UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE BIG BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.

Large Sums in Small Packages-The Great Maccrator and How It Does Its Work-In the Vaults.

Under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department are two places, says the Washington Star, that are visited by thousands of people each month, and these are, first, the place where the Government's prom issory notes are made and the other where some other firm's notes are destroyed. It is a case of nip and tuck between these places as to which one is the most power-ful attraction, but the truth is that those who go to one place think that they have not completed the rounds until they have seen the other

There used to be a large sum of money done up in a very small package in the Treasury Department, a million dollars

or more, it may have been, which the gandes used to show to visitors to the vaults as a specimen of how much wealth could be put into a small space. Folks

used to look at it, handle it carefully, rub their hands over it in a carcssing, loving manner, and then put it down again with a long sigh that spoke of regret at part-Some of them were incredulous as

to the sum that was in the bundle and would show their skepticism by asking some rather ridiculous questions. But most of them swallowed the statements of the guides without a murmur and went home to tell as a marvelous a tale how they had had a million dollars in their hands all at once, just think of it!

The stream of visitors to the Treasury is constant. It begins at ten in the morning, when the doors are opened to the public, and it does not cease until after two, when they are closed again. It is estimated that 30,000 people went down through the vaults and other places of interest last month alone, and this is but a sample of other months in the year. | many as three hundred at a time in his There is a regular route over which the different palaces. guides, who are furnished at the office of the Treasurer, take their charges-along the corridor, past the rooms where the ladies are counting money, both new and old, and then the questions begin. Everybody wants to know what the wire cages are put up around the counters for; if it is to prevent them from getting away with some of the Government's cash, or whether it is to ward off a possble raid on the rooms by mobs of bur-Then the parties, numbering from glars. five to fifty, descend into the basement. where the doors of the vaults are to be seen, peering vaguely from the half lights of the gas flames that dance and flutter at the approach of visitors.

The mysteriousnes of these huge doors, portentous with their charges, impresses questions about the exact amount of money stored away there, which the guide can tell them to a cent.

But the main point of interest is the macerator, which is the name for the great machine that grinds old money into shapeless, valuless pulp-the financial ogre, as it might be called. It is in the sub-basement of the building in a room facing the court-yard on the west side, and any day from this point can be heard a loud whirring and moaning, as if the monster was gnashing his teeth for more food.

The money that is put into the hungry thing to be destroyed is that sent ack to the Treasnry for redemption by national banks, after it has done its best service, old money issued by the Government that has become limp and ragged, and other forms of the buying power that has seen better days. In short, this is the grave of the cash. It is a huge kettle, closed on top and on all sides, tween the Jung'rau and the Wildhorn. with a lot of pipes running into it and end of the small room slides back and with noiseless

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Cincinnatl, Ohio, consumes 3000 froge daily Movable types were made in the tenth

sentury. The Prince of Wales often dozes on orseback.

Block printing was invented by the Chinese about 593.

A New York dentist recently pulled eight of his own feeth.

The Atlantic cable authorities count a word exceeding ten letters as two words. Scarlet fever has been spread through library book, used by a hospital nurse. A London photographer has paid Explorer Stanley \$5000 to sit for his photograph.

In India, road-dust and linseed oil an used to paint wood-work exposed to the weather

It has been proved by algebra that two and two make five, but it is a mathemat ical fallacy.

An aged lady died suddenly in a hotel in Alabama, and in her bustle \$2010 was found concealed.

Philip Hensen, of Mississippi, is six feet six inches high, but his beard reaches to the ground.

A New York hotel clerk avers that for nearly thirty years every third summer has been intensely het.

The manufacture of soap is said to have egun in London in 1524. It was made in Bristol before that time.

The Theatre of Bacchus, at Athens, Greece, built by Pailos in 420 B. C., is said to have been the first erected.

The Korean alphabet is phonetic, and so simple that any one can learn to read in a day. Nearly all the women of Korea can read

The Khedive of Egypt has but one wife, while Ismail, his father, has as

The petroleum industry of western Galacia, Austria, is older by ten years than in Pennsylvania and the oil-producing region of far greater extent. The word "Thane" was a Saxon title of nobility, which was abolished in Eng-

land at the time of the conquest upon the introduction of the feudal system. A bundle of spider webs, not larger

than a buckshot, and weighing less than a dram, would, if straightened out and untangled, reach a distance of 350 miles. A wealthy Scotchman, Alexander Mc-Bean, has purchased a tract of 50,000 acres of land in Wyoming, on which he proposes to establish a city named after

himself. A monster crab was landel in a net the by-standers, and they are silent for a at San Diego, Cal., the other day that measured sixteen inches across the body, while the spread of the nippers was thirty-six inche

A Frenchman who received the bastinado in Japan and the kout in Russia says it is about an even thing which hurts the most, but in both cases he was laid up two months. The historian tablet which the Chinese

Government has taken measures to preserve has been known for more than 250 years, and according to its own inscription was crected 1000 years ago.

Queen Victoria's favorite cook is a Mussulman rejoicing in the style and title of Sheik Abdulla Mustapha. He recently went to India for his health, and the Queen was delighted at his return. Chamois in the Swiss Alps need protection from indiscriminate sportsmen lest their race should disappear. The Federal Council has been petitioned to restrict chamois hunting, especially be-In Russia, when coffins are covered

an amount of gear reaching almost to the with cloth, the color of the covering is, ceiling. A large, smooth engine in one to a certain extent, distinctive, pink being used when the deceased is a child or and starts a wide belt that turns and twists several brown for widowa; but black is in no case employed.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PATTENING GEESE IN FRANCE.

In France the fattening of geese for market is the business of men who do investigation indicates a fair, if not full employment of farm labor at wages subnothing else. They contract with the stantially the same as two years ago, dealers to get their stock in marketable when a similar inquiry was made.-New York World. condition at a certain time for a price agreed upon. France is considered the ENEMIES OF CABBAGE.

largest poultry market in the world, the keeping of poultry being done in a man-The caterpillars of the cabbage moth ner that makes it pay. It is not un-common to see the French peasant drivdo great muschief by eating the hearts of cabbages and cauliflowers, rendering them totally unfit for use. Hand-picking into market a flock of several hundred geese, selling them as we would so ing and dusting the plants with newly many sheep or hogs. There are also many who go among the farmers, pluck slacked lime are the best means by which these destructive insects can be kept in the geese feathers and market them on check. Another insect injurious to the percentage; this gives employment and a leaves, and especially so to cabbage and

living to many poor people .- American broccoli, is a minute fly. It is very Agriculturist. PROFIT IN POPCORN.

If more popcorn were grown the de- bers increase with alarming rapidity. mand for it would increase without much Cutting off and burning the infected iminution of the price. It will bear to leaves is the only way of arresting probe some lower, because in proportion to gress. There are several other kinds of cost of growing it is much dearer than caterpillars besides the above which atmost other farm crops. Nearly always in spring there is an active demand, and prices are always higher than in the fall. Most kinds of popeorn require a long season to fully mature, and hence should be planted early. When well kept the stroying them consists in dusting the popcorn is exceedingly hard and expands plants and ground about them with the soil in growing by the absorption newly slacked lime or fresh sawdust, of moisture. Hence it is less likely to be The formation of protubrances on the injured by cold or wet weather at plant- roots, usually termed clubbing, is the ing time than field or sweet corn. Only most destructive disease to which the three stalks should be allowed in a hill, cabbage tribe is subject. It is ascribed as the stalks are more prolific than those to one or more species of insect, mag-

of ordinary corn .- Boston Cultivator. CLOVER ENSILAGE.

The great losses of clover-hay octhe silo almost as soon as it is cut.

> while too young, and the result was a with cabbages in succession .- Chicago very poor quality of ensilage. The amount | Times. of moisture in the ensilage is an impor-tant factor, as it always has a marked ef-

fect on its fermentation. Clover cut too early has an excess of moisture. This may be responsible for the poor quality of the ensilage; and it is certain that mature clover makes the better ensilage, as well as the greater quantity. And, as we can make clover-ensilage while the sun shines, and also when it does not, there is no need of hurrying the mower

into the field .- American L'griculturist. robbers is to keep all colonies strong. CAPACITY OF A HORSE'S STOMACH. dust discharged by the anthers of flowers. The capacity of an anim it's stomach is not in any way a criterios for judging fully of the quantity of food and water it his fortune. may require or may consume. The stomach has a capacity of about twelve

quarts, but yet the anirial will eat more hay and oats at a meal than the stomach could hold in its ordint ry condition. A large bundle of hay and a pack of oats will be readily caten b/ a horse of 1000 pounds weight. This quantity of food will distend the stornach considerably, but it is relieved of this distension by the constant passage of the food into the intestines, where it is finally digested. The water drank stays in the stomach or the intestines a very slort time. A few minutes is sufficient time for the water to become absorbed into the blood and the of it. Don't mix in the same case, box tissues or pass off through the skin or the kidneys. The reasonable way to test the safe quantity of food is to con-

sult the healthful appetite of the horse, and to avoid trouble after a full meal by always watering the animal before feeding. More harm is done by neglect of NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Plaids are the rage of the season. Baby ribbon is much in use this sea-

Victoria taught her daughters to bake bread Thin taffeta silk is used for lining nice

dresses Silver galloon is much used on gray bonnets.

Torreador yellow is used to enliven black toilets.

Soft caps are worn on sea voyages instend of toques. Lace, tinsel and silk muslin butterflies

appear everywhere. Knot rings are still much admired by

school and society girls. White crepe parasols have a vandyke

of gold braid on each gore. Wash surahs in gingham effects are

for blouses and children's suits. Satin-back velvet ribbon is a "rage"

for large rosettes called a chou. Castor shads of gloves are worn with the fashionable striped cheviot.

Straw lace is fragile and costly, but striking on black silk costumes.

"Frosted" surahs are in fancy plaid, with a sheen-like frosting over them. The garment Miss Fair, of California, wore at her wedding cost over \$100,000. Toques of straw braid sewed on a frame are more stylish than those of solid straw.

There are fifty-eight schools for women in Tokio, Japan, attended by 3526

No first class modiste will fit a dress over a corset-cover and warrant it to give satisfaction.

Belva Lockwood is said to make at least \$5000 a year from her practice of law in Washington.

Indoors many satin slips are seen with a long princess of lace, net or crepe open to the waist.

The silk blazer is an exceedingly coquettish and comfortable neglige to wear over a gauze or lace bodice.

A young woman carried off the highest nonors at the June examinations at Cambridge (England) University.

The Alexandra orchid is the favorite flower of the Princess of Wales. Queen Victoria likes best Neapolitan violets.

A dry goods concern down in Birminghem, Ala., offers its lady patrons free street car tickets to return to their homes. America boasts of the only woman traffic manager in the person of Mrs. Charles Haines, recently appointed on the Medina Valley (N. Y.) Road.

The Episcopal Convention of Ohio has decided to remove all restrictions upon women voting at parish meetings and holding office in the church.

Some of the Parisian night robes are decorated with colored trimmings, thin bands being used for collar, cuffs and a straight strip down the front.

A very handy sash has just been introduced, which combines a sash and a belt. It adjusts the blouse securely and at the same time supports the skirt.

One of the incongruities of fashion is a lace or silk-gauze dress with a high collarette of seal, sable or monkey fur tightly buttoned about the neck.

Streamers of ribbon velvet are now used to tis up bouquets. Green is a favorite and the loops are often run up among the roses, daisies and peonies.

The gauntlet cuff has reappeared ou traveling and sporting gloves. It is made of wash leather which does not shrink by contact with soap and water. The tea gown of the Oriental beauty has been adopted by the Gotham belle The material used is a crinkle cloth woven with gold threads and worn with a silk

petticoat. Miss Juliet Corson is now the professor cooking and housel

S. E. Coburn, Mgr., Claire Scott, writes: "I and Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c. BALTIMORE, Md., is to have a seven-mile cable road to cost \$3,000,000. Children Enjoy

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The pleasaut flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laz ative and if the father or mother be costive or

billous the most gratifying results follow its use, so that It is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

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Beecham's Pills cure Sick-Headache. S'JACOBS OIL CURES PERMANENTLY

SPRAINS and STRAINS.

Athletes Fraise it Highly. 656 Minus St., San Francisco, Cal., May 8, 1987, Some time ago, while a member of the Olympic Athletic Club, I sprained my know severely and suffered agony, but was speeding and completely cured by St. Jacobs Of. JOHN GARBUTT.

Jumped from Engine. 699 S. 17th St., Gmisha, Neb., Sept. 22, 1885. I Jumped from an engine in collision, and trained my ankle very badly. I used cance or weeks. St. Jacobs Oli completely enred ac. G. ROEDER,

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\$75 to \$250 A HO VTH can be made working a horse and give their whole line to the business, sparse moments may be profilably employed also. A few variancies in horse and cities. B. J. JOHN-SON & CO., 300 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

REEMAN & MONEY, Washington, D. C. PATENT, PENDON, CLAIM AND LAND ATTORNEYS, R. D. Money, 10 years Member of Courtess, A. A. Freeman, S years Ass't U. S. Att'y-loca.

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Goes on in civilized society from the cradle to the grave. Dirt is degradation-and degradation is destruction. Women, especially, are judged by their habits of household cleanliness, and no stronger condemnation can be expressed than "she keeps a dirty house and a filthy kitchen." But the struggle with dirt is often unequal. The woman's weakness or the worthlessness of the soaps she uses make it impossible to overcome the demon of dirt. By the use of SAPOLIO she wins easily.

be useful applications to the soil in casioned by rains last year ought to dis-pose farmers favorably to the silo. The reaper can be put in the el ver as soon as the dew is off, and the clover put in plants about to be planted in a mixture of soot and water, made of the consist-

vest work. There have been only slight fluctuations in the average rates of wages since 1879, and the result of the whole

abundant from midsummer to the end of

autumn, and from going through all its

changes in less than a month, its num-

very destructive. The best mode of de-

gots being generally found in the tuber-cles. Lime, wood ashes, soot, nitrate of

soda, and common salt are considered to

Hence, the silo makes the clover-grower ency of thick paint; to this some recindependent of rain. Expensive cutters ommend the addition of saltpetre, in the and powers, and the labor of cutting, are proportion of one pound to every gallon not needed for clover. Clover-ensilage, of soot. In transplanting, all plants with grain and meal, is an excellent that are clubbed should be thrown away, winter feed. Clover for ensilage should or if this cannot be afforded, the tubernot be cut until it is mature. In the cles should be cut off with a sharp knife. early days of the silo, clover was cut The ground should never be cropped

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Water plants in the evening.

them, if necessary, with smoke.

by the boly, but by the wing.

grown for the market.

if left separate.

or barrel.

siderable extent.

The navy bean is the one unusually

In handling bees be gentle; subdue

In handling queens nover catch them

The best protection against moths and

Pollan, or bec-bread, is the fertilizing

The man who will find a perfect,

mple remedy for the cut worm has made

Two weak families, when united, will

consume little, if any, more honey than

Give the girl a flower bad, the boy

vegetable garden; or change about if their tastes choose that way.

Keep the garden frequently stirred; if

you don't you will soon have to stir to

It is the best to plant the poles first,

If all the fruit you wish to send to

Red clover secretes much honey, yet it

beyond the reach of common bees, but

President James M. Smith sava of

Italian bees store honey from it to a con-

market is not first-class make two grades

then the beans, when you raise limas, un-

less you have the improved bush variety.

get any crop-except weeds.

times before it finally goes around the shaft of the macerator and gives to it a spinning motion that is almost dizzy-

The great kettle is about three feet deep hole cut into the metal and covered by a tration. plate of steel about a foot square, perpeer and see the mass of mutilated money one for each of the offices that have access to the machine. The money is put into the kettle every day at 1 o'clock and dition. again at 2 under the eyes of a committee

of three officers, one from the office of the Secretary, one from the office of the and it will fit no other, so that it is necessary for all three to be present when the recaution, as the money that is put into been relieved. the pot is quite good at the time. It takes about five hours to grind the

oney quite into a pulp so that it is en- turbers." Chicago Tribune. tirely devoid of financial value except as a curiosity, and when it is taken out the next morning it has the consistency of rather hard mud that is still moist. The water has all been drvien from the kettle and drawn out by means of a tube attached to a blower on the engine. The pulp is then taken to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where it is put through a process to extract the ink, and is then used to make more paper. A small amount of it gets into the hands of private parties, who use it to make curisities for sale.

The kettle will hold a large sum of money, the day's meal for it being an average of about three or four hundred thousand dollars. The cutting is done by n series of large knives that revolve at a high rate, being occassionally reversed in order to throw the money into a difterent position.

at Marseilles, France, the other day, reports passing through, in the Red Ser, a veritable ban's of locusts covering an estithe immense cloud of insects

ment of the office in 1790.

Starving Japanese Living on Straw.

John B. Hall, an English barrister who and six feet in diameter. The upper half has been in Japan nearly a year, stopped only is to be seen, as the lower part is buried in a square base of bricks that has been built up so that in order to reach He predicts serious trouble as the outthe machine itself one has to go up a few come of the famine in certain parts of steps. On the side near the door is a Japan and cites one incident as an illus-

"The high price of rice and consequent forated by little round holes through starvation," said he, "affect the greater which the attendant or the visitor can part of Japan. In some localities the natives have for a long time been living flying around at lightning pace in a flood on straw. The people in the cities are of seething water which has assumed the so busy with improvements and new encolor of a soiled handkerchief, if it is terprises that they don't hear the cries of very much solled. This plate is locked the sufferers. It is certain that this condown with three large brass padlocks, tinued destitution will result in bloodshel. The natives are planning to do something desperate to better their con-

"At Tettori-Ken one day about the middle of April, twenty Shizaku marched with drawn swords to the house of Ki Treasurer and the other from that of the mura Sahei, a rich rice merchant, and Controller of the Currency, Each of demanded that he assist the poor. They these men has a key to one of the locks, charged the merchant with monopolizing the rice crop to the detriment of the people and declared that they would behead macerator is opened. This prevents any him unless he stopped exporting the food possible fraud, which is not an unwise until after the wants of the sufferers had

> "During the menneing demonstration the police arrived and arrested the dis-

The Parisian Butchers' Uniform.

From the dimmest era, now lost in obscurity, says Wide Awake, the Paris butcher boy has worn a uniform betokening the trade of which he is invariably a cheerful ornament. The apron he wears is a most curious affair, and he himself must be regarded as the aristocrat of apron wearers, for hie sports no less than three aprons at once. Two of these aprovs are apparently superfluous, as they are rolled up and fastened at each side; the third is worn in front and

held in plane across the breast by a string made into a peculiar knot at the Whenever you see this old knot you may be assured a butcher's apprentics had ticl it. The method of making it requires as delicate manipulation as does the successful arrangement of the

white necktie, and our gallant butcher . The steamer Yang Tse, which arrived boy takes as much pains with its construction as any swell dressing for a ball. Its tying is a profound secret, and no matter what inducement you offer he mated area of 325 miles. It took the won't disclose it-you must become a ship twenty-four hours to pass through butcher boy to find it out. With his fresh, white aprons, ruddy complexion and closely cropped hair-for never by

back.

The records of the Patent Office in any chance does he wear a hat during Washington show that 3500 patents have the functions of his office-the butcher been lasued to women since the establish- boy is by no means an unappetizing ob-| lect.

this precaution than by the horse eating more solid food than the stomach can erence to any fertilizer I could get for safely contain .- New York Times.

CARE OF THE CARRIAGE. Five dollars per annum and proper

care will keep a farmer's pleasure-wagon looking as well as that of the million-

ready mixed for use, and the farmer can ing headway, will be time enough. put them on himself. As soon as the vehicle returns home muddy, wash the mud off by throwing water upon it, and

then use a sponge softly. One who washes a carriage with a cloth always duced. scratches and mars the varnish. Mud suffered to dry on acts as a sponge and absorbs the oil from the varnish, leav-

ing the vehicle spotted and dingy. Some wash carriages with soapy or hot water. navy bean. These have about the same effect. Keep the wagon under cover and away from escaping ammonia; kept in a stable or near a manure pile ammonia will destroy

this in one night. Standing in the fierce rays of the sun when no breeze is stirring is always bad. A feather-duster is

a necessary adjunct to the carriage-house, and should be used very time the vehicle most salt and the least labor, besides returns from a dusty drive. Dust allowed being sure to salt the butter evenly. to remain on the varnish soon adheres and makes it look gray. A canvas cover will keep off dust and filth and scrutches

of fowls .- New York Tribune.

THE WAGES OF FARM LABOR. Notwithstanding the general depression in agriculture and the low prices

ruling for farm products the wages of farm employes seem to be well maintained and not to have been much affected as yet by low prices. According to the report of the Government statistician, covering investigations made during the past two years, there is overywhere a pres sure of competition with farm labor, withdrawing laborers from rural engagements and thus leaving to the remainder fair wages. In New England farm wages are

slightly higher than two years ago. There is complaint of the scarcity of intelligent labor, and where foreign labor is abundant much of it is untrustworthy, beside requiring instruction and supervision. Farmers in New York and in many other States as well, are trying to

do their own work to avoid the expense of skilled labor and the annoyance of unskilled.

with better compensation and the desire few turns, draw off the brine and the for living in cities and towns are the butter will be as salt as if it were allowed chief causes of the scarcity of intelligent | to remain in the brine for an hour.

wood nenes: potatoes for many years.

Plant the late potatoes just as soon as you can get the ground ready. In this way you get ahead of the bug and save much work and expense.

You need not be in a hurry about plantnish twice. These can be purchased are all in, and even under a good growing beans; after the corn and potatoes

Grape vines should be cut back each year within a few buds of the old growth, but even when this is neglected most ex-One who cellent crops of fruit are sometimes pro-

Kidney beans are sometimes very profitable, but the market is more liable to be overstocked with them than with the white marrowfat, the pea or the

Some of those who have been accustomed to eating butternilk-flavored butter washed white in grains, but after the varnish; it has been known to do they use it for awhile they object to the other kind.

> Butter can be salted too much when it is dry salted, but not when it is brine salted The latter method requires the

Don't plant beans with the supposition that they require poor soil to make a good crop. To be sure, they may produce a paying crop, where wheat or corn would not, but poor soil is not necessary to make them do well.

Every farmer should have a supply of Once well started the grape vine rapes. is long lived and very productive. Set in good ground and trained to a trellis, or on an old wall even, they are almost sure to produce fruit every season.

Adopt some good pattern of hive and stick to it. Choose those that are so exact that every part of each will fit with that part of another. This is important, is many advantages are gained by the interchange of frames and other parts.

Mrs. L. B. Baker, of Lansing, Mich. in relating a four-years' experience in the aplary before a State convention, aid she had found bec-keeping more healthful, profitable and enjoyable than her former occupation of keeping board-

When brine salting there is no use in waiting for the butter to absorb the brine when it is put into the churn; if you are

The demand for labor in other pursuits | ready to print or pack, give the churn a

farm labor wherever it exists. In the Bees, small fruits and poultry, make a cotton States very few laborers are em- good combination. If you know how to ployed through the year at given rates in manage a very nice living can be ob-money, this class mostly preferring to tained. Each will assist the other and work at shares of the produce. The ex-cessive wages formerly demanded by har-of one or the other can tide over any devesters in the great wheat regions have ficiency of the other. You should add been reduced along with the introduction one or the other to your poultry and see of improved machinery for doing har- how it pays

Rutgers Female College, New York, and ber lectures are said to be very popular among the students.

Queen Victoria's lameness has now bene so pronounced that she has given up her habit of standing after dinner in the gallery at Windsor, and as soon as she gets into the drawing-room a chair is brought and she sits down.

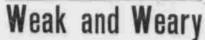
White summer gowns are made up with white draperies shot with halls 'of chenille or pearl. The white China silks, thickly dotted with petit pois spots and trimmed with Venetian point lace, makes a dress that an Empress might wear in State

Miss Ida E. Bowser, who has just graduated from the department of music in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, is the first colored female graduate of that department. She is an accomplished violiaist and has composed some excellent music.

The Bad Lands.

The Bad Lands are an immense barren decut in the Dakotas, Wyoming and Northwestern Nebraska, west, south and aCothenst of the Binck Hills. They extend from the North Fork of the Platte to the South Fork of the Cheyenne River, lying mostly between 103 and 105 degrees of longitude. The estimated area is 60,000 square miles. The land in question is composed at the surface of white and yellowish indurated clays, sands, marls and occasionally a thin bed sandstone and lime. The soil abounds in the most marvelous fossil formations on the globe.-Star-Sayings.

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