she ing the wages of a corset lacer, after with the reflection that she ing the wages of a corset lacer, after with the reflection that she ing the wages of a corset lacer, after with the reflection that she ing the wages of a corset lacer, after with the reflection that she ing the wages of a corset lacer, after with the reflection that she ing the wages of a corset lacer, after with the reflection that she ing the wages of a corset lacer, after with the reflection that she ing the wages of a corset lacer, and the wages of a corset lacer, and

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Sational Superintendent of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, is now engaged in revising the temperance text-books of leading American publishing houses. They will be made to conform with the truths established by the latest investigation into the nature and physiological effects of alcohol.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN,

A "safety bleycle" for women has been Faced cloth or camel's bair are the fa-

vorite stuffs. Bonnets are chosen to match the cloak, not the dress.

White, green and rose are the fashlonable evening colors. Mrs. August Belmont's favorite pet is

a silver skye terrier. Magnolia and japonica are the newest shades in cream white.

London's very latest oddity is the use of ostrich feathers for sleeves.

Linkngs are of satin, quilted and matching the velvet in color. In fashionable circles d amonds are not as generally worn as formerly.

The Presbyterians have decided to

have an Order of Deaconesses. Serviceable wraps are English long coats of rough surface Irish frieze. The Empire gown not merely allows but demands blossoms in prefusic

Luxurious cloaks are made of black brocade in the round peasant shapes. Mrs. Harrison will be the thirty-third lady to preside over the White House, House and visiting gowns are slightly trained, but street costumes are sensibly

short. Among the newest new reds are Vero nese, sultane, Mephisto, and English

Queen Victoria's household expenses during the past year amounted to the sum of \$425,000. In Italy there are eight American born Princesses, seven Marchionesses, twelve

Countesses and a Baroness, Combs for holding the hair in place are small but fanciful. Gold, shell and amber are favored materials.

A thorough knowledge of hygenic cookery will prove the most useful accomplishment to any women.

When veivet is used for clonks, the trimmings are rich fur and silk cord passementeries without beads. Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., who is going on the stage, has a fine contralto voice

and is an accomplished pinniste. Patti, the cantatrice, uses coca wine and glycerine mixed for her voice, and physicians approve the mixture.

Some dainty tea gowns are Greeian in style. They have clinging draper es and there are siiken girdles at the waist,

Coats for outdoor wear appear in several styles. One, long and close-fitting, has a silk sash folded about the waist. Mrs. Cleveland has started a new fashion in cloaks. It is a tight-fitting terra cotta garment with short double capes

Fancy needlework is employed in making flower pincushious with loose petals done in embro dered or pinked A shepherd's crook of Roman gold is

a favorite hatpin, and gold and silver boathooks are much admired as hair-Fur and embroidery are noted on bonnets, as well as on wraps, and even pas-

sementerie now figures as a bounet garniture. The reports of the Patent Office show that at least two of the patents granted

during every week are issued to womer inventors. The full, round peasant circular is a favorite shape for party cloaks, as it covers the entire costume, and is easily put on or taken off.

Elderly ladies wear deep mantles of Persian lambskin, which are made with large sleeves that are gathered smaller about the wrists.

Pink rose petals are made into pretty bands and edge the half-law or Vshaped necks of evening dresses worn by young ladies. Sashes of watered ribbon, or of thick gros grain ribbon with heavy corded

edges, are almost invariably worn with tulie ball costumes. The "Oolong wave" is not a new wrinkle in doing up the hair. It is the latest designation in Washington for

the greatly abused afternoon tea-Philanthropic women in Hartford, Conn., have organized classes in dress. making and commercial arithmetic to aid young women in carning a living.

A little girl of Poulau, Ga., raised enough peanuts and sugar cane to pay for five and a half acres of land, and she had enough money left to fence it with, A new role for women in London is that of serving writs. A pretty young women there is said to find doors open to her, which to nearly every other sheriff's officer are shut fast.

Fashion in France ordains that henceforth armorial crests and such things are to be banished from such places as letter paper, etc., but are to be embossed on

women's dresses in colors over the heart. Fretty afterneon dresses are made of fawn, gray, tan colored, dark blue, or golden olive French camel's hair. These toilets are graceful and artistic and are cut in princesse fashion with slight

The industrial department of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Syracuse, N. Y., sent out lifty-seven graduates during the year just closed. This is said to be an unusually large class.

A Woman's League has been formed in New Orleans. One of its objects is to look in a large and practical way after the interests of women-as to how they are treated in asylums, prisons, stores, station houses, etc.

A Maine historian says that in old times the fine ladies of hastport, then a very gay, fourishing town, used to acquire heautiful complexions by sleeping with their heads out of the windows in foggy weather. Of white dress fabrics there is no end,

Brocades, plain or striped velvets, watered ailks, bengaline, ottoman silk, faille, Irish poplin, embossed satur and Henricloth are obtainable in white and make up very effe tively.

In spite of the oft-repeated assertion cloaks alone will be worn by fashlonable women, there are innumable short wraps in veivet, bengaline cloth, broche and plush to be seen on fashionable thoroughfares. The startling intelligence comes across

the water that Queen Victoria has dismissed her corset lacer. The Queen, it is supposed, will so-lace herself hereafter with the reflection that she is sa ?-The humorous editor of the Boston

Trans rije is in a quandary. The cruze for whistling among girls is seriously troubling him. He says it is almost imil W. FOSTEH & CO., Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y. possible to tell whether the girl is soliciting a kiss or only preparing to pucker.

Miss Lucille Eistun, of Cincinnati,
could whistle before she could talk, and when she grew into girlhood her parents tried to break the habit, but without

success. She continued to whistle, and when she began her studies in music she Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Gral Hox, 341 round 14 Pills. found it a help. Of late years she has practiced whistling instead of singing, although she recently received a gold medal for the highest proficiency in the theory and practice of music.

Facial Expressions of Workers.

A man's occupation or condition has " od deal to do with making his facial score dear to do with making his factar expression. Intellectual pursuits, like studies or the scholarly professions, when coupled with temporal and moral habits of life, brighten the face and give a per-son a superior look. Magnanimity of nature, or love of studies and acts, will make a bright, glad face; but, contrary to this, a man may have a face that does not please anybody, because of a love of self to the exclusion of all others, not-withstanding his learning and worldly shrewdness. Soldiers get a hard, severe look, overworked laborers constantly look tired, reporters look inquisitive, mathematicians look studious, judges become man who has had domestic trouble look

all broken up.

An example of the ludicrous side of this subject is to see a third-class lawyer stalking around a police court looking wise as an owl. The business makes the face, I say. There's the butchers face, the saloon-keeper's face, the ministerial face, the lawyer's face, the doctor's face, the hoodlum's face, all so distinct each from the other and singly, that I seldom fail to recognize those callings showing through the faces. And what city boy cannot recognize a genuine farmer on the street as a farmer the moment he sees him! - Herald of Health.

Put castor oil on the soles of shoes, letting them absorb all they will in several applications, and this will stop the creaking noise.

From Republican Headquarters.

Monavia, N. V., May 5, 1887.—O. F. Wood walls: I have been using Kemp's Balsam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recom-mend it. Yours Truly, J. J. Prasse, Editor Re-publican. At all druggists'. Large bottles, but

and St. Tun production of the silk manufactories of america now amounts to \$60,000,000 a year.

Scrotula, Brow hitts and General Doblits will try Scort's Emulsion of Cod., ever Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relif and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrotula and Deblitty in Children, Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure "—W. A. HUI BERT, M.D., Salisbury, III.

A Radical Care for Epileptic Fits. To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treaties to any sufferer who will give H.G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Bronchitis is cared by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Last Winter

I was troubled so badly with rheumatism in my right shoulder and joints of my log as not to teable to walk. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I don't feel any aches or pains anywhere, and it not only acopsed the soremess in my shoulders send joints, but makes me feel as lively us a ten year-old buy. I reli newspapers right in

THE MIDDLE OF THE SIREST, and stands good the cell stones and to pricinic, I can tell you. And if Hood's Sarsapartilla cured me it certainly ought to be good for those pool is who don't stand on the cell at res. I can be seen every day in the year at corner Tompkins and DeKalb Avenue

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 D ses One Dollar



ELY'S CREAM BALM COLD IN HEAD.

FLY BROS., 16 Watter St., N. Y. FOR THE BLOOD.

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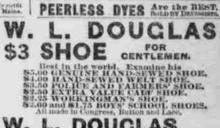
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