WHAT DOMESTIC ANIMALS BAY In the report of a French agricultural experiment station it is stated that out of 575 plants the goat cuts 449 and refuses 126; the sheep, out of 518 plants, eats 887 and refuses 141; the cow, out of 494 plants, eats 275 and 218; the horse, out of 474 plants, eats 252 and refuses 212; while the pig, out of 243 plants, eats 72 and refuses 171. - Trenton (N. J.) Ameri-

#### BENEFITS FROM DRAINAGE.

By removing superfluous water from the soil a way is made for the air to aid in decomposing the organic substances, which become the food of the plants, and ingredients which are hurtful to plant growth, and which cannot otherwise be removed, are carried off by rain, Not only does the removal of extra moisture make the land drier, but it allows the soil to have the full benefit of the sun's heat, rendering it warm and congenial to plant growth, and ready to benefit by the least shower of rain, at the same time raising the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. ing also makes soil of a stiff or tenacious nature more friable and better prepared to receive the fibrous rootlets of plants, and by the action of the atmosphere hard pans or crusts are broken and pulverized, so that the roots may enter them, a result which could not otherwise be obtained without subsoiling \*menching .- New York World.

PRACTURE OF BONES OF ANIMALS. Valuable horses and cattle may have broken bones of the limbs set, dressed never be pampered. Vigor and heal with a considerable degree of are more important than fat, success. But in consequence of the struggles of injured animals, whenever struggles of injured animals, whenever for scaly legs. Rub on and let remain secured by every known appliance of the a short time and then wash off. skiiful surgeon, deformity from displacement is the rule and not the exception. The fore legs of valuable horses may be set and dressed with a fair degree of success where the proper appliances of the veterinarian and his skill are secured at an early hour after the accident has occurred. There are stallions doing good service after having had a fore leg broken. One that has had a broken leg is a fine road horse, and a three-minute horse will be compelled to take his dust all day long, unless the driver of the broken-legged stallion drives out of sight of the slower horse. In every serious in jury of animals we commend immediate surgical advice, and if the case is incurable have the animal put out of suffering. -American Agriculturist.

#### TREES AS PENCE POSTS.

Ve consider the idea of planting trees . posts a most excellent one, because the tence of the future will no doubt be composed largely of iron or some other cheap metal, which can be fastened to living trees without seriously injuring them or checking their growth. With living trees as posts the farmer will secure something that is permanent and always in position, when repairs to other parts of a fence may be required. Where there are board or rail fences now standing on the line of a highway, the young trees should be planted on the inside, my one or two feet from the fence, in to give room for placing the wires

outside of the trees as they beurge, without crowding upon the Trees should be selected for climate, and these can usually be ob-tained in the forests of the neighborhood first twenty-four hours. Afterward they planting. If all of our farmers would nature and peck around for a morsel, put this idea of living fence posts into | The cold affects-the milk product of the great cost of farm fences would have It you wonder what makes the cattle no foundation worthy of a moment's conation, - New York Sun.

## HOW TO CARE FOR BUNNING GEAR.

The repair and renewal of running er is often a burdensome expense to mers who keep a variety of carts, acks, farm wagons and riding carriages. ot infrequently this expense is largely creased by lack of care or by ignorance f the effects which varied atmospheric inditions have upon the woodwork of ad as a gift. To attain the best and ing is concerned. mical results, it is necessary n with honestly-constructed gears,

n give them intelligent care. s quite prevalent that wheels

ctice that is not only unry, but, under ordinary conditions, rely harmful. Besides the actual y use, the agents most destructive ing gears are moisture and the heat. Unless the woodwork is ghly protected by paint or varnish swell whenever it is wet, causing ging" of the spokes, splitting of hub ly and perhaps the "dishing" of the wheel. If a gear is not thoroughly ed by paint it can be readily seen earthen floor, usually quite moist, refore, not the best kind of sup-When wheels are long exposed to a's rays there is likely to be a ge of the wood that opens the eadily, admitting moisture. When ceasary to have a cart or wagon doors, let some old blankets or of carpeting be thrown over the or, better still, have on hand a of cheap cloth large enough to body, wheels and all. Frequent ng of farm wagons, sleds, etc., towith care as to exposure, will save dollars of expense. A light car-or wagon that is driven upon the should have its rims painted and whole vehicle varnished at least once year. That will go a long way ard protecting it from the action of weather. - American Agriculturist.

## CARBAGES FOR HENS.

better for hens in the way scabut a hard stump. up cabbage for winter use,

hage for will answer of whi

floor is apt to be speedily trampled and wasted; besides it is not wholesome for hens to cat food thus polluted. This is better also than chopping up

such food, for it saves the labor of chopping, and gives the bens some useful oc-cupation and exercise, which is just as important for their welfare as it is to keep boya busy at some useful work or harmless play, to prevent their getting into mischief.

Idle bens in confinement often eat the eggs as fast as laid, and the feathers off each others back; try to find some more useful occupation for their idle hours,-Massachusetts Ploughman

#### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. House the pullets.

Tree tops are not the warmest roostng places at this season of the year.

Always feed by scatterng out so that the fowls will not gorge themselves.

Feeding sulphur twice a week will, in many cases, cure hens of feather pulling. Many make the mistake of overfeeding, keeping the stock too fat to be profit-

Better sell the extra poultry reasonably early than be obliged to purchase feed in order to winter.

Go over the poultry house now and see that all cracks are closed tight. Warmth is an essential item.

If your runs and house are too small don't try to keep a large flock and wonder why you are not successful. If you ventilate, don't make a draft;

if you do there will likely be a "draft" on the number of your flock. Poultry intended for breeding should

never be pampered. Vigor and health Soft soap is considered a good remedy

Guineas generally go in pairs, and in elling off the surplus in the fall this

fact should always be remembered. So long as a good variety of food can be given, the fowls will usually need very little stimulants or condiments.

Healthy, thrifty fowls are invariably early risers, and they should be fed as soon as they fly down from the roosts. Unless good care is taken in the selection of the breeding stock, the best breed will soon degenerate to be not bet

ter than dung hills. By this time the demand for dressed poultry comes in, and generally it will be found more profitable to send to market in this way than to ship alive.

Fowls will fatten more rapidly if they are fed often rather than a large quantity fed less frequently. Fattening poultry ought to be fed at least five times a day. At the present price of grain will it pay

you to carry a raft of cockerels till spring and then sell them as "old roosters?" Don't go to sleep and lose your head; act with judgment. In our own flock of poultry the remedy

we find a sure cure for all diseases and ailments is to bleed, with one blow of the hatchet, directly back of the cars. It is very inexpensive and effectual. On many small farms a combination of

small fruits, bees and poultry can be made very profitable. Like every other kind of work, however, care and attention must be given if the good results are realized.

It is unnecessary to teach an incubatorang that are adapted to the soil and hatched chick to cat, they will soon without cost beyond the labor of trans- will generally obey the instincts of

practice, their present complaints about unprotected dairy cows very unfavorably. shrink so in their milk we say cold weather and exposure to wind and rain. It pays to keep milch cows in a warm stable these cold nights, also to mix their mess of mill-feed with warm (not hot) water.

With plenty of pasture land geese can be made profitable if they are well managed. They need a good shelter in winter. It is not too late yet to lay in a good supply of road dust to use for the dust bath, and to use as an absorbent. seels. These, if badly constructed at Good males are the most important part start, are costly articles, though they of the flock, at least so far as the breed-

> The manager of a poultry farm which has been in existence five years, without an epidemic of any kind of diseases, says an inflexible rule of the establishment is ten housed upon an earth to kill every chicken that shows a decided lack of vitality. It is poor economy of time, patience and feed to attempt to coddle weak or sickly chickens.

healthiest and strongest alone are kept. Three turkey hens with one gobbler will usually bring as many young turkeys as one will care to raise on the farm. When a specialty is made of them more breeding fowls should be kept. Feed sott feed of all kinds in troughs. If it is fed on boards or floors the fowls will tramp over more or less of it and make it filthy, much more so than if fed in troughs.

Beans do not love moisture, and a wet cason is more unfavorable to this crop than a dry one. Yet they are sometimes injured not so much by drought as by dry weather coming when the crop is overgrown with weeds, which rob it of whatever moisture the soil contains. Good cultivation early is the only remedy. After the beans get into blossom stirring the soil covers the leaves with dust and causes rust.

## Earthquakes as a Matter of Course.

A returned traveler said to a St. Louis reporter the other ung: "A pe u-liar thing about living in Central America is the case with which you become accustomed to the earthquakes. They do not come without giving due notice. You are sitting in a plazza of a bot afternoon chatting with your friends, when food than fresh raw cab- anddenly the sky seems to grow hazy, farmers have a surplus that the crows stop cawing and the buzzards winter if properly taken quit fighting in the street. There is a the hens will eat up any general rush, and, though you may not heads that would other-te; tie up a head by the help feeling uneasy. The old natives a enough from the ground | say 'we are going to have a little shake, peck at it easily, and they and then the house begins to rock, the table a hard stump. deadly sick at the stomach, and the plan to assort the heads, thing is all over; the sky clears, the crows mall ones by themselves, so begin their noisy screams and the buznated by the hens they can | zards resume their quarrel over the street without delay in sorting offal. There is something inexpressibly terrifying, however, about the trembling also greedily devour the stripped off the base will awaken the population will awaken the population of the whole wn, and arouse a drunkard out of the epest stupor, but unless some consider-

## HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

LIME WATER.

Slake four ounces of quick-lime with little water, and gradually add enough water to make a gallon in all; let it stand three hours, then bottle it in glass-stoppered bottles, putting a portion of the undissolved lime in each bot-When you want to use some, pour off the clear liquid from the top.

The breakfast should be eaten at eight o'clock, the dinner at noon, and a light supper about five o'clock, at least two hours before bed-time. We are speaking of children who have been weaned and have cut their teeth. Until the teeth are cut children should be nursed, then they should be fed on panadas of bread, milk and sugar, or bread and meat-juice and plain soups and digesti-

ble vegetables. While children are growing their bones are hardening in accordance with the quantity of nitrogenous and phosphatic elements supplied to them, their flesh is gaining strength and firmness. Hence the demands of a healthy appetite should always be satisfied. We repeat our advice to give children plenty of plain, wholesome food; their systems are active and will appropriate it .-Housewire.

THE CARR OF FIRE CUT GLASS.

If fine cut glass becomes turnished or blurred polish with a fine soft brush on which is sifted very fine and soft whiting and it will be restored to its original beauty; or a very soft piece of newspaper can be used to polish glass. Wet the piece of newspaper slightly and gently rub the glass. Be careful not to give the frail thing a twist in rubbing it-that is, carrying one hand in an opposite direc-tion from the other, which is the quickest way to break anything. After that repeat the work with some dry, soft paper. It is said that the printer's ink causes newspaper to give a finer polish when cleaning glass than anything else, However this may be, no lint remains, and the polish is brilliant.

If fine cut-glass water bottles get dingy inside rinse them occasionally with a little muriatic acid and then rinse in clear, cold water very thoroughly. Muriatic acid will remove stains or impurities, and greatly improve the brilliancy of the glass. But ashes, sand or shot, which many use to cleanse glass, scratch and injure the glass and do not bring back the original lustre. Besides, the lead in shot is poisonous, and if any is left through carelesaness in the decenter it might do great harm .- Brooklyn Citi-

### THE PEPPER MILL IS A LUXURY.

The little pepper mill is a luxury that has not yet made its appearance in this country, except, perhaps in isolated instances, although it is common on the tables of hotels and private houses in England and on the Continent. It is a barrel, about two inches high, of silver, oak or cut glass. The bottom is perforated and on top is the silver handle which turns the mill in the barrel. The pepper is put in whole and is ground by the person using it directly on the article of food which is to be seasoned.

The article is not only an ornament to the table and interesting as a novelty, but it has decided advantages over the ordinary pepper-boxes. In the first place, the spice which comes from it is fresh, and therefore strong. In the next place, the pepper is pure, which cannot asserted of that which is ilways be bought already ground. The investigations of the Government testers of food have shown that the adulteration of ground pepper is exceedingly common, and when you use one of the little mills you can be reasonably sure you are eating pepper and not a compound of it pulverized wood, appropriately

The man who has given a pepper-box a gentle shake, only to find that its con-tents resist his invitation, and then tapped it sharply, only to have his food spoiled by the avalanche of the pungent stuff, will appreciate the mill. It has no vagaries, but always spreads the condiment as gently and evenly as snow falls on a windless day .- New York Tribune.

Good Cookies-One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of soda, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, flour to roll soft. Nice for children's school lunch.

Pig's Foot Cheese-Boil equal quantities of feet and hocks in a kettle until very tender. Take out the bones, chop the meat, season with salt and pepper and press in a pan while warm. This is excellent cut in slices and served with sauce or vinegar.

Baked Potatoes-Select potatoes of even size, scrub them with a brush, wipe with a cloth and place in a hot oven. The moment they are done, squeeze each one to burst its skin and allow the steam to escape. If the potatoes are of a fine variety this is an exceedingly delicate way of cooking them. An overdone baked potato is an abomination both to the taste and to the digestion.

Souse-Clean and scrape the feet and ears thoroughly; put in cold water and set over the fire to boil. Boil fintil tender and the bones fall easily out, then put in a jar. Make a pickle of one half a gallon of vinegar, whole black pepper, mace and cloves; boil these with vinegar, then pour over the pigs' feet. After they have stood two or three days they will be ready for use.

Spanish Dumplings-Sift one pound of wheat flour, make a hole in the center and pour in half of a two-cent cake of compressed yeast dissolved in half a cup of lukewarm water; let this stand until the bubbles on the top show that it is light. Add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a teaspoonful of fine sugar and a half tenspoonful of salt; stir in milk enough to make a dough that can be cut with a knife without sticking. Sprinkle the pastry-board with flour, turn out the dough, and cut into pieces the size of a small egg. Cever with a cloth and let rise again. Then put a cup of milk in a saucepan about ten inches in diameter, flavor the milk with vanilla, drop in six of the dumplings and cook for fifteen minutes without raising the cover. Lift out and serve with any sweet sauce.

The chief industry of Zanzibar and Pemba is clove-growing. The tree was introduced in 1830, and the harvest of the present year is expected to be 13,-000,000 pounds, at an average local , and arouse a drunkard out of the value of ten cents per pound. A ten-est stupor, but unless some consider-damage is done, everybody goes to twenty pounds of cloves; trees of twenty ain as a matter of course."- years often yield upward of one hundred pounds.

## TEMPERANCE.

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

The circumstances which induced the writing of the following most touching and thrilling lines are as follows: A young lady of New York was in the habit of writing to the Philadelphia Ledger, on the subject of imperance. Her writing was so full of pathos, and evineed such deep emotion of soul, that a friend of hers accused her of being a maniac on the subject of temperance, whereupon she wrote the following lines:

Go feel what I have felt.
Go bear what I have borne—
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt.
And the cold world's proud scora:
Then suffer on from year to year—
The sole relief the scorching tear.

Go kneel as I have knelt, Implore, beseech and pray— Strive the besetted heart to melt, The downward course to stay: Be dashed with bitter curse aside, Your prayers burlesqued, your tears defied.

Youth's sweetness turned to gall.
Lafe's fading flowers strowed all the way—
That brought me up to woman's day. Go see what I have seen,

Behold the strong man bow,

With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,

And cold and livid brow;

Go catch his withering glance, and see

There mirrored, his soul's misery.

Go to thy mother's side,
And her crushed bosom cheer.
Thine own deep anguish hide;
Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear,
Mark her worn face and withered brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
With falling frame and trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith, in early youth,
Promis'd eternal love and truth,
But who, forsworn, hath yledded up
That promise to the curseif cup,
And let her down, through love and light,
And all that made her prospects bright;
And chair'd her there 'and want and strife,
That lowly thing, a drunkard's wife,
And stamp'd on childhood's brow so mild,
That withering blight, the drunkard's childt

Go hear, and feel, and see, and know,
All that my soul hath felt and known;
Then look upon the wine cup's glow,
See if its beauty can atone,
Think if its flavor you will try,
When all proclaim, 'tis drink and die!

Tell me I hate the bowl? Hate is a feeble word!
With strong disgust is stirr'd
When I see, or hear, or tell
Of the dark beverage of hell!

General Booth in his new book, "In Darkost England," says: "Have you ever watched by the bedside of a man in delirium tremens? Multiply the sufferings of one drunkard by the hundred thousand, and you have some idea of what scenes are being witnessed in all our great cities this moment. As in Africa streams intersect the forest in every direction, so the gin shop stands at every corner with its River of the Water of Death flowing seventeen hours out of the twenty-four for the destruction of the people. A population sodden with drink, steeped in vice, caten up by every social and physical malady—these are the denizens of darkest England, amid whom my life has been spent and to whose rescue I would now summon all that is best in the manihood and womanhood of our land." DENIEERS OF DARKEST ENGLAND,

HOW THEY BAIT THEIR HOOK. The Organizer, an organ of the W. C. T. U. says: "A prominent Chicago saloon wishing to increase its trade, recently began pushing for customers among the boys. Fine rooms for all kinds of games were fitted up and invitations printed on postal cards were sent to all the older boys in the ward. The result was the rooms were soon crowded. It was intended not to sell them liquors at first, but to get them in the habit of spending the evenings in the saloon, the owners well but to get them in the habit of spending the evenings in the saloen, the owners well knowing what the final result would be. Tha good people whose boys were started on the road to ruin, became alarmed, and tried to break up this boys' resort, but they soon found that the saloon-keeper had a perfect right to let in the boys if he did not sell to them. A Chicago Judge, in a recent sentance, defines the saloon-keeper's legal right in this respect in the following language: You may allow boys and children to frequent your saloon; they may witness the apparent satisfaction with which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of twenty-one, when they, too, can participate of twenty-one, when they, too, can participate
-for all this is lawful."

How to promote temperance.

Edward Everett Hale says in the Corme politon Magazine: I once asked the chief of a great temperance home how one could work to destroy the craving for liquor. He looked at me with some surprise that a man in my profession should ask such a question, and said at once: "No man ever becomes temperate himself unless he tries to make some one cles temperate." In a fashion I had know this, as every preacher of Christianity must know it; it is a doctrine laid down in the gosrels in a hundred forms, but I had never used it as a working formula nor had I recommended it to other people as I have done since. Let me say this to any person trying to reform a relative or a friend. You must introduce this desire to help forward somebody else or your work will not stand long. Your protege need not speak at temperance meetings if he does not want to but do you take care that he is doing something in the general cause of purity—that he is thinking of some one besides himself. We do not attain purity by thinking of impurity. We do not attain to temperance by thinking of intemperances. Give him a high motive and you have so far lifted him from the plane on which he slipped and fell. An old and wise friend, who is still dwing under the not cold shadow of four score and ten, inculcating practical morals, said to me once: "You are interested in temperance; I will tell you how to save men from drunkenness." And when I cagerly asked the secret, he replied by saying: "Make them plant trees, make they will not have time to be drunk." I should be afraid to trust to this instruction if I had a man returned to me from the House of Correction after his teath confinement for the tenth spree which had commanded the attention of the police, but it involves an element which ought to be more considered than it seems to be generally. You want to change the manner of life of your pati BOW TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE. this. For officers it was often, alast a school of drunkenness, because they could order for their own use liquors which their men could not use. But under the absolute prohibition which existed when an army was far from any "civilized post," and in the freedom and freshness of the open air life, many a man learned practically a lesson which, before, he had no opportunity a lesson which, before, he had no opportunity to try. If I were the dictotor of this Nation there should be beef tea, or some stimulant of equal value and innocence, at the door of overy factory where hard work is done, that man or woman might drink a cup ashe goes out from work where hard work is done, that man or woman might drink a cup as he goes out from work hefore he could refresh himself elsewhere. You overcome evil by putting in good. You keep the devils out of the house by introduc-ing angels. And the person who is thor-oughly well fed escapes one of the most terri-ble temptations as it comes upon the person who is hungry. who is hungry.



# Save the Boys

And save the girls—from their intense suffering according and other foul humans in the bit by giving them Hood's Sarsapavilla. Thousand parents are unspeakably happy and thousands children enjoy good health because of what i great blood purifice has done for them. It thoughly craftches all trace of serofula, salt there etc., and vitalizes and cartches the blood.

"Scrotting bunches in my neck disappeared with

"Scrofula bunches in my nack disappeared when I took Hood's Sarsaparilla."-A. B. KRLERY, Park

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all drugglets. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar Simple Explanation of Gravitation.

Gravitation is a subject that nearly everybody is somewhat familiar with, but there are some things about it that you may not know. For instance, suppose you were weighed at the top of a deep coal mine, and afterward at the bottom, do you suppose that there would be any difference in the result? Yes, there would. You would be lighter at the bottom. If it were possible for you to go on downward 2000 miles in the earth, and there be weighed you would probably be surprised to find your weight only one-half of what it was at the surface; and if you could go to the center of the earth you wouldn't weigh an

This is because the center of the earth is the center of its attractive power, which is exerted equally in all directions. If you ascend from the surface of the earth, your weight will also decrease, but not in the same ratio as when you descend. In going upward the decrease will be in proportion to the square of the distance. Thus, while you would weigh nothing if you should go downward 4000 miles from the surface, you would still weigh one-fourth your actual weight if you could weigh yourself 4000 miles up

The law of gravitation is at once the strangest and the most sublime in all nature. Light travels at the amazing rate of 186,000 miles in a second. There are visible stars so far away that if one were blotted out at this instant it would be seen on the earth thousands of years hence, because rays of light, starting now, would take so long to reach us, even at the wonderful velocity at which they travel. But if a new star were now placed out there in the depths of space, where the blotted out one was, its attractive force would reach us instantly. That strange force which dominates the universe would at once be felt, though, of course, inappreciably, between the new

star and our earth. Gravitation differs from all other forces in another respect. The intervention of bodies in the line of attraction makes no difference in the attractive force exerted. For example, when the moon comes into direct line between the earth and the sun, there is not the slightest difference in the reciprocal attraction between the two former. The enormous power of this attractive force is utterly inconceivable. We are constantly reminded of the power the earth exerts in pulling us downward, but think of the attractive power of a body like the sun, more than a million times larger than the earth. And this power controls every speck of light that we see in the heavens .- Philadelphia Times.

Mrr. John D. Rockefeller, wife of the richest man in America, enjoys being her own housekeeper. She keeps a set of books accounting for all her house hold expenses.

Did you ever go within a mile of a soap fac-tory? If so you know what material they make soap of. Dobbins's Electric Soap fac-tory is as free from edor as a chair factory. Try it once. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

THE people of the United States 200,000,000 bottles of pickles annually.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last fow years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors prenounced it alocal disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 dreps to a tea-poonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it falls it cure. Send for circulars and test monials. Address.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A CONPANY is being formed at Chicago to

A company is being formed at Chicago to build air ships to annihilate distance.

It Is So. It Is So.

In a climate such as ours a pain reliever possessing real merit is truly indispensable. The changes are so sudden that even those of rourst constitution are liable to be seized with pains either in the chest, back or limbs at any moment—neglected, serious consequences are sure to follow. A few applications of Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment act like magic for pains and aches of any sort. Try it and be convinced. Price 25 and 50 cents, Soid by all drugglats. Depot, 49 Murray street, New York.

# PARCHESI THE BEST HOME GAME. For Pyrars on the market and excels all others. Price \$1.00 each, mailed postpaid. Selchow & Righter, 41 John St., New York

FAIRY BREATH FLAVOR sent free for the centsoramps. Agents wanted, lady or gen theman, everywhere. FAIRY BREATH MANUFAC TURING COMPANY, 186 Duano Street, New York

Arab Wrostlers.
There was a fine exhibition of strength of the Arabs at a wrestling match in a valley around which the mountains rose gradually, forming a natural amphitheater, says a recent writer. Here a large audience sat on the rocks overlooking the space below. The rival tribes were eated at each end of the valley, while their chiefs walked proudly up and down in front of them. Then one of the chiefs would call out a champion and challenge a rival. The two would throw off their cloaks and rush at each other and wrestle until one would get his head under the body of the other, and with great force, throw his adversary in the air over his back. Sometimes after a desperate struggle the chiefs would have to separate them; they being equal, neither one being able to throw the other.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and inter-est collected when due and remitted without expense to lander. For sale by J. H. Bauerists & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particular. Money invested in choice one hundred delar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent, the next few years under our plant. \$55 each and \$5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Hamerlein & Co., Kansas City. Mo.

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De You Ever Speculate? Any person sending us their name at a t-fress will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figsis taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities com-mend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 500 and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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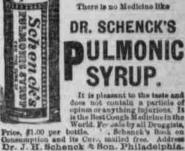
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