Crude petroleum is largely used in making the Pintsch gas. The sounds of the heart have been

recorded and reproduced by the phono-The main strength of American wrought iron is 45,000 pounds; English,

43,741. Electricity has not yet had as many victims as steam, but its dangers are deadly.

The pneograph is a novel instrument devised by Dr. Mortimer-Granville, an English physician.

The gravity road proposed for Reading, Penn, may possibly develop into an electric motor road.

Sedan, Kan., has a cob pipe factory

that turns out nine pipes a minute. They are sold chiefly in the fast, The electric cars are running in Bos-

ton, making good time and otherwise satisfying the public demand. Even 10,000 of the threads spun by the full-grown spider would not be equal

in substance to the size of a sing e hair. Boston electricians consider that the use of electricity to thin out the ranks the criminals is degrading that science.

Robert Eidermann, a German mechanic, has invented an electro-magnetic device for prolonging the sounds of the pianeforte Wood-workers are using naphthaline

as a wood-preservative. It is said to leave the wood dry, and with only a faint aromatic odor. Congress has been applied to for an ap-

propriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of a new telescope for the charting of the heavens by photography.

Experimenters at Manhattan, Kan., have discovered that the use of salt on wheat fields will greatly increase the yield. It is also announced that salt will kill potato bugs. An alum mine has been discovered in

Utah. It yields eighty to ninety per cent, pure alum, which can be extra by simply placing the crude material in boiling water.

It is reported that Herr Busse, of Linden, near Hanover, has invented a rubber paving compound so entirely successful that there is talk of giving it a trial upon Philadelphia streets.

Nitro-glycerine freezes at a tempera-ture considerably above the freezing point of water, and many accidents have resulted from the ridiculous methods employed for thawing it.

The posts and trees used as supports egraph wires in various districts in America are very sharply marked by bears, which, it is supposed, are misled by the humming noises to presume that there are bees within.

It has been demonstrated that in piping natural gas in pipes of one size about eight pounds per mile of the pressure is lost, but by using the telescope system, smaller pipes at the well and gradually increasing the size toward the point of consumption, the loss of pressure is reduced to three pounds per mile.

The preservation of rails in use is not the result of vibratory motion, or of an electric action due to the passage of the trains, but to the formation of magnetic oxide, produced by the compression of the rust on the metal. The rails are thus protected against the action of moist air the same manner as is iron oxidized by fire.

In an examination of the stomachs of over 500 English sparrows, according to | hat. Professor Kiley, only eighty-two were found to contain any insect remains at all, while the stomach of a single truly insectivorous bird had 250 web worms. This bird would have given more aid to an orchardist than an army of the useless sparrows.

A Farmer's Curiosity Saves a Train.

A terrible accident on the San Franprovidentially avoided by a farmer living near the track. It had rained heavily rising. The morning train coming south from Cloverdale was nearly due as the farmer started down the track with no object particularly in view. He thought he would see how the new filling of earth from the caved-in tunnel affected

the guich and the side of his ranch. Reaching the trestle-work, some thirty feet high, he saw the track in position, level and to all appearances undisturbed. A hand car and section men had passed over not long be-fore. As the farmer stood on the middle of the structure, looking down, he noted the great piles of "slum gullion" dumped in yellow piles on either side from the new track above town.

A narrow rivulet poured through the tortuous channel below, and his sharp eyes saw something clse, overlooked by the section men. The water had under-mined the sills and loosened the immense weight of mushy clay on the steep sides of the galch, so it had slid in, crushing and snapping two of the supporting red wood piles at the bottom, but still in place under the bridge above, which was merely held in line by the rails. If the engine of the south-bound train had attempted crossing, the train would have tempted crossing, the train would have been doomed, together with the people on board. No time was lost in flagging the train, and the company ought to lose time in acknowledging the service. -Santa Rosa (Cal.) Republican.

The Worthless Parent of Our Wheat, We have good evidence that the wild plant from which has sprung all our varieties of wheat is still extant—the Aegilopsovata of the botanist, a wild and worthless grass of Southern Europe and Western Asia. It is a most unpromising plant in appearance, remarkable chiefly for furious awas or beard, starved kernels and its habit of shattering the moment it is ripe. But the English experiments reported in Lind-ley's Treasury of Botany (which consisted, first, in sowing a plant which self-seeded grow year after year un-changed; second, in giving good cultivation to seeds selected each season) showed such improvement in three or four sowings as to make it evident that a

variety of true wheat. Besides, the aegilops is subject to the same rust and blight as wheat, and its bruised leaves have the same smell. Thus evidence goes to show that here is the ancestor of our grand ce calthe prehistoric farmer have the eye to see the wheatfields hid within the rough sigliops? Hardly. Aside from the pos-sibility that native varieties existed which came nearer being wheat than the wild grass of to-day, it is more probable that change first arose from its culture as hay or forage through long ages; the more so as herasinen preceeded plowmen, or seem to have done so. How

few sensons more would result in a

waiting now for us to speak their names and call them forth? Now York Tribuns.

many good grains disguised as grass are

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Vassar has a prohibition club. Simplicity rules in floral decorations. Horseback riding is a craze in Wash-

long or very short. New Orleans has the only woman's club in the South. The banjo is still a favorite instrument

in English society. There are 16,000 women in the English Liberal Association.

A woman has been licensed as a vessel captain in New York. Walking gowns of simple pattern are made of heavy checked tweed.

There have been no changes in the fashions in China for centuries.

Amelie Rives-Chanler, the novelist, is painting a picture of her husband. The St. Marks Railroad in Florida is reported to have a lady conductor.

For use with special costumes musts are now made of the same material. Pumpkin yellow is the title of a orgeous hue, just now very popular.

The Red Riding Hood cloak is worn by little girls under eight years of age. Yellow, cinnamon and pink-tinted diamonds are much sought after just

The fur collarettes with square tabs which were worn last year are still in

A national convention of women will be held to consider the question of domestic labor.

Black veils covered with heavy black pots are worn, hanging loose from the front of the hat. Watches are again worn by the fashion-

able folk, not only as a convenience, but as an ornament. Small gilt hairpins with round loops at the ends are liked by many ladies for

dressing the hair. Delicate shades of gray, relieved with ink or blue trimmings, are fashionable for young women.

Jewelry set with pearls is much worp. and pearls are as fashionable for young brides as diamonds.

Parisian shoemakers concede the American woman's foot to be the handsomest in the world. Black stockings are worn by little girls

upon all occasions, without regard to the material of the dress, Directoire tea gowns are seen in vari-us combinations of color, but oftenest

in a color over white, The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Alabama declares itself op-

posed to female suffrage.

The redingote or polonaise effect is noted in every style of costume, from a ball dress to a ten gown.

Chantilly is preferred to all other black laces this season. It is, however, seldom used with light colors. A fashionable novelty in jewelry is a

set of earrings made of tiny oyster shells held together by a pearl or diamond, Well known veterinary surgeons are

continually being called upon to attend the canine pets of fashionable women. The Newmarket is a popular cloak for very cold weather. It is made of heavy goods suited to keep the wearer warm. Habits are somewhat longer than they

have been of late. A tendency to velvet collars is to be observed in the bodices. A novel idea which is popular with few young women is the wearing of a feather boa attached to the wide-brimmed

Miss Fanny M. Bagley, formerly managing editor of the St. Louis Chronicle, is now editing the News in San Diego,

cisco and North Pacific Railroad was young ladies. Evening gowns are made up in neutral and pale hues, gray being the favorite.

> Wool balmoral skirts, faced half a yard deep, inside and out, with water proof tweed, are worn by English ladies in wet weather.

> American girls are very much admired in London, some on account of their pink faces, and others on account of their greenbacks.

> A Chinese girl took the highest honors of her class in the Woman's Medical College in New York. She could converse and write in five languages.

> The question of admitting a lady to practice at the bar has been raised in Belgium, and for the time being has been answeard in the negative.

Colored stones, as a rule, appear in association with a diamond or a white pearl, and, when set in cluster, the white gem becomes the central one, Miss Emily Faithfull is out in a strong

condemnation of the so called exchanges for women's work. She says that they tend to make women more dependent. A favorite ring is one in slender gold setting, containing a small but fine gem. A ring of gold rope, tied in a tiny knot on top and set with a gem, is attractive.

Nearly 3500 patents have been granted to women. The majority are for inven-tions of household and dress articles, but a surprising number are of a sterner character.

The position of inspector of lace manufacture in Ireland was recently made vacant by the death of the occupant. The English Government has appointed a lady to fill the vacancy.

The word trousseau no longer points exclusively to matrimonial garmenture, but is now used to indicate any particular selection of costumes, whether for summer, winter, seaside, or for travel-

Jane Cobden, the daughter of the famous Richard Cobden, of England, says that the Women's liberal associations of England number more than 16,000 members, and have become a powerful in-One of the latest fads of fashion is for

ladies to carry a stick. Miss Turnure and Miss Camilia Moss can be met almost any morning on Fifth avenue. New York, taking a constitutional, with a slender

The American woman does not render to man a tithe of the devotion she re-ceives from him. The French wife repays a husband's devotion by protecting his interest—an American one too often repays it by breaking into his capital.

Mme. I.o Ray contemplates another voyage of exploration. This interpid French woman, who has traveled all over Asia Minor, is about to start for Teheran, Fersia, from whenceshe intends making excursions into the least accessible por tions of the Persian dominions,

The very latest thing now is to wear loves with silk woven material in crted between the fingers in place of leather. It is a new idea, just over, and the advantage of it is said to be that the silk, The latest statistics from Persia give its filmensions 29,986 square geographical miles and a population of 0,000,000.

FARM AND GARDEN.

To Fatten a Young Steer. A young steer taken from a herd and put in a stall by itself will not feed for a few days and perhaps for two weeks; after he gets reconciled he will hegin to eat, but two or three weeks will be lost Women's new coats are either very before the animal will eat freely. Tempt the appetite by giving a little bran and commeal on some sliced potatoes or apples, with some good hay or some corn ears, or anything that will be caten readily. Then gradually increase until an animal of 800 pounds will take ten or tweive corn cars daily, with fifteen pounds of good hay and some little corn fodder or straw. A change to cornmeal, with two or the corn for tweive corn and some little corn fodder or straw. A change to cornmeal, with two or the corn for th with two or three pounds of cottonseed meal daily, will be useful. At least two months' feeding will be required to make an animal in fairly good condition fit for good beef. A 1000-pound animal may be expected to gain two pounds in weight daily. It will be a heip to give some fine cornmeal in the water, A loose stall will be better than a narrow one in which the steer is tied .- New York Times,

Value of Corn Fodder to Dairymen. Of course no more can be in the silo than is put in, and analyses of ensilinge so far show that there is little, if any, gain in the digestive value of food from siloing. The feeding experiments and analyses made at the New Jersey, Wisconsin and other agricultural experi-ment stations show that siloing, very slightly, if at all, increases the palatability or actual value of corn fodder as food. If equal quantities of corn fodder are taken and one well cured and the other siloed, they are equally well eaten by cattle, and the products are of substantially the same value. Hence the popularity of the silo and of siloing the popularity of the suo and of slicing largely rests on the more economical preservation of the fodder; and the degree of that popularity shows plainly that our methods of dry curing corn fodder were so wasteful that we realized only a traction of its value beauty at the contract of the substantial of the substant only a fraction of its value. Professor Henry has found by actual trials that a good Wisconsin yield of fodder from one acre (12,250 pounds) with 3750 pounds of bran and 2250 pounds of corn meal, will make 500 pounds of butter, with cows capable of making 250 pounds of butter, with cows capable of making 250 pounds of butter per year. The prices of meal of butter per year. The prices of meal, bran and butter will vary with the lo-cality, but in few cases they will be such that a computation on the basis of the above statements will not show that the fodder has a surprising value. If the sile has shown us the real value of corn fodder, the study and money put in siles and siloing have been well spent, and the information gained worth its cost. —

The Hot Bed Sash.

American Agriculturist.

Those living in the close neighborhood of the city have some excuse that they have no need for hot-beds to advance crops ahead of the usual time, as every-thing is brought to their doors. But the farmer, and those not so accessible, or who have not the money to pay out daily for everything that may be in the market, had better make use of this old-fashioned help to the everything that fashioned help to the gardener-the hotbed. There are very few vegetables that will stand days of travel and exposure, and be as tasty as those grown on one's own grounds or in one's own neighborhood. They answer a good purpose for the million, and to those who know no better, are satisfying: but those who have the facilities to something of their own, or who live

away from the general markets, may, if they so elect, have something better. In the South, the hot-bed time will be at hand; it will gradually travel North, and to be in time when it does come. those who have hot-beds should paint up and get ready. Those who propose to begin their use should be looking out Cal.

Masculine-looking tailor-made costumes, with double-breasted bodices and man's collar and scarf, are still worn in London.

Brilliant colors are not popular for the same and the sam a large quantity of things, such as early cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, tomatoes, egg-plant and peppers. Room should eft to propa the window plants for the flower garden in summer; and there should be a sow-ing of the choicer kinds of flower seeds for the same purpose. Prairie Farmer.

The Sheep Yard.

It does not require much more time to take care of a hundred sheep at this season than it does for one or two cows, yet they need to be looked after every They need fresh water where they can go to it when they please. Sheep drink but little at a time, but drink often, when not feeding upon green grass or eating roots. They need fresh bedding frequently. They need a shed that will protect them not only from snow and cold rain, but from drafts of cold air. The sheep shed should be open upon the south side to admit the sunight and to allow of the escape of the effluvia from the manure under them, but it should be protected by a board fence high enough to shelter them from the wind when lying down. They should also be looked after each

day, and if there are any weakly ones, or any that are not doing well, they should be separated from the main fock and given a little better care and better No domestic animals are more cruel to a sick companion than the sheep, and when one is unable to make its way good among the rest, ! will be kept away from the feedrack, and made a target for the butts of its com-panions, until death releases it. They should have exercise every day, when they can take it without getting the ol filled with snow or rain. It is not the cold that injures them, so much as the extra weight they have to carry

when they get wet through to the skin Sheep also seem to dige-t and obtain nutriment from frost-bitten grass and from browsing bushes, and thrive better when they have a chance to do this every day than they do upon hay alone. Many sheep farmers make it a practice to supply them with pine or spruce boughs when they are confined to the shed by heavy snows, and such browse is much relished by them, and seems to do them good. But they also need good food with this. If there are not roots enough to give them a few every day from now until after lambing time, it will be better to give a little grain each night, and reserve the roots until later in the season. Ecots are almost an absolute necessity to successful sheepgrowing about the time they drop their lambs. The grain may be either oats, barley, corn or wheat bran. The oats

are best as a stendy feed, but the bran is almost equal in value and costs less. When cuiling out the feeble ones, examine them to see if they have ticks upon them, and kell all that can be found. The sheep tick, like all other parasitical vermin, seem to especially like to swarm upon a weakly, sick or poorly fed ani-mal, and it is not unusual to find more of them upon sick sheep than would be found upon all the rest of the flock. Nor is the sickness a result of the presence of the tick, as some have imagined, as they will be found always upon a sheep that has been ill for any time.—Buston Culti-

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. Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe, Cor. Sec. and Treas.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Wee unto him that gireth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken alsa.—Hab, II, 15, The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that sowoth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Hev. 11, 18.

scientific Temperance.

The effects of the alcoholic habit vary enormously with the amount consumed and with the form in which it is taken, but they are always lad. Alcohol should not be regarded either as a poison or a food. It is strictly a drug. It telongs to that class of suistances which, like opium, Indian bemp and tobacco, produce offects which habit tenders agreeable, but which are followed by constant increase in the craving for larger doses of the drug.

and tobacco, produce effects which habit benders agreeable, but which are followed by constant increase in the craving for larger doses of the drag.

This increasing dependence upon alcohol is one of the worst effects of its habitual use, and with most persons it is inseparable from its use even in small amounts. It is true that nearly all can digest without apparent damage a small quantity of alconol, in sufficiently dilute form, if taken only occasionally. It is certain that the highest possible health may be emjoyed without the use of alcohol. This being so, its use, even occasionally and under the restrictions above stated, is attended with risk both physical and moral. But when alcohol is taken in larger amounts or in stronger forms or is used habitually, even in moderation, it does positive harm, and this harm increases rapidly as the habit strengthens. In its lightest degree there is some irritation of the stomach and impairment of digestion, with slight disorders of circulation and secretion and intellection. Often enough these cause a false feeling of weakness which leads to larger excess, and, of course, to great harm. Ferfect health can scarcely ever be enjoyed continuously by one who uses alcohol even in strict moderation. I make an exception in favor of some elderly persons with slow and feeble digestions and with weak circulation; for in them small quantities of dilute alcohol taken daily with their principal meal improve their health. When once we pass the lesser degrees of the use of alcohol the effects of its habitual employment are striking and disastrous. The mucous membrane of the stomach becomes the sent of chronic catarrh. The function of the liver becomes disordered and the most important processes of nutrition are disturbed. The nervous system suffers, and mind and character alike deteriorate. It is not only the injury which comes directly from alcohol which we note in such cases: turbed. The nervous system suffers, and mind and character alike deteriorate. It is not only the injury which comes directly from alcohol which we note in such cases; there are associated with it neglect of the proper hours of rest, and avoidance of exposure, which contribute to the sum of damage wrought upon the system. The alcohol habit, if at all excessive, causes organic disease directly, and ruins body and mind, its habitual use, even in very moderate amounts, renders health unstable and increases the liability to disease, and the danger of disease when it occurs. The true use of alcohol is in the treatment of disease. Fare, when prescribed judiciously, it does great good and is at times indispensable. But even there it should never the prescribed unnecessarily, nor without a clear recognition of the fact that the tendency to the a'coholic habit is great, and that this habit when formed is destructive.—Dr. William Pepper, in the Chaufenquan.

The Craving for Drink.

The Craving for Drink The Craving for Drink.

No man or women could invent a fale that would surpass the facts as far as the awful craving for liquor is concerned. A telegram from San Francisco, Cal., informs us of a man by the name of Edward W. Homan, a skilful engineer, who occasionally goes on long sprees, pawns everything he owns, borrows what he can from his friends, and then hands all over to the saloon-keeper. On the 17th of January all his usual methods to get ten cents failed him, and the craving for liquor became so strong that he proposed to sell his body to a saloon keeper for a glass of whisky. Fens and paper were procured, and the following contract was signed:

"January 18, 1889.

"This is to certify that I, Edward W. Ho "This is to certify that i, indward W. Ho-man, of the city and county of San Francis-co, for the consideration of one drink of whisky, do agree, after my death, to leave my body to be disposed of as Albert White may think fit. It is my express wish that said Albert White, at my death, shall sell my

body to the highest bidder.

"Enward W. Heman."

Several witnesses signed their names to this ghastly document, and then the poor wretch snatched a glass of whisky from White's hands before it was half filled, and drank it at one guin.—New York Witness.

Ominously Significant Facts. sting upon the magnitude of the New York Trivane invites public attention to some ominously significant facts and estimates lately given in a sermon by Rev. F. H. Wines, Feerctary of the National Prison As mates lately given in a sermon by fiev. F. H. Wines, Exerctary of the National Prison Association. It appears that the census of 18-9 showed nearly 0,000 prisoners in the various prisons of the United States. To these are to be added 11,000 inmates of reformatories, virtually prisoners, making an aggregate prison population ten years ago of about 0,000 persons. Mr. Wines estimates that the next census will show 75,000 to 80,000 prisoners, and 15,000 inmates of reformatories, or a total of 10,000 to 100,000 men, women, and children, under legal restraint and in prison confinement. It is estimated that the cost of maintaining these prisons is folly \$15,000,000, and that the cost of the police departments is an added \$15,000,000 annually: to which must still be added the cost of all the judicial machinery, and of the litigation rejuisits for the prosecution and conviction of this enormous criminal class. It is after to assume that seven eighths of the crime of the country owes its origin directly or indirectly in provincing. it is rate to assume that seven eighths of the crime of the country owes its origin directly or indirectly to intoxcants. Waiving the moral aspect of the problem, does the legal-ized liquor traffe, at a high or low rate of license, payi—National Temperance Adva-

Temperance News and Notes. Ohio spends \$70,000,000 yearly for drink. There are no rounds of drink in the ladder

The Good Templars of Scotland have over

It is estimated that 32,000 families are nomeless in London through intemperance. Is it right to take care of your own boy and vote to license a place which will ruin your neighbor's boy?

The temperance people of Minnesota and Colorado are malting urgent demands upon their Legislatures to submit Prohibition Gossip has it that fashiouable New York milliners and dressmakers keep a stock of wines on hand to "relieve the fatigue" of their customers.

In Mr. C. H. Mitchell's three boys' temper-ance organizations in Brooklyn, N. Y., there is an aggregate of 222 members besides many It is declared that by his advocacy and personal induones Canon Wilborfer's has been instrumental in obtaining our half a million temperature pletiges.

Professor Ledoux concludes that when the mechanic or the sailor is cruzed by drink, it matters little whether he bought a pint of pure forty per cent alcohol brandy at meety cents, or a quart of twenty-five per cent. flavored and diluted at fifty cents; it is the alcohol he craved and that which produces the effect.

the effect.

The temperance awakening in Denmark ins called forth active enthusiasm. The last general meeting of the Denmark Temperance society reserved reports from 408 local societies comprising a membership of 17,500. The general meeting for 1859 will be held at Velle, the birthplace of the Danish temperance measurement. ance movement.

In a recent address Mr. Moody declared his bellef that strong drink had caused the delage. It was certain that wine had worked mischief after the flood, and he believed it was the cause of the wickdness of the world before the flood. Strong drink isd to the destroction of Sodom and Gomorrah and strong drink was destroying the world to-day. world to-day,

"Stormy Jordan," a notorious Ottumwa (ia.) salconkeeper, has signed the pledge, Jordan is a character whose novel methods as a vendor of vineus wares have made famous the entrence to his salcon, labeled "Road to Hell" and "Ness Paint." He has always scorned and openly violated the prohibitory law, but Governor Larrabee induced the stubborn old man to sign a piedge never to use or sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage in lowa. Jordan will leave the State,

Northern Settlements South

Northern Settlements South.

Seventy-five per cent. of the residers of this article, cither for health, pleasure or permanent homes, expect to go South in the near fourte, and are anxious for reliable information concerning that favored country. The Hall-homestokers friend, reaching from Slouz City, Stoux Falls and Chicago, to New Orleans, passes through western Kentucky and Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisians, making a direct line to all NORTHERN as well as Southern markets. For this reason hundreds of Northern families are settling at Jackson, Tennessee, Holly prings, Jackson, Terry, Brookhaven and Mecomb City, and Hammond, Louisiana. If you mite City, and Hammond, Louisiana. If you multer signed at Manmond, Louisiana. If you can be pamphiet recently issued, entitled "Prosessous Northern Settlements in Tennessee, dissipating and Lauisiana." and if you think restricts and investing in the South before these are greatly advanced, you gained make be trip too soon. J. F. MERISY, Gen. West. Jass, Agt.

Orznon raised four crops of strawberries last. OREGON raised four crops of strawberries lass

To-Night and To-Marrow Night. And each day and night during the week you can get at all dragsday. Kemp's Balsam for the Threat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the curs of Coughs, Oroup, Bronchitts, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle fasting and keep it always in the house, a check your cold at once. Price 10: and \$1. Sample bottles free.

CONNECTICET capitallets have put a line of teamboats on the Tennessee River. A Radical Cure for Epilepric Fire. To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to qure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues, that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable 'gratise to any sufferer who will give machis P. O. and Express nidress, Resp'y, H. G. ROUT, M. C. 183 Pearl St. New York.

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many remarkable cures.

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York City. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$3. Pr pared only by C. I HOOD & CO., Apothoraries, Lowett, Mass.



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FRAZER AXLE

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