A Possible Newspaper of the Future Phonographs in Court-A Boon

to Musicians. As a saving in the time given up to writing, the phonograph promises to far cutstrip the typewriter. The business man can dictate to the phonograph as fast as he can talk, and the wax cylinder, inclosed in a suitable box, can be sent off by mail to read out its message per-haps thousands of miles away. Or else, as is now done in Mr. Edison's laboratory in Orange, N. J., the typewriter girl can print out upon paper what her employer has dictated to the phonograph. For the reporter, the editor and the author who can dictate, a device has been adapted to the phonograph which causes it to stop its message at every tenth word, and to continue only when a spring is touched. Thus, the editor can dictate his article to the phonograph as he does now to his stenographe when the printer on the case gets the re sulting phonogram the instrument will dictate to him in short sentences. If he cannot set up the sentence at one hearing, it will repeat its ten words. If he is satisfied, it rings out ten words more, I really see no reason why the newspa per of the future should not come to the subscriber in the shape of a phonogram. It would have to begin, however, with a table of contents, in order that one might not have to listen to a two hours' spupon the tariff question in order to at ten lines of a musical notice. think what a musical critic might be able to do for his public! He might give them whole arias from an opera or movements from a symphony, by way of proof or illustration. The very tones of an actor's or singer's voice might be re produced in the morning notice of last night's important dramatic or musical It has been remarked, by the way, that business letters and orders by

of the dead man was heard? In music, as I have already said, the value of the phonograph even in its present condition is indisputable. Musicians are divided, and probably always will be, as to the manner in which cer tain famous symphonies ought to be conducted. The metronome marks used by Beethoven are but uncertain guides at best, while no written directions as to dynamic values, expression, etc., are worth much. The phonograph will at least make it possible for the musician of the future to know exactly how our composers wished their music given, for it will repeat that music as played to-day, with every shade of expression, with all its infinite changes of time. Moreover, the phonograph will offer to the composer that long sought instrument, an automatic recorder of improvisation upon the piano or other instru-In the far off future, when our descendants wish to compare our simple little Wagner operas with the complex productions of their own days, requiring, perhaps, a dozen orchestras, playing in half a dozen different keys at once, they will have an accurate phonographic rec-

onograph would not be so binding as

when put in black and white upon paper. A little wax cylinder covered

with microscopic dots would not be con-sidered as good evidence in court. But

if the speaker's voice, inflection, accent, were so reproduced that witnesses could swear to the personality, would it not suffice! How could there be any dis-

At present but few of the new phonographs have been finished, and those only for exhibition purposes. When then will be offered for sale seems to be doubtful; probably within a few months. Mr. Edison says that by the beginning of 1800 the phonograph will be far less of a curiosity than the telephone is now, and that he could begin selling the instroments at once if he were fully satisthing which needs improveing. Just at present there is needed a tunnel for so magnifying the sound that if the instruall the persons sitting around can hear its reading or its music. For the last year it has been the same story—the phonographs will be ready for sale next be so a year from now. But these many delays, which have made people rather skeptical as to the doings of the phonoless wonderful, or warrant any doubts as to the vast possibilities which the little device contains .- Atlantic Monthly.

ord of our harmonic simplicity.

Gambling Nevada Miners.

The Comstock lode disburses a quarter of a million in coin monthly among the miners of Virginia City, Nevada. The question is often asked: "Where does the money go?" The largest por-tion goes to the proprietors of the gamb-ling dens with which every mining city is afflicted. The expenses at the Magno-lia last year were \$47,000. Two fare games and one percentage poker game are run on the premises. A firm of three partners, who employ five dealers at a salary of \$7.50 a day in operating the fare games, run the establishment, but they are wise men and at no time does the capital invested exceed \$5000. They employ two "case keepers" and a gin peddler, each receiving \$5 per day, and the members of the firm draw \$10 each per day from the account. Two dealers, who receive \$5 each per day for their services, run the percentage poker game, making a total of \$92,50 disbursed daily in salaries. Incidental expenses send the bill per day to \$150.

Estimating the profits at \$50,000 it will be seen that the establishment absorbs about \$100,000 yearly from the miners' hard carned coin.

The other places do an equally thriving business, and, therefore, it may be stated, without fear of denial that \$300,-000 of the miners' money are raked in yearly over the gamblers' tables.

There are also a number of private games "roasting" the town, and this fact accounts for \$50,000 more. The total expenses of feeding and clothing the men decently amount to \$4.0,000. The saloous and eight stores get probably \$30,000 a month, or \$300,000 a year. The banks catch about \$5000 per day, or \$1:0,000 a year, sending the amount up

While probably \$120,000 is laid away yearly for a rainy day through the medium of the banks, there is no knowing how much is stored in mattresses, old stocking, etc., but it is known that some of the miners buy stock in various mines, for the speculative to eris strong.

An Alligator In a Tree.

John Wilson, living near Astor, Fla., cut a big cypress tree in the swamp north of town, and found therein a live alligator seven feet long. As the opening in the tree was not half large enough for the gutor to get through, the presumpyoung and lived on other animals and reptiles that sought refuge in the same

FARM AND GARDEN,

Three-Horse Evener

It is contrary to all laws of dynamics that three horses can be attached abreast to a plow so that the off horse may walk in the furrow and two upon the land and yet draw the plow without any side draft. Forces always act in equilibrium, and when three horses pull abreast the line of draft comes in the centre of the middle herse's whiffletree, and no ar rangement of clevises or whittletrees or evener or offset in the plow beam can alter the primary law of forces. It is quite as easy in practice to drive three horses with one leader as to drive three abreast, and it is quite as easy to turn, and in this way there is no necessity for a horse to walk on the plowed land .-New York Times.

Feeding Pigs.

Professor Hunt, of Illinois College farm, sums up as follows the results of his nig feeding experiments: It required 15,80 pounds of skim

milk to produce one pound of pork when fed with commeal in ratio 1, 17 to fattening hogs.

2. Skim milk could not be economi-

cally fed to fattening hogs unless it was a waste product which could not be otherwise utilized.

8. It required on an average 44 pounds of shelled corn to produce one pound of pork during an average period of four weeks, or one bushel produced 134

4. It required 41 pounds of corn meal to produce one pound of pork, or one bushel of corn made into meal and fed dry produced 21 pounds of pork, 5. When fed dry shelled corn is more

economical than corn meal to feed to fattening hogs. 0. It required 7+ pounds or + bushel of ground oats to produce one pound of pork when fed with equal parts by

weight of corn meal. One bushel of corn is worth nearly three bushels of oats as food for fatten

ing hogs. 8. Corn fed pigs gained about 44 pounds per week and are about twenty one pounds of corn per 100 pounds of live weight.

9. The grain for the amount of food consumed decreased during fattening.
19. Pork was produced during the cold weather, with corn at twenty eight cents a bushel, for less than three cents per

pute over a man's will, when the voice 11. An insufficient food supply for twe weeks caused a very considerable loss in feeding thereafter. 12. Indian corn is the most economical

pork producer during the winter months in regions where extensively

Curing Meats.

The late Wm. Little several years ago gave the following methods for curing meat and building a cheap smokehouse. As "hog killing" season is at hand we reproduce them for the benefit of our new subscribers. We would be pleased to have others give their methods of curing meat and plans for building smok

To each hog packed add to the salt one-fourth pound ground black pepper, two ounces red cayenne pepper and onehalf ounce saltpeter. Spread the salt on a tight floor or table, sprinkle the black and red pepper and saitpeter over it and mix thoroughly. Sait the pork on the floor in the smokehouse, so that the brine will run away from it. Sprinkle enough sait on the floor to hide it well, and salt the hams and shoulders to themselves and the sides to themselves. Let the meat lie in salt four or five weeks, hang up and build a little fire-a blaze st-under the bacon to dry it off.

The pepper gives the bacon a fine flavor, and repels the fly. It is a good plan to slip the joints—hams and shoulders-in sacks, paper or cotton, early in the spring. This method for making fine bacon is good for all parts of the country, north and south, and simple as

ments is placed in the center of a table average farmer a house 12 by 14 feet and 10 feet high, is large enough. Build a common box house, lay a floor 18 to 2 inches above ground, with a square-edged plank: strip the cracks inside and out, so as to exclude light; put stiff cross timbers 3 or 4 feet spart on p ates above, and drive tenpenny feace nails on each side to hang meat on, and the thing is graph, do no make the wonders ach eved | done. All rough lumber, - Tacas Farm

Stock in Open Winters.

It appears to be a matter of gratulation among farmers that the winter is so mild that stock will shift for themselves, at least partially, and thus affect a great saving of fodder. The mild winter, we confess, is a cause for general congratulation, not only among farmers but among all classes, as it undoubtedly affects a great saving of fuel and of food for man and beast and is less trying to the physical system. Man and ani mals are more nearly in harmo with their environments with the thermometer ranging from 20 degrees to 40 degrees above than when there are sudden fluctuations from 40 degree above to 20 degrees below zero. pretty difficult adjusting food, clothing and artificial heat so as to prevent a shock or injury to the physical and nervous systems during such violent

But there is great danger of stock suffering from neglect in a mild, open winter. From the fact that they can partially help themselves in such a winter nay lead a good many to give less attention to feeding, sheltering and caring for them than is demanded to promote their welfare. They have not so hearty an appetite for coarse feed as they have when the air is sharp and the microbes are stiffened by the cold. Hence, they need a little more pampering, a little more preparation of appetizing food.

Our observation has taught us that stock soldom do well in a mild open

winter as in a pretty steadily cold one Too many farmers practice the doubtfo economy of getting through the winter with as little feed as possible instead of the true one of feeding stock all the food they can possibly cut, digest, as similate and convert into energy, meat, milk, wool, eggs, et , without detri more valuable in its crode state than when manufactured into animals and their products, why not sell it in that form and dispose of your stock for what they will bring, but if the value of the feed is enhan ed by converting it into soimals and animal products, then the more you can thus convert the better. It is one of the most foolish, unreasonable practices ever resorted to by farmers to allow their stock to become spring poor. It is almost impossible to make any money out of stock by such meth-Better barrow money if necessary and buy feed to keep your saimals thriving all winter than to allow them to shrink in fesh, sun down in winter, under the mistaken notion that they will recover lost grounds when they are

turned out to Iresh pasture, - American

Rural Home.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN

Conducted by the Tienesta 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. Roberts. Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe,

Cor. Sec. and Treas.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin. Woe unto him that giveth his neighbo drink, that guttest thy battle to him, makest him drunken also.—Hab, II, 18,

Coffee Houses.

It is a principal in algebra that you cannot eliminate a quantity from an equation without putting something exactly equal in its place; this is also a principal in liminar nature. The neglect of it has led to the failure of many attempted reforms, and will lead to the failure of many more.

We are glad to see that our enterprising

religious contemporary, the New York Observer, recognizes this principle, and advocates the establishment of something to take the place of the saloon as a social center, as well as the abolition, so far as that is possible, of the saloon itself.

The saloon in marronolitan life, or in any e, of the saloon metropolitan life—or in any ty or even village life, for that matter—is

city or even vininge ito, for that matter—is more than a place where men pander to deprayed appetites. It satisfies not only thirst for lignor, but thirst for human companionship. It is the poor man's club, If we are to abolish the saloon, we must put something in place of it. If a substitute can be found that will offer all the social attractions of the saloon and all its constitute out forth.

that will offer all the social attractions of the saloon and all its creature comforts, without the intoxicating liquor, then the chance of abelishing the saloon is largely increased.

The only thing that ever has succeeded in taking the place of the saloon so far is the coffee house or coose room. In Liverpool there are now sixty-one of the these coffee houses paying an average yearly dividend of boness paying an average yearly dividend of houses paying an average yearly dividend of ten per cent on the capital invested, and in the whole of England there are more than two lived in the capital invested.

the whole of England there are more than two hundred.

Such houses have, to a small extent, been established in this country; but they have generally be a run, not as a business, but as a philanthropic enterprise or charity. They are not likely to succeed on a charitable basis. Men are shy of claritable or avowedly philanthropic institutions of this kint. They prefer to feel that they are giving value received for that they get. Furthermore, there are apt to be too many restrictions in a charitable coffee house. In many of them men cannot smoke, or talk above a whisper. They cannot play games other than checkers. cannot play games other than checkers.
Such places are not attractive and will never supplant the saloons. Coffee houses, without pandering at all to really vicious tastes, should be made as attractive as possible, with as few restrictions as possible. Says the other corrections of the contractive as possible.

The rum power is being weakened every "The rum power is being weakened every day by the attacks made on it from the ground of politics, of merals, and of religion. Attack it from the social side and the line of circumvaliation is complete. Let something be devised which shall take the place of the saloen as a resort for the masses, making up for all that it lineks of the features of the saloen in housest comfort road chose and real saloon in honest comfort good cheer and real homelikeness, and the most difficult point yet remaining in the problem of the drink evil is solved."

Our contemporary is right. It is the social feature of the saloon that constitutes its main strength to-day. Let that be supplanted and its power is more than half gone.

New York Mail and Express.

No Place for Saloons.

The saloons in Van Wert, Ohio, are closed, and drinks can not be had for love or money. There is no excitement in town, but the county is aroused, and already patitions are in circulation to submit saloon closing to a vote in at least three townships, and more are coming. There is, however, great excitement in Union Township, where a saloon has been driven out and the building torn down. F. C. Arnold, who went out of busines in Van Wart on account of the dry ordinance, attempted to remove his saloon to Covette, a station six miles north of there, on the Mackinaw Bailcoad. He bought a building and the other morning hauled two wagon loads of goods and fixtures to his new location, where upon his arrival he met a warru reception. The country people, old and young, rich and poor, joined the villagers the night before and tore down the house. The sills were chapped into fire wood. A person who was present says there was not enough left of the building to make a bee-live. When Arnold arrived there was assembled a crowd estimated at two hundred, most of them armed with axes, while the leader swang a rope. Arnold and lits men were given five minutes to leave town, and they obeyed the command, the women encouraging the men by waving handkerchiefs and cineering, and the mani, the women encouraging the men by waving handkerchiefs and cheering, and the entire concause escoted the wagons three miles to the township line, where they were given a parting cheer and were warned

given a parting cheer and were war, to never return.—Cincinnati Enquirer, A Suggestion by Dr. Talmage.

Dev. T. De Will Talmage says in the Officer: The startling announcement wa hamton Asylum for Ineprintes was a failure only three out of eighty-two patients being permanently cured of the drunkenness for which they were there treated. We hope our information is false. But there is another style of treatment we suggest as worth trying. We seek for it thorough investigation. ing. We seek for it thorough investigation.
One summer, ma religious meeting held in Fourth Ward. New York, we heard men say that they had been drunkards, but had been by the grace of God, not only pardone i, but also entirely curred of the thirst for strong drink. We believe them. The time will come when religion will do many things that we will not now let it do. If there are cases, and we are ready to point them out, where conversion has not only set the heart right, but revolutionized the body, why not declare a new era! What instrince asylums cannot de, the Lord is ready to accomplish, Give our religion ethow room, and it will reclaim intemperance, purify likertinism, empty jails, and make poverty a curiosity to look at. The age of miracles will come back when the Church of God will allow it.

An Adaptation to Rum Ethics. The runsellers are overthrown and are

Ot.
The tender mercies of rumsellers are cruel.
He that follows after rumsellers is void of
interstanding.
The rumseler desires the net of evil men.
The way of the rumseller is right in his own

The vexation of the rumseller is becoming Decoit is in the heart of rumsellers that de-ise swif.

The rumsellers shall be filled with evil

The runsellers shall be filled with evil. The hearts of rumsellers proclaim foolish The way of rumsellers causes them to err.

The runseller roasis not that which he took in funting.

The runseller hears no rebuke.

The soul of the runseller is for violence.

The runseller causes shame and prings reproach.—Citaton N. J.) Home Visitor.

W. C. T. U. Notes. San Francisco has thirteen W. C. T.

The W. C. T. U. of Nashville, Tenn , maintains several night schools. The number of W. C. T. Unions in Georgia has nearly doubled during the last year. There are forty Y. W. C. T. Unions in Northern California claiming an aggregate membership of 1000.

It is said that in France from 1850 to 1880, here was an increase of 40,000 idiots, large-r due to the use of wine. The Dominion (Canada) W. C. T. U. is planning to hold its annual convention at Moutreal in May or June. Miss Willarl is expected to be present.

"Down with the white livered clergy and the Sanday-schoos" was the complimentary motto posted on the wall at a recent brewers' meeting in Sandusky. Onto.

By order of the Board of Education, Dr. Rudardson's Temperature Lesson Book will be eafter be used in the public schools of Prince Edward Island. A large Loyal Temperance Legion was re-ently organized at Tucson, Arizona. The best and most influential ladies of the city are at work for its success.

Rochester, N. Y., has eight local W. C. T. Unions organized by wards, one society of colored women and two young women's unions. These are all united in a central organization.

From the London Lancet we learn that many children of poor parents in Violina frequently receive by way of breakfast nothing more than a glass of spirits, often appearing in the school room drunk.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Rails in use rust less quickly than rails at rest.

Idaho is developing into the great lead district of the country.

Electric push bells will replace the old-time bell strap in train cars. Rod furnaces are being successfully heated with water gas in England.

A hovel feature in a "sleeper" is an incandescent burner in every section.

Boston electricians are opposed to the use of electricity for executing criminals. The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but Sea water in calm weather begins to to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18, reeze at some point beneath the sur-

> Thirty-five flashes of lightning would keep an incandescent lamp burning an hour.

tricity bids fair to replace all other methods. The movement of glaciers in summer is found to be four times that made in

Welding telegraph wires by

Scientific experiments are in progess which seek to use tobacco smoke as a disinfectant,

Electric lights are said to scare away the wild geese that do so much mischief for California farmers. One ton of coal is capable of yielding

an amount of force equivalent to that of six and two thirds men, The vegetable matter in the sea to the westward of the Azores has been found to contain a large amount of fish and other life sustaining substances.

It is said that a fatigued eye recovers last the perception of the color by which the fatigue has been induced, and first recovers the sensitiveness of the complementary color.

As the results of recent experience in Prussia with electric search lights on shore, the Government authorities express themselves as sufficiently sat'sfied to have them used for war purposes.

A mill for making boxes for fruit and vegetables from shavings of sweet gum, sycamore and other unmerchantable woods has just been established on the Congarce River, near Fort Motte, South Carolina.

A Minneapolis printer, who is some-thing of an electrician, has devised a process of matrix making by electricity, which is thought will do away with the use of movable type and reduce the cost of printing one half.

Examinations in English schools go toward proving that color blindness is often declared to be present when really no organic defect but only poor training in the naming and distinction of colors is found to be the trouble.

The microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, Frofessor Thomas Tay-lor, has discovered that pepper is adul-terated often as much as fifty per cent. with the seed or stone of the olive, which are obtained in large quantities from the olive oil factories.

It has lately been discovered by Dr. Herold, of the Board of Health of Newark, N. J., that many cases of lead poisoning result from the use of bottled soda-water, the stoppers of which usually contain lead, which is dissolved by the soda-water.

Gold pens are slit by means of the smallest circular saw in use. It is a disc about the size of a five-cent piece, and has the thickness of ordinary paper. Its velocity tends to keep it rigid enough for use. Four hundred revolutions a minute is the ordinary rate of these diminutive saws.

The raising of 30 bushels of wheat to the scre will remove from the land 51 pounds of nitrogen, 24 pounds of phos phoric acid and 37 pounds of potash. This could be replaced by 60 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 171 pounds of super-phosphate of the films and 76 pounds of chloride of potash. of chloride of potash.

The following facts about the tongue may interest some people. A white tongue is said to denote febrile d'aturtance; a brown, moist tongue, indigestion: a brown, dry tongue, depression, blood poisoning, typhoid fever; a red, moist tongue, inflammatory fever; a red, glazed tongue, general fever; loss of digestion; a tremulous, moist and flappy tongue, feebleness, nervousness.

Beautiful Lake Mearagua.

Lake Nicaregua (whose name was Cocibalca) is one of the most beautiful as well as remarkable sheets of fresh water in the known world. One hundred miles long, by from thirty to fifty miles wide, its elevation above the Pacific—from which it is separated only by a low range of hills, which at one point dwindle down to a height of 48 feet above the lake itself-is about 100 feet. Its banks are beautifully wooded with some of the noblest trees of the far-famed Nicaraguan forests, and under them to Nicaragua city, winds the Camino Rial, or King's highway, built by conquering Spaniards, in some places running so close to the shore that passing travelers are sprinkled with spray. For this inland sea has tides, like those of the near-by ocean, and especially when north winds sweep its surface, long, rolling billows of surf break upon the shore with selemn majesty. Wherever one stands on its side and the prominent feature of the landscape is that great volcano, Omot-peyre, a smooth, unbroken cone 6000 feet high, reminding one of Mount Etna, since, like the pride of Sicily, it rises from the water's edge. The islands of the lake are many, lying mostly in groups, the lovellost of them being Isola and Madeira, each crowned with cloud-piereing mountains. - Philadelphia

White Ants Fill a Theatre.

"On the evening of some theatricals at Secunderabad," writes a lady correspondent from India, to the London Graphic, "a swarm of white ants arrived just as we were at dinner. Every house for five miles around was infested with them, and it was almost impossible to sit at a table, or cat anything. These insects have a body about the size of the carwig and four large wings like a dragon-fly, which they drop at will. The lights at tracted them, and the numbers round each lamp almost obscured it. They buzzed into one's hair, and down one's neck, and dropped their wings into the wine and the food, until at last we were fairly turned out-of-doors. We fed to the theatre, hoping to find matters better, but they were worse, and some of the audience declined to face such a plague and returned home. The actors went through their parts with praiseworthy equanimity, much to the credit of their nerves and patience. A few of the audience who braved the evil, were eventually rewarded for their courage, as the worst was over in about three quarters of an hour, and only a few stragglers remained. At the end of that time they had shed their wings, and crawled over us in the earwig stage, only a little less disagrecable. The lizards on the walls, and the bats, had a fine feast and gorged until they could hardly

The Wamen Did It. On one of the most stormy, disagreeable days of the year, nearly toventeen thousand noble, patriotic women of Boston went to the polls and voted. This is not the first time

the mothers, wives, and daughters of this country have taken up the broom of reform and done suprising work for the interests of their children and families.

Although over twenty thousand Boston women registered, hardly anyone (save the women themselves) believed they would actually vote.

vote, proves that every year new avoca tions are of eating where wemen demonstrate their ability, as we'll as capability, to trans-act business for themselves and make

act business for themselves and make money.

Women living near a village or large town can make many dollars "pin money" every year raising poulity and eggs. Mrs. James L. Burgess, Nashua, N. H., says she cleared last year, from only 16 hens, \$30.59 for eggs alone. She could have cared for 160 hens easily, and made ten times as much. She attributes her success to the use of Sheridan's Condition Fowder to make hem lay. There is no doubt that Fewder is a great help. The manufacturers have for years of fered cash premiums to consumers, and a proof of what we before said of women is the fact that every year, a woman captured one fered cash premiums to consumers, and a proof of what we before said of women is the fact that every year, a woman captured one of theff larger premiums. This year the first premium is \$50 in gold, and we should not be a bit surprised if some woman got it; if not, she will get a let of eggs to sell from using the Powler. Mrs. Mary J. Glenn, of Rustburg, Va., says: "Bafore using Sheridan's Powder I was getting from 40 hens, 5 to leggs per week; during eight weeks, while using it, I got from the same hens. \$2. gggs."

L. S. Johnson & Co., "I Custom House St., Boston, Mars., the only makers of Sheridan's Comittom Powder to make hens lay will send, pestpand, to any person, two "Scent packs of Fowler and a new Foultry Raising Guide, for \$1.50, a large 214 pound can and a book; six cans, \$5, express preprid. Send stamps or cash, Interesting testimonials sont free.

Packages for Mailing Coin In.

Packages for Mailing Coin In. An invention that is being used out West for sending coin through the mails consists of a piece of pasteboard about the size of an envelope. In it are holes the size of a silver quarter, a half dollar and a dollar, with red paper seals ready to paste across each slot. A coin can be put in and sealed, enclosed in an enveloped and sent through the mails in safety. If some shrewd inventor will put those things on the market with slots to make any desired amount the Govern ment's postal note business will take a drop. - New York Graphic.

Important beds of coal, four feet to five feet thick and of e-ce lent quality, have recently been discovered in the

Crimea. In two years Vermont has paid \$10,-

000 for dead foxes.

Would Von B. tieve
The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives
Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode Thousands of Rottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove raineds if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first does Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle Free at all druggists'. Large Size 50c and \$1.

London spends \$5,000,000 a year on potter plants and cut flowers.

A Radical Care for Epileptic Fits. To the Letter—Please Inform your read that I have a positive remedy for the ab ramed disease which I warrant to cure worst cases. So strong is my faith in its tree. That I will send free a sample bottle a valuable treatile to any sufferer who will give be I to and the second of the contraction. H.G. ROOT, M. C. 188 Pearl St., New York

Catarrh Cured. A clergyman, after years of suffering from that leathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known renedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and savet im from death. Any sufferer from this dread ful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Liwrence, 88 War et St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge

Will buy a Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases Book of 400 pages, valuable to every owner of horses, Pestage stamps taken. Sont postpaid. New York House Book Ca., 184 Leonard Street, New York city.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Or, Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at Sic. per bottle

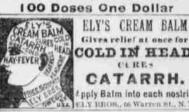
Prepare for Spring

felt well during the winter, if you have not felt well during the winter, if you have been over-worked or closely confined in badly ventilated from or she pe, you need a good tonic and thood purified like Hood's sarsaparilla. Take it sarly and you will ward off attacks of di care or escape the effects of impure blood and that tired feel; common in the spring. Do not delay. Take Hood's Sa saparilla now. "I wish to state the benefit I derived from Bood's

Sarsaparille. I have used it to the spring for three years for debidly and can say that I satued in it sh and strength after using one office. It has also nared me of sick headachs."—Mrs. F. E. ANDREWS, South Woodstock, Com. outh Woodstock, Conn.
"I took Hood's Sareapurilla for loss of appetite

dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I frave no hestrancy in recom-mending it"-J. W. Willismonn, Quincy, Ill. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Bold by all druggists. \$1: six for \$5. Prepared onl by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



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