A MARKET FOR FEATHERED PETS IN LONDON.

Birds of Every Known Variety Can Be Purchased There for a Mere Song-A Monkey Mart.

Of the curious sights of London none is more interesting than the bird auction near Bethnal Green. This takes place every Sunday morning, beginning shortly after 10 o'clock and finishing at 1; or, to be more exact, when the "pubs" are open. Public houses are kept closed during the forencon, opened at I o'clock. closed again at 3, and reopened for the rest of the day and night at 5. Where the bird auctions are held extends over three long blocks. Turning to the right from Bishopsgate street, at the terminus of the Great Eastern Railroad, you enter Anchor street, where the show begins; then go through Slator, Hare, Bacon and adjoining long blocks of streets, the occupants of the grim, dark houses of which are bird fanciers.

From early morning, from the north, south, east and west of London, can be seen men, singly or by twos and threes, accompanied by dogs, some muzled, others in leashes, but all going in one direction, to the bird auction district, adjoining Whitechapel.

Later in the morning can be seen welldressed men driving smart horses to traps and other vehicles. Some of the men have the jaunty air of sporting men. business men, many that of clerks. When for savage, powerful, brutal looking dogs. they all reach Bishopsgate street, the -New York Times. they all reach Bishopsgate street, the sight becomes interesting and amusing, The Englishmen are born drivers and all seem to have a love for animals and birds. The price of good, lively, strong ponies, averaging from \$25 to \$50, makes it an easy matter for men to possess one. The price of a sleck, bright-eyed, nimble, strong little donkey that can trot along carrying a load seemingly out of proportion to its strength, is only about

Bishopsgate street, Without, is to London what the Bowery is to New York. Here, however, are what are not to be seen on the Bowery, numbers of meat, sausage and pudding shops. For two cents you get a large smoking-hot saveloy sausage and a chunk of good to such an extent in which we like city that

and will give the State ticket faish dumpling, or a bowl of good peasoup. For four cents to eight cents you get timee large slices of excellent roast beef, mutton, veal, or pork, with bread and vegetables. Many women and children daily crowd these shops and get their twelve cent dinners, which they carry away in baskets. A twelve cent dinner is certainly a good, plain, ample meal, which includes a great slice of pudding.

On Sunday Bishopsgate street is still a busy thoroughfare. It is at the junction of Bishopsgate street, Without, and the Great Eastern Railroad terminus that the great throng of men and boys turn into Anchor street, where, at the junction of Sister street, the so-called bird auction is. This is a rendezvous also for dealers in dogs, chickens, geese, ducks, rabbits

and rats. But what a show of birds! There is nothing like it in any other part of the world. It seemed the morning I was there as if all the varieties of the orbled together in these long, narrow, gloomy streets. From one store alone, pounds, an average of 2654 pounds. which was four stories high, were hung from ground floor to roof cages. The dingy, smoke-begrimed bricks were lined with long rows of cages filled with bright yellow canary birds; above were the bril-liant-pluraged chaffinches, goldfinches and bullfinches, then blackbirds, sand thrushes, starlings, linuets, skylarks by rounded by a great crowd, and the proprietor and his half dozen assistants had all they could do to keep up with the purchasers. And how cheaply they went! Splendid full-songed, healthy chaffinches, twelve cents and eight cents; linnets, four cents and six cents; beautiful, full-fledged, full-songed Holland canaries from seventy-five cents to \$1sixty-two cents each; splendid, healthy, full-songed skylarks, starlings, thrushes, blackbirds, cage and all fix-ings, for from seventy-five cents to \$1.50 each; nightingales in full song, cage and all, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. It was wonderful to see the commonest classes of men, bricklayers and laborers buying birds. As the time passes by and the hour for opening the "pubs" came the excitement grew apace. I saw one man

open wagon, with him. Fine, fat rabbits were sold at eighteen cents apiece, and at the close went down to twelve cents. Just think what an excellent dinner could be had for the small sum of ten cents, as rabbit skins are readily sold for two cents apiece. Fancy rabbits, lopped-eared, big, choice-breeding English hares that would make the sportsmen of Tuxedo Park envious, were sold by the brace and the dozen at extremely low prices. A dozen full-sized hares of great strength were sold for \$5. The sales in geese, ducks, and other poultry was immense, chickens being sold at from twenty-five cents to thirtyseven cents; ducks for less, and big, fat geese from fifty cents to seventy-five

buy in twenty-five full-songed, splendid

canary birds for less than seventy-five

cents apiece. He, however, was a deal-

er, and he had his assistants and trap, or

Bosides the small birds, there were

some collection of baboons, gray and ring-tailed monkeys. I was sorry to see many beetle-browed, cruel-faced Italians around the poor brutes, and it was cu- does not greatly vary from sixteen bushlittle heads in their hands and huddle, used as food for man, no small part of shivering in a corner of their cages, as if it contributes to the meat supply. In in deadly fear of their natural-horn the consumption of fruits the difference ranging from \$5 to \$15, according to the size, beauty and intelligence of the animal. In no case did the dealer come down in his prices, and it seemed to me and universal daily use in cities and as if the man himself had a loathing for towns, and in the country the kinds lothose cruel-featured men, even lower and cally cultivated are still cheaper and more brutal in appearance than the monkeys they bought. It was really sad to see the little things fairly cry as they were taken from their companions, who in turn would spring to the bars of their almost human sympathy.

"Yes," said the dealer, "I sell quite a number of monkeys every year to the Italians. I sold over a thousand last year. I know the poor things are cruelly treated and beaten to death at times, but what can I do! I get the best prices from the Italians, and the more that die the more I sell. The Italians have regular monkey schools and monkey school teachers as trainers in London, and get good prices for a well trained, healthy monkey, but that takes time to accomplish, and many of the animals pine away and die, then others are killed, while a large number die from cold, consumption and other diseases. Many a monkey that I have sold here is now traveling through the United States, and from what I can gather from the Italians they make quite a large sum of money for their owners. That's why there is such a demand for

The noisiest part of the quarter was where dogs were for sale. A colored man had for sale two magnificent American bloodhounds. They were not his; he could not have bought them. They were old to a steward of a nobleman who had been robbed. The man wanted \$250 for the pair and would not take one penny less. He got it. Rat terriers were next in large demand, and it was indeed a matter of wonderment to me to see in the great Christian city of London, so splenlidly policed, dog fanciers offering their dogs for sale and guaranteeing that they would kill so many rats a minute.

The sale of dogs was the quickest of all, and it was wonderful to see how even Others have the sedate appearance of seemingly poor laborers paid fancy prices

#### SELECT SIFTINGS.

A Boston (Mass.) firm has caught a a sea turtle weighing over eleven hundred pounds.

A Statesboro, Ga., citizen has a pair of trousers in which he was married over forty years ago.

Fashion has decreed that its followers among men shall look as much like Van Dyke portraits as possible. It is curious that there are no direct

descendants of Napoleon, Wellington, Washington or Walter Scott.

A bride from Michigan was visiting

Libby prison, in Chicago, Ill., when she found cut in a window sill her father's The falls of Niagara carry down 10,-

000,000 cubic feet of water a minute, which is equal to about 3,000,000 horse Three thousand dollars is now tho market quotation for the title of Baron in Spain, while that of Count costs twice

A deserted wife in Milwaukee, Wis., has been placed in jail because she was unable to pay a \$24 fee on a six-cent

judgment The Rev. Henry Rominger officiated recently at the second marriage of his mother at Bethlehem, Penn. unique occurrence is probably unprece-

dented. The Fat Men's Association, of New York, recently participated in a clam hithological kingdom had been assem- feast and election of officers. The President and board of officers weigh 3186

> It was not until 1784 that the permanent settlement and occupancy of Upper Canada began. In that year about 10,000 persons were placed along the northern shores of the River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

A German watch that is on exhibition in a Pittsburg (Penn.) window is probthe hundred, and nightingales, all war- It is not more than an eighth of an inch thick, and the works themselves seem no thicker than cardboard.

About twenty years ago the Japanese author, Kioyte Bakin, completed a novel upon which he had been at work for thirty-eight years. It comprises 106 volumes, and is said to illustrate all classes of Japanese society and life.

Butterine is made from tallow or lard those would cost twice that many dollars as the chief component with cocoanut, in New York-hen canaries from two olive or palm oils to give it the necessary cents to twelve cents each; common flavor and consistency, salt and a little canaries from twenty-five cents to annotto for coloring. This is a rather harmless preparation, and if the recipe were always followed, would not be ob jectionable.

It is not generally known that a single ouse turned loose in a grocery window will catch more flies in a single evening than fly paper catches all day. And, besides, he eats them and don't leave them lying around loose. Don't grudge the mouse his little mischief; he is a good fly and reach exterminator.

It is rather an unusual sight to see itinerant printers traveling horseback, but a couple of the craft, Pollard and Binckley by name, passed through Elko, Nev., the other morning by that method, en route from Salt Lake City to San Francisco. They were well equipped for the journey, and seem to be enjoying the trip.

## Waste of Food in America.

In the use of food the Americans are lavish and even wasteful. In calling attention to this fact, J.R. Dodge states that Great Britain consumes an average meat ration not over two-thirds as large as the American; France scarcely as large; and Germany, Austria and Italy still less. The average consumption of meat in the United States is probably not less than 175 pounds per annum. Of other civilized nations, only Great Britain exceeds 100 pounds, and many scarcely average large quantities of parrots, cockatoos, and all kinds of bright-plumaged speaking, swearing, laughing, singing birds.
In another house a dealer had a handpopulation as in Europe. For the past cereals in this country, by man and beast, is three times as much in proportion to ten years the average has been forty-five bushels for each unit of population, while the usual European consumption rious to see the poor things bury their els per sanum. While all this is not Several were sold at prices between this and other countries is all kinds and tropical fruits, as well as melons of many varieties, are in profuse more abundant. The consumption of vegetables is not excessive.- Touisville Courier-Journal.

General Bidwell's ranch in Chico, cages chattering loudly, and keep look- Cal., is eighteen miles in length and ing after those being taken away, with three in width, and contains 1,500,000 acres of orchard ground.

#### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

WHEN TO WATER HORSES A writer in some agricultural paper take. He was right in saying: "Water milk was produced economically, them before they are fed." But sometimes they will not drink before eating if more hungry than dry. Now, it would like such treatment? A horse may be given a little water in half an hour after sating when he is being worked. Some think it safe to let a horse drink all he

GRASS FOR PIGS. cows and sheep. The two latter have a very bulky double stomach, and will thrive on coarser fare than the pig, that has only one digestive apparatus. Without doubt pigs are often fed on too concentrated food, and are benefited by a run at pasture, especially by the exercise it involves. But the notion that grain or some concentrated food is not needed even by growing pigs is a mistaken one. It is true pigs thrive well on milk, but, even with the cream taken from it, milk is much more nutritious and therefore a more concentrated food than it is often supposed to be. - Colman's Rural World.

HOW BEST TO USE FODDER. The hay crop is scarce in some parts of the country; corn fodder, like the poor, is always with us. Now, learn how to use that fodder to the best advantage. If you have a silo, cut the fodder short and put it in. This is undoubtedly the best plan now known, but if you have no silos and the chances are about one in a thousand only that you have such a "modern improvement," then or "the fodder and shock it in it the field the best ou know how and can afford. Take good care to go through the field every week and set up or haul to the barn all the shocks that show an inclination to fall apart or get otherwise injured. There is no economy of the farm like carefully looking after things, and this is particularly the case with corn fodder in a year when hay is scarce and high .- American Dairyman.

EFFECTS OF SPRAYING PEACH TREES. Professar Bailey, in a bulletin issued from the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., gives a full re-port of experiments made with spraying ach foliage with London purple and Paris green. Following is a summary of

1. Peach trees are very susceptible to injury from arsenical sprays. 2. London purple is much more harmful to peach trees than Paris green, and it should never be used upon them in any manner. 3. Injury is more liable to occur upon full-grown foliage and hardened shoots than upon young folinge and soft shoots. 4. The immunity of the young growth is due to its waxy covering. 5. Injury late in the season is more apparent than early in the season, because of the cessaon of growth. 6. Injury from the use of London purple may be permanent and irreparable. 7. The length of time which the poison has been mixed appears to exercise no influence. 8. London irple contains much soluble arsenic, and this arsenic is the cause of the injury to peach foliage. 9. A coarse spray ap-ditches or to put in tile from that sink-pears to be more injurious than a fine hole that makes ugly jogs in all your 10. A rain following the applica- work. tion does not appear to augment the injury. 11. Meteorological conditions do not appear to influence results. 12. Spraying the peach with water on a bright and under cover. hot day does not scorch the folinge. 13. Paris green, in a fine spray, at the rate of one pound to 300 gallons of water, did not injure the trees. Probably one pound to 350 gallons is always safe.

Professor Bailey does not discourage the general use of London purple, as he uses it freely upon other plants than the

ENSILAGE AT \$1 PER TON. In regard to the cost of harvesting and ward, of the Maryland Experiment Station, says: An accurate record was kent of the cost of harvesting and storing of forty-five tons, put into the silo in three days, beginning the 16th of September. The force employed was as follows: portatwo men at cutting machine, one man packing in silo and one boy helper on

water cart. The items of cost were these: Hire of labor, in all \$46.40; putting cover and weights on silo, \$3, total, \$64,40, or \$1.43 per ton. It was estimated that the tangled condition of the corn in the field fully doubled the labor of cutting and loading it. Had the feed cutter been larger the same engine and fuel could have doubled the quantity cut per day, although another cart would have been needed in hauling. It is easy to see how these improvements might have reduced the cost of storing per ton to about one dollar. The season for growing and cultivating the crop was so exceptional, and the crop itself so small, that no computation was made as to cost of production to time of harvest. These figures, if recorded, would not apply to an average season. But it may be roughly stated that the cost of making the crop, exclusive of harvesting, need never exceed #1 per ton.

BEETS FOR MILCH COWS.

perimental Station gives the result of an experiment in feeding sugar beets to milch cows, made during the past winter, together with a summary of two similar experiments, one made by the station in 1889 and one by the farm department of the Ohio State University in 1879.

dows were kept under test for eleven weeks; in 1889 twelve cows for eight weeks, and in 1890 twelve cows for nine two songs, and the mistress or daughter weeks, the cows in each case being of the hor weighed daily, as well as their feed and Argonaut.

matter when feeding on beets than in other foods (hay, meal and bran in 1879, corn silage in 1889 and 1890), and in each case more milk was given from the says: "Never water a horse within three hours after eating." This must be a mis- not yet demonstrated that the increase of

For twelve years records have been kept on the farm now occupied by the station which show that the average yield be cruel to drive a horse, especially in a of beets over this period has been nearly hot day, fifteen or twenty miles before sixteen tons per acre against an annual giving him drink. How would a man yield of about fifty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre.

But a crop of fifty-five bushels of shelled corn with its fodder will contain nearly twice as much dry matter as sixteen tons wants while going right along on the of beets, and these experiments indicate road, but many valuable horses have that, whether fed dry, as corn meal and dry fodder, or as corn ensilage, the dry and often is a better way-New York matter of the corn crop will be found about as effective, pound for pound, as the dry matter of the beet crop.

It is possible to raise much more than Various agricultural journals are re-marking that there is meat in grass for crop of two acres is reported at thirtysixteen tons of beets to the acre. One pigs as well as for cattle and sheep. It seven and one-half tons per acre, and is very true, but it is a mistake to sup-smaller areas have given still larger yields. pose that the natural diet of pigs is but such crops require very rich land and grass, as it is for ruminant animals like thorough culture. Whether it is possible to produce a pound of dry matter in beets as economically as it can be done in corn is not yet definitely settled, but the probabilities are against it.

> PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Keep the wagon well greased.

Neglect is the worst weed on a farm. Prepare ground well for winter wheat, Manure on land is concentrated activi-

Always have a hitching post at your Long evenings coming; read and If you work early and late, rost at

midday. Buy nothing you can produce as cheaply. Put the manure where it will do the

most good. Always plan to save labor and thereby reduce cost.

The market . seidom overstocked with the best. Have you done all you can for your

fowls' comfort.

The best time to do a thing is before it is actually needed. Do everything in the simplest and

most sensible manner. Better pay a good price for seed than use poor if given you. Getting money out of dirt is dirty

business, but it is honest. Have you made your plans for next year? It is time you had.

During the rainy days repair the tools, oil the harness and fix up the cow stable. Remember that one of the most important cares of the farm is the care of health.

Add the uncounted comforts to the money income before you say the farm does not pay.

When threshing take good care of the straw. Bright, clean straw is better for bedding as well as for feeding. If you have nothing better, lay in a

good supply of dry earth to use as an absorbent in your stables when needed. Many diseases of the horse's feet are due to wearing shoes too long a time. Knock off the shoes during vacation.

Apply lime whitewash in your stables, your hen-house, your pig-pen and everywhere that insects can lay their nits.

When you dig your potatoes, dry them before storing, but do not expose them to the sun, if you can avoid it. This is a good time to open up the

It is a bad plan to clean out the poultry houses and throw the refuse just outside the door. Barrel at once and put

Clear away the masses of foul stuff around the trunks of your fruit trees. They are harbors for vermin and injurious insects.

Eggs are the most marketable product that the farm yields. They are ready for the market the minute they are laid, and the sooner they are gotten to market the better.

A solitary yellow-dock, burdock or mustard plant is best preserved by being storing foods for ensilage, Professor Hay- carefully cut off close to the ground, gently carried to the house and consigned to the kitchen stove just before the water boils in the tea-kettle.

Commencing to breed high class fowls, solely with the object of making money from them, is the rock on which ble engine, power cutter, one two-mule many an enthusiastic beginner has split. cart, one single cart, one mule hauling Profit must always be a secondary confuel and water for engine (making four sideration at the outset. It means hard mules), one foreman, one engineer and work and plenty of it for a year or more; fireman, two drivers, three corn cutters, the profits come later if you only stick.

As item in making the most of the corn crop is to begin feeding the fatten-ing stock early. Under average condi-tions the moderately cool weather in the engine and engineer three days, at \$4 fall is the best time to fatten stock, and per day, \$12; fuel, \$3; teams and manual with good, thrifty stock a much better gain can then be made in proportion to the quantity of food supplied than at any other time.

### Pearls in Wisconsin.

It has just been made known that pearl producing clams have been discovered in the Manitowoo River in Chilton, Wis. More than 3000 of the gems have been taken out, though only four men have been engaged in the search three weeks. Frank and Nicholas Chesebro made an investigation and were re-warded by finding 2000 pearls during the last week. Henry and William Chesebro found 1500, the latter finding more than 200 in one day. The pearls are of all colors and experts place a high value on some of the choicest of them. It is only known by a few in the city, but the news is spreading rapidly, and many persons are setting out to hunt for treasure. - New York Press.

A bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Ex- A Parisian Rendezvous for Singers. Paris has a rendezvous where singers, wishing to be the fashion, meet with a view to engagements. Here a patron can hear the singer she wants for her musicale, or can have her evening programme made out by the manager, at a cost of from one hundred and twenty-five In the last named experiment eight to twenty-five thousand francs. lowest price for a singer is twenty-five of the house has to accompany her .-

In each of the three experiments the Explore cows ate more hav and more total dry in Africa. Explorer Stanley traveled 5700 miles

# TEMPERANCE.

A HOME PICTURE Come in, dear boy, rem, come "right in?"
For though we did not bear
Your signal-whistle in the hall,
Nor footstep on the stair,
No need there was for you to knock.
"Tis six o'clook, you see,
And we were but awaiting you
To "take a cup of tea!"

Dear me! just hearien to the wind!

It is a fearful night!
The storm-fleads surely rage without,
But all is warm and bright
Within our pretty, cosy room,
Where round the lamp we three,
Mother, and you and I, will sit
And "take a cup of tea!"

For see the table ready laid,
With all my dainty things;
The tiny spirit-lamp a-light;
And how my kettle sings!
My own dear little kettle, that
At Christmas you gave me,
So bright it shines, it seems to say:
"Come, 'take a cup of ten!"

And see the fair home-picture, too,
Its polished surface takes!
Laugh, if you like, to hear me say
A simile it makes.
Each heart bears home and loved ones

Pictured on it, as you see
Them in the little kettle there!
Now—"take your cup of tea!"
—Mrs. June Printer, in the Ledger.

"The project for the establishment of a maticual insbriate asylus at Indian Springs, seems to be a popular one," said Mr. C. N. Knight, of the East Tennessee, yesterday, "Editor Barker, of the Southern Star, tells me that he has received letters from leading Woman's Christian Temperance Union representatives endorsing the project heartily, and promising their assistance. The citizens of Indian Springs propose to donate the site for such a hospital. One man has offered to subscribe \$5000 and smaller sums are freely offered. The fact is all that is needed to insure the establishment of a splendid institution there is the formal endorsement of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the co-operation of the loading temperance workers."—Allanta Constitution, A NATIONAL INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

ALCOHOL IN COLD WEATHER.

ALCOHOL IN CALD WEATHER.

Dr. George Black says: "All observers condemn the use of spirits, and even of wine or beer, as a preventive against cold. In the Arctic regions we have the evidence of Sir John Richardson. Mr. Goodsir (in Sir John Franklin's first voyago), Dr. King. Captain Franklin's first voyago, Dr. Hayes surgeon Hayes says in his papel, said, others. Dr. will not only not use spirits, but will take no man accustomed to use them, and that if imperious necessity obliges him to give spirits, he will give them in small doses frequently. Professor Lehman says: "We cannot believe that alcohol belongs to the class of substances capable of contributing toward the maintenance of the vital functions." Professor Moleschott, of Erlangen, says: "Alcohol does not effect any direct restitution, nor deserve the name of an alimentary principle." And, lastly, Dr. Brinton says: "Careful observation leaves little doubt that a moderate dose of beer or wine would in most cases at once diminish the maximum weight which a healthy person could lift to something below his teclotal standard."—London Freeman.

TEN REASONS FOR SIGNING THE PLEDGE. 1. Sign the Pledge: it is your protest against strong drink.—It is time for every thoughtful person to enter a solemn protest against strong drink, which is every year inflicting such awful havoe among the human race. Who can be indifferent to the woes it brings on hearts and homes all over our

brings on hearts and homes all over our land?

L. Sign the Pledge: it will benefit your health.—Alcohol is not more necessary to bealth than any other chemical or medicinal agent. It excites the heart, hinders digestion, disturbs the liver and stupefies the brain. It gives a momentary giow and ctimulus, but you have to pay for them afterward by an inevitable lessening of vital heart and animal power and mental force. Even in moderate quantities, it acts as an irritant and a poison.

3. Sign the Pledge: it will save your purse.—Sit down and calculate how much you spend per day in drink—not only for yourself, but also for those whom you treat. It will amount to a respectable sum in the course of the year. Add to this the money you might earn in the time you now lose. Add to this all the sums squantered wastefully in the company into which habits of drinking lead you. And when all is put together, would it not make a nice nest-egg against a rainy day, or for illness and old age?

4. Sign the Pledge: it will save you from

against a rainy day, or for illness and old nge?

4. Sign the Piedge: it will save you from temptation.—You have no intention of becoming a drunkard; you scorn the thought. But there is a risk of your becoming one, so long as you tampor with the drink.

5. Sign the Pledge: it will be a definite starting-point in your history.—In all efforts after a better life, it is well to have some landmark or time-mark to which to look back and from which to date.

6. Sign the Pledge: it will save you time.—How many days in the week do drinkers spend in the saloon, at bars and in social drinking, which is time worse than wasted.

7. Sign the Pledge: it will be sufficient answer to those who tempt you to drink.—There is no answer that a man can give so good as this. There are some men who must have a reason to give others for doing as they do, and here is a clear, straightforward answer for refusing to drink: "I have signed the Pledge."

8. Sign the Pledge: it makes a strong obli-

answer for refusing to drink: "I have signed the Pledge."

8. Sign the Pledge: it makes a strong obligation.—If a person simply make a resolution, he feels at liberty to withdraw from it if he chooses; but if he makes a solemn promise to which he has put his hand, he cannot think of breaking it.

9. Sign the Pledge: it makes it easier for others to do the same.—We are creatures of fashion. We cannot help it; we are made so. What one does, others are apt to do.

10. Sign the Pledge: it will he a great halo.

50. What one does others are apt to do. 10. Sign the Plodgo: it will be a great help to your neighbor and your weaker brother. --Many a man has been saved because some other man gave his example and influence and name to total abstinctice.

### A Fair Trial

Of Hood's hars spacific for scrafula, saft rhours or any affection caused by impure blood, is sufficient to convince any one of the car erior and recui ar curative powers of this media as. The following atement is right to the point:
"My daughter Mary was afflicted with ser-fulous

sore seck from the time she was 22 months of \$11 she became a years of age, 5-timps formed to her seck, and one of them, after arowing to the size of and some a provide a running to the uncot a physical segment of running sore for or r three years. We gave but Hood's Sarsuparille, when the lump and all indical as of scrotule entirely disappoined, "--J. S. Canada, Naurigat, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla field by all drugglets. \$11 six for \$5. Prepare by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Nothing On Earth Will

Sheridan's Condition Powder! ple copy free, Purlier Raising Guide Ires

A Free Trip Around the World.

The all-absorbing topic of the day is the Home Fascinator Pub. Oo, a great word contest, affording a grand opportunity to see the world. To the person sending them the largest number of English words constructed from letters contained in the sentence "Got Save The Queen," the publishers offer "A Free Trip Around the World," also in order of merit the following additional prizes: "A Free Trip Around the World," also in order of merit the following additional prizes: "A Free Trip Around the World," also in order of merit the following additional prizes: "A Free Trip Around the World, also in order to merit the following additional prizes: "A Free Trip Around the World, also five Tea Set, 2003, a Domestic Sewing Machine, 50th Lady's or Cent's the, Gold Watch, 80. To every one sending a list of not less than twenty-five English words, of four or more letters, found in either Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary, a prize will be given. Enclose them 50 cents to pay for a grand Fremium Catalogue and a six months trial subscription to their beautifully illustrated family story paper. The Home Fincingion. As the person sending in the largest list of correct words may not be in a position, or care to make the extensive trip offered, the publishers give such person the choice of the trip or \$1000 in cash. Contest open to any person in the U. S. or Canada. Address, The Home Fascinator, Montreal, Canada.

THE Sunday-closing movement in Berlin The saving in clothing where Dobbins's Electric Scap is used, is twenty times the scap bill. It is no new experiment, but has been sold for 2s years. To-day just as pure as in 1860. Try it. Your groger has it or will order it No scaps are imported save those of the very highest grades.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad cass of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c. Tur better grade of perfumeries come from France.

Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the California Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cureall and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

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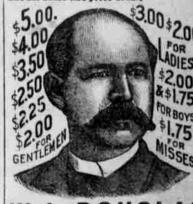
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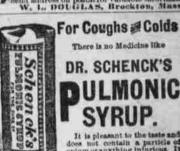
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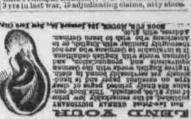
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